"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, cooler today; fair, cooler tomorrow; strong south, shifting to west, winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,059. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

CASH OF ALLIES TO STAY IN BANKS

Plan to Let Them Hold the Proceeds of the Credit Pro Rata to Subscriptions.

AIM TO EASE MONEY MARKET

Suggested That Payments May Be Made in Installments Over a Period of Months.

MUNITION PROBLEM SOLVED

With Other Needs Provided For, War Supplies Can Be Paid For by Buying Exchange.

Steps to prevent a serious disturbance in the money market when subscriptions are received for the huge credit to Great Britain and France were under discussion yesterday by bankers working with the Anglo-French commission. While none of the money to be provided will leave the United States, there is expected to be such a shifting about of cash in the banks when the notes are brought out that efforts will be made to minimize the shock of withdrawals.

To accomplish this end two prospects are receiving serious consideration. The first calls for the payment of subscriptions in installments running over several months, the first to be perhaps 25 per cent. of the amount subscribed. It was pointed out that the Allies did not want a credit of $600,000,000 or $800,000,000 all at one time, since the payments to be financed under it were expected to be spread over many weeks. If the full amount were to be paid in on the first day the allied Governments would pay interest on a big sum of money lying idle in the depositaries. For that reason the commission is ready to acquiesce in a suggestion that the payments be spread over a considerable period, so that the money will come in as settlements fall due.

To Stabilize Cash Movements.

The second proposal had to do with the handling of the subscriptions as they are paid up. It is understood that J. P. Morgan & Co. will be disbursing agents for the money held to the credit of the Allies, but there is no desire on their part to concentrate in New York institutions several hundred million dollars awaiting the call of the borrowers.

To minimize the movement of cash and preserve the banking equilibrium, it is proposed that the receipts under the note offer be redopsited in the subscribing institutions in proportion to the amount of notes which they take. In other words, a bank which subscribes for notes will not forward the amount required to New York, to be held by the disbursing agents, but will transfer a credit for the sum on its books to J. P. Morgan & Co.

As the money is needed in payment for supplies, Morgan & Co. will draw on a number of the depositaries for small sums, rather than on one institution for the full amount of the payment being made. As the money paid to manufacturers and produce dealers will soon find its way back into the banks, it is believed that the whole transaction can be carried through with little surface disturbance.

Conversion Clause Possible.

Another suggestion which was receiving consideration by the bankers yesterday was that the credit be made through five-year 5 per cent. notes, which will net the borrowers 97½, and that the notes carry a conversion privilege. It was said that the conferences might result in the attachment of a clause providing for conversion at maturity into long-term Government bonds bearing interest at 4½ per cent. Conservative bond men in the financial district said yesterday that if the war ended in the next two years or so such a conversion privilege would add materially to the value of the notes.

The President of one of the leading trust companies said that if this conversion privilege were borne by the notes he would recommend to his Directors that the bank subscribe for nearly the full amount permitted under the law. He looks for a low interest rate following the war, and he predicts a considerable appreciation of the notes when peace is secured.

The Allies' Commissioners are optimistic over the progress of the negotiations, even though they consider a number of important points still unsettled. Basil B. Blackett, Secretary, said last night at the Hotel Biltmore that there were no new developments that he cared to talk about.

Munition Problem Solving Itself.

From a eNw York banker conversant with the trend of the negotiations it was learned that if no further hitch occurred an important meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon might be followed by a formal statement to the effect that an agreement on the broader features of the plan had been reached. The problem of a separate method of paying for munitions of war seems to be solving itself, and the fact that the purpose of the credit is primarily for commercial uses will not be stressed.

From the commission's standpoint, if the size of the credit is made to conform to the estimated commercial needs no declaration of its purpose will be necessary. It is held that if all of the credit is used for commercial payments it will be an easy matter to buy exchange for munitions.

With the big loan on the eve of completion, financiers were fully awake yesterday to the necessity of making the note offering a great popular appeal throughout the country. A widespread publicity campaign will be inaugurated to educate investors to the duty of buying the foreign notes for the protection of American trade. In line with this it was intimated strongly that important banking interests which had not figured in the conferences would be invited to participate in the syndicate.

Sterling Exchange Rises.

The 1,800 members of the new Bankers' Club, occupying the two topmost floors in the Equitable Building, have been invited to meet the members of the

Continued on Page 4.

LAWYER A SUICIDE IN WOOLWORTH BUILDING

Robinson Shot Himself in Eighth Floor Office—Left Many Pawn Tickets.

John Ennhy and Samuel Mauriello, watchmen in the Woolworth Building, were making the rounds on the eighth floor at 9 o'clock last night when they saw a light burning under the door of Room 805, occupied by Bernard Robinson, a lawyer. They opened the door with a pass key and found Robinson, with his coat off, sitting in a chair with a bullet through his right temple.

The blood had dried on his face, indicating that he had been dead for some time, and it is believed that he had been in the building since the afternoon. In his hand was a five-chambered revolver of a cheap make, and the box in which he had got it was still lying on the desk. On the desk, too, lay a letter addressed "To my wife."

Coroner Feinberg later pronounced it a clear case of suicide, and notified Mrs. Sara Robinson, the wife of the dead man, who lived with their two children, Sara, aged 6, and Benny, aged 2, at 69 East Ninety-third Street.

There was not a cent of money in th eoffice, but in a drawer were found pawn tickets in great number, many of them for household articles. The letter to his wife, addressed "Darling Sara," the full text of which the police woud not give out, contained the sentence, "It's too hard; I cannot continue this struggle."

Robinson shared a suite of four rooms on the Barclay Street side, 805 to 809, with the Burbank Publishing Company, publishers of law books. Up till a few months ago he was a member of the firm of Robinson & Lauber, at 135 Broadway, but the prtnership was dissolved. This was the first suicide in the Woolworth Building.

Robinson ran for Assemblyman on the Republican ticket in the Second District six years ago, and was defeated. He was a graduate of the Norfolk Street School, the College of the City of New York, and the Law School of the University of Minnesota. He had been married eight years, and met his wife when she was a soloist in a synagogue.

FORD TO SEE DANIELS.

Will Submit Plan for New Type of Diminutive Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Daniels today made an appointment to see Henry Ford of Detroit, who, it is understood, will submit a plan for a new type of diminutive submarine. The appointment for the conference was made through a friend, it was explained, and not by direct communication with Mr. Ford.

Newspaper reports from Detroit have stated that the new submarine would be equipped with a gasoline motor, and would be one-fourth the size of those now in commission, and less expensive to operate. Mr. Daniels said today that he was glad to receive ideas from any source to improve the submarine arm of the navy, or in any other way develop the navy, and that he would listen to Mr. Ford with an open mind.

BELL AS FINANCE CHAIRMAN.

Indianapolis Mayor Handled Contributions to County Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—Mayor Bell, who is on trial charged with fraud committed at the last election, was Chairman of the Democratic County Finance Committee in the 1914 campaign, and was suggested for the position by County Chairman Fred Barrett, according to J. W. Joseph, Treasurer of the Democratic Committee, who testified today. Joseph's memory had to be refreshed from his testimony before the Grand Jury before he could say who suggested the Mayor for the position. Barrett was indicted with Mayor Bell.

"Some of the sub-Treasurers reported to the Mayor's office in the City Hall," continued the witness. "The money collected by them is not accounted for in my report unless it was included in the funds presented to me by Mayor Bell."

Dr. Melville E. Heiner, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Coroner, testified that he attended two meetings of candidates at which Mayor Bell presided.

"At one meeting," the witness said, "fear was expressed that the Kervan crowd would get out an injunction to block the burning of the ballots after the primary in a South Side precinct. Mayor Bell said, 'We have Judges and clerks that are all right, and Judge Charles Orbison said we need have no fear, that his court will be closed for a week.'"

A number of witnesses were called by the State to show that men purporting to vote the Democratic ticket from certain street addresses were not known in those neighborhoods. Some of these witnesses were women. All were excused without cross-examination.

RACED TO HUSBAND DYING.

Wife a Patient in the Same Hospital Where Clayton Expired.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Mary Clayton of 664 Monroe Avenue is critically ill tonight in the General Hospital unaware that her husband, George Clayton, a prominent shipbuilder, died in the same hospital last night.

Mrs. Clayton arrived here arter a race against death from Pueblo, Col., where she was visiting her son. She was ill before she left the West, and the excitement and worry that accompanied the trip after she was told of her husband's dangerous illness led to a collapse.

As soon as she arrived here physicians ordered her removal to the hospital, where four hours later her husband died. There is little hope of her recovery, but doctors attending her announced tonight that as there was an improvement in her condition they had advised withholding the news that her husband had died.

Mr. Clayton was connected with the New Jersey Dry Dock Company.

SEARCH FOR 'BODY' IN VAIN.

Jersey City Police Doubt Truth of Tale Told by Boys.

After an all-day and unsuccessful search of the pond at Montgomery and Florence Streets, Jersey City, the police were convinced last night that the small boys who told of having seen three men in an automobile dump a white bundle "that might have contained a body" into the pond on Sunday, were telling a tale originating in their imagination. The search, however, has not been abandoned, and it is possible that the pond may be drained today.

There are many who believe the little sheet of water may hide a mystery, for the police found the track of the automobile at the spot where the boys say it stopped, and there are tire marks to show that it turned about at that point. The search was conducted by Captain James Larkin of the West Montgomery Street Police Station. Last night the police still guarded the pond, and today it will be decided whether the search will be continued.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

AMERICANS TELL OF ZEPPELIN RAID

Arrivals Here from London Say Many Lives Were Lost in Attack on Sept. 8.

ALL IN MOTOR BUS KILLED

One Bomb Destroyed a Tenement—Another Started a Big Fire in Cheapside.

PEOPLE REMAINED CALM

Regarded It as Interesting Spectacle—Doubt as to Number of Raiders and Damage to Them.

A number of passengers who arrived here from England yesterday, when three liners reached New York, saw the spectacular Zeppelin raid on London on Sept. 8, and a few of them saw something of the raid on the London suburbs on the previous night. The passengers supplemented the first uncensored stories of the raid sent from the ships by wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday night by Haddon Chambers, the English playright, and others, and produced yesterday morning.

The three vessels were the Rotterdam of the Holland-Amerika Line, the Philadelphia of the American Line, and the Orduna of the Cunard Line. Among the arrivals were such well-known men as Frederic R. Coudert, the international law expert, and H. Gordon Selfridge, the American owner of one of the biggest department stores in London. Both of them witnessed the raid on the night of Sept. 8.

There seems to be a general agreement among those who saw this latter raid that the loss of life was a good deal greater than was admitted by the British authorities. They tell of a motor omnibus which was destroyed by a bomb from a Zeppelin, every one in it being killed, though the stories the story as to where this tragedy occurred vary, the location being put as far apart as Liverpool Street and Charing Cross. The passengers who arrived yesterday, however, are agreed in regard to a destructive fire caused by another Zeppelin bomb in Wood Street, Cheapside, one of the most ancient thoroughfares in London. This bomb narrowly missed hitting the famous Bow Church, Cheapside, celebrated in legend and history.

Though resulting in considerable loss of life and destruction of property, the bombs utterly failed to cause any real alarm among the millions of inhabitants of London who were not immediately affected. The people remained calm, but were, of course, excited and curious. They seemed to regard the Zeppelin raids as a sort of highly interesting show.

E. C. Fowell's Story.

Zeppelin bombs narrowly missed the Woolwich Arsenal the night before the more noted raid over London took place, according to E. C. Fowell of Detroit, a chemist connected with one of the largest American chemical concerns, who, during a two months' stay in London on business, had unusual sources of information. Mr. Fowell, who arrived yesterday on the Philadelphia, saw much of the Zeppelin raid of Sept. 8, and the next morning examined some of its effects in company with a well-known English chemist. Mr. Fowell had just left the Cheshire Cheese, in Fleet Street, after dining there with a friend, when he heard the explosion of the first bomb.

"We were walking along Fleet Street toward the Strand," said Mr. Fowell at the Imperial yesterday, when we saw the rays of searchlights begin playing overhead. Almost immediately we heard a tremendous explosion, which sounded quite near us. Then the anti-aircraft guns began to roar. I took out my watch, without knowing why, and noticed that at was 10:50 o'clock.

"Now let me tell you that the man who would claim that under the conditions that followed he would not be scared is either an untruthful person or he is too stupid to know when he is in peril. I will acknowledge that I was scared stiff. I was paralyzed. It seemed as if the end were getting nearer during each of the fifteen or twenty minutes that the racket continued.

"We could make out one of the Zeppelins coming along from the direction of St. Paul's. I couldn't tell how many there were in all, because the narrowness of the street made a limited field of vision. I don't know whether I saw three or four. But one of the Zeppelins was handled wonderfully, and somewhat fearfully, for at times it seemed almost to stand on end. And, from whatever height it dropped its bombs, there was one time when it could not have been more than 1,000 feet above the city.

"There were very few people in that part of London in the streets at the time. Most whom I saw were in windows, and the women were hysterical. We couldn't see much at first, and had some difficulty in getting a taxi. Four or five passed us at full speed, empty, their drivers seeking safety. One we found at the Savoy Hotel, however, got us to the scene of the Gresham Street explosion before the firemen had got a stream on the burning buildings.

"That bomb fell not further away from the Bank of England than seventy-five yards. The explosion itself, with the fire that followed, demolished two business houses, one of them, I think, a wholesale dry goods merchant's place of business.

"The most curious of effects was observable at Bartholomew's Close, in the City, a quadrangular shaped lot about 200 yards around, surrounded by building whose fronts face the quadrangle. Two or three bombs were dropped in this neighborhood, and an odd thing is that one that dropped through the roof of one structure did less general damage than another that fell almost into the middle of the Close.

"On the very spot where the bomb struck stood a fireman's station, of the type that abounds in London, a tiny shelter containing emergency apparatus, and where a fireman was always on duty. The fireman who was detailed there was reported missing, and they had not found a trace of him when I left London. There wasn't anything to be seen of the shelter itself, instead there was a hole in the ground eight feet deep, and big enough to put a horse and wagon in, with plenty of room to spare. The bomb had gone through about nine inches of concrete paving.

"Not a single window was left in the buildings about the Close, yet otherwise the buildings did not appear from the outside to be damaged at all. A policeman who was on duty in the quadrangle about forty feet from the spot where the bomb

Continued on Page 3.

Carranza Defines Constitutionalist Program.

Day of special privilege is over, says the noted Mexican leader in a striking interview exclusively in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

ROCKEFELLER SEES HOW MINERS LIVE

Begins His Inspection of the Colorado Field and Questions the Workers.

UNION MEN MAKE THREATS

Talk of Getting Warrants for Rockefeller and Other Officials fo. Strike Killings.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 20.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today began an inspection of the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. It is said that Mr. Rockefeller will spend at least two weeks in the State, and that he will make a thorough investigation of working conditions. The plan for the visit of inspection had its inception at the New York hearings before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

On Jan. 27 Mr. Rockefeller was a witness before the commission. After leaving the stand he stopped to speak to "Mother" Mary Jones, and she invited him to visit Colorado and see for himself conditions described before the commission. Mr. Rockefeller at that time promised that he would make a visit of inspection.

Plan Attempt to Get Warrants.

The visit of Mr. Rockefeller to this State caused the wide circulation of a report tonight that while Mr. Rockefeller was here the miners would attempt to have a warrant served on him, accusing him of murder because of the Ludlow killings. The report also was spread that the miners would attempt similar action in the case of President J. F. Welborn of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, David W. Brown, head of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, and John C. Osgood, President of the Victor-American Fuel Company.

President John McLennan of the miners said tonight that A. M. Belcher, counsel in chief for the national organization of the United Mine Workers, would arrive here tomorrow, and that the main object of his trip to Colorado was to attempt to have such a search followed.

William Drummond, international representative of the miners in Colorado, said today that he expected Belcher and his aids to arrive tomorrow. Conferences were to be held, he said, and not later than Wednesday the evidence was to be laid before Attorney General Farrar.

Diamond said that if the Attorney General refused to act the evidence would be given to the public on which the attorneys for the miners wished to have the prosecutions brought, so that it could judge whether or not the information warranted the State's legal head in taking action.

Inspects Miner's Houses.

TRINIDAD, Col., Sept. 20.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today visited the scene of the Ludlow battle and the mining camps of Berwind and Tabasco. After talking with the miners, he went into their homes, questioning their wives about working and living conditions and making suggestions for improvements.

For luncheon Mr. Rockefeller visited the miners' boarding house at Berwind. Tom Davis, superintendent of the mine, who sat at his right hand, clad in blue overalls and with coal dust ground into the wrinkles of his face, was engaged in a running conversation with Mr. Rockefeller. Beefsteak, beans, and mashed potatoes made up the meal.

After the luncheon the party went to Tabasco, halting on the way to visit the school, where Mr. Rockefeller inspected some improvement work, done in part by the expenditure of money contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation last Winter to furnish work for unemployed miners, following the calling off of the strike. A sheer hillside had been graded to make a playground. Mr. Rockefeller was apparently greatly interested in the work being done in the school.

"They do not sing very well," apologized the pretty school ma'm. "You see, they have just started and haven't had time to learn much. And then, they are so little."

"They're doing fine—fine," replied Mr. Rockefeller, smiling broadly. And sixty sons and daughters of Berwind and Tabasco miners, of an average age of 6 year, and perhaps a dozen nationalities, sang lustily the song in which they had been carefully drilled by Miss Edna Campbell, teacher of the First Grade.

Addresses School Children.

Then Mr. Rockefeller made a speech to the school children in which he told them to study hard and obey their teacher. "And when next I come to Colorado, perhaps some of you will be teachers yourselves," he added. "I have six children myself. Sometimes they are not as mannerly as you seem to be. Maybe I'll bring a few of them along the next time I come to Colorado."

Mr. Rockefeller asked the miners and their wives how they liked the houses which they rented from the company, how much rent they paid, and whether they thought tht houses were worth the money.

"Why don't you have a garden?" he asked one miner. "You could fix this place up so it would look much better."

Early in the round of inspection Mr. Rockefeller hunted up Dan Morelli, a coal digger, who had been elected by the men of the Berwind camp to represent them in conferences with the officers of the company. Morelli had just come from the mine and his face was grimed with black dust. The two sat down side by side on the mine office and talked earnestly for perhaps twenty minutes.

Mr. Rockefeller questioned the miner closely on the practical working of the plan for conferences between officers of the company and representatives of the miners.

Leaving the canon late in the afternoon, the party returned to Trinidad, where Mr. Rockefeller was entertained at a picture show. Mr. Rockefeller was accompanied by President J. F. Welborn and other officers of the company.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 20.—Reports that the James J. Hill interests were negotiating for the Rockefeller holdings in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company were declared unfounded at Mr. Hill's office here today.

THROUGH EXPRESS TO BOSTON, New Haven Line, New York week days 3:32 P. M. Sept. 28 will leave 3:15 P. M. daily.—Advt.

TRACE HESPERIAN'S FATE TO A TORPEDO

British Authorities in Possession of a Fragment of the Missile That Sank the Liner.

SUBMARINES WERE NEAR BY

Admiralty Issues an Official Reply to German Report That Mine Caused the Disaster.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—With respect to the German denial of responsibility for the sinking of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian, the British official Press Bureau has issued the following statement:

"According to information in the press, a semi-official statement has been issued at Berlin that it was practically impossible that a German submarine could have sunk the Hesperian, since, according to the war plans, no German submarine was on Sept. 4 in the locality where the Hesperian was sunk; also, because, according to a description from English sources, the explosion was of such a kind that it must be inferred that it was caused by a mine rather than a torpedo.

"Undoubted proof exists that a German submarine was actually in the locality where the Hesperian was attacked, and ships were sunk both to the north and south of this spot on Sept. 4 and 5. The explosion was of the type caused by a torpedo. This is conclusively proved by a fair-sized fragment of a torpedo now in the possession of the Admiralty, which was picked up on board the ship before she sank."

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (via London.)—The German Admiralty is now absolutely certain that the Allan Line steamer Hesperian was not destroyed by a German submarine. All the under-water boats which were out at the time of the disaster have now returned to their bases. The Associated Press is authoritatively informed, and it is stated that none of them torpedoed the steamer.

On the contrary, it is said that the Admiralty is convinced the disaster was due to a floating non-German mine. As confirmation of the Admiralty belief, it is pointed out that a mine painted green and white and which it is declared was not a German mine, was driven ashore a few days ago on the coast of Ireland at a point not distant from where the Hesperian was blown up.

SEES A GERMAN TRAP.

Pall Mall Gazette Opposes Abandoning Attacks on U-Boats.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the recent statement of Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, regarding Germany's submarine policy, in which he suggested that it might be well for Great Britain to revoke orders instructing shipmasters to attack submarines, has this to say:

"The British answer to such diplomacy is quite plain. We have beaten the submarine campaign and would be fools simple-minded to give it fresh facilities by laying down the weapons by which it has been rendered impotent."

The Gazette contends that the provision which the Foreign Minister suggested for preventing the sinking of belligerent shipping without warning is merely a German trap intended, if Great Britain refuses to accept it, to persuade Americans that Germany has been driven against her will to continue "the infamous courses with which her naval flag is identified."

HURT IN HESPERIAN ESCAPE.

Mrs. Ronald Whiteway Arrives Here with a Dislocated Shoulder.

The first survivors of the Allan liner Hesperian to reach this country are Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Whiteway of Toronto, who arrived yesterday on the Philadelphia from Liverpool. Mrs. Whiteway said that she was sitting on deck about 8:30 o'clock on the night of the explosion which wrecked the Hesperian, and the noise was so terrific it seemed as if the decks had been riven asunder. She criticised the conduct of the crew of the steamer, and said that they were looking out more for their own safety than that of the passengers.

Mrs. Whiteway got into a lifeboat with her husband, and as it was being lowered a sailor stepped on her left shoulder and dislocated it. After pulling around for two hours the lifeboat was picked up by one of the British torpedo boat destroyers which had been sent to the rescue.

DUMBA PREPARES TO SAIL SEPT. 28

Reserves Passage on the Rotterdam, Contingent Upon Receipt of Safe Conduct.

The agents of the Holland-America Line admitted last night that provisional reservation had been made for Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and his wife on the Rotterdam, sailing from New York Tuesday, Sept. 28, for Rotterdam, via Falmouth. Everything depends on whether the British Ambassador issues a safe conduct via the Channel route, they said; otherwise the Ambassador could not go on the Rotterdam.

It was from the Rotterdam that J. F. J. Archibald was taken on his arrival at Falmouth, the Dumba letter and other documents he carried being confiscated. It was on the Rotterdam also that Archibald returned to America, arriving yesterday.

The Dumba reservation was made yesterday. From Rotterdam, in Holland, the Ambassador could travel through neutral territory into Germany and thence to Vienna.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 20.—At the Austro-Hungarian Summer Embassy in Lenox it was admitted today that Dr. Dumba had asked for reservations on the Rotterdam for Sept. 28, but it is not certain that he will sail then. As to safe conduct, it was asserted that the fact of asking for the reservation on that ship was tantamount to the statement that a safe conduct had been granted, as Dr. Dumba would not take such a step otherwise.

ARCHIBALD LANDS; TELLS HIS STORY

Supposed Dumba's and Other Letters He Carried Abroad Were Innocent, He Asserts.

PUT THEM IN SAFETY BOX

Surrendered Key When British Authorities Demanded It—Locked Up, but Well Treated.

QUESTIONED BY DETECTIVE

Denies He Had Hollow Gold-Headed Cane—Will Report at State Department.

James F. J. Archibald, the American war correspondent, in whose possession was found, with others, the letter from Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to Count Burian, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Vienna, submitting a plan to tie up American munition works by strikes, which lettter resulted in the request by Secretary of State Lansing for the recall of the Ambassador, arrived in New York on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam yesterday morning. Later in a formal statement he declared that he had had no idea of the nature of the Dumba document and that until it was made public after it was seized by the British authorities at Falmouth, he thought it was merely a personal letter intended by Dr. Dumba to facilitate Archibald's work as a correspondent with the Austro-Hungarian armies.

In addition to the letter from Dr. Dumba to Count Burian, and one from Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, to Mme. von Papen, Mr. Archibald said he also carried a note from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, addressed to Mme. von Bernstorff, and another from Prince von Hatzfeldt of the German Embassy, addressed to Princess von Hatzfeldt. He said he was confident these two letters were entirely harmless, although he admitted they were sealed and eh was ignorant of their contents. With each letter went a present, that from Count von Bernstorff to his wife being a clock, while Prince von Hatzfeldt's gift to the Princess was a cut glass bon-bon dish. The British authorities returned the clock and dish, but kept the letters.

Mystery of a Gold-Headed Cane.

In addition to the letters to Mme. von Bernstorff and Princess von Hatzfeldt, the existence of which had not before been publicly known, there was also a gold-headed cane that came mysteriously into the Archibald story yesterday. Mr. Archibald says he does not know anything about the gold-headed cane, and he so informed Chief Flynn of the United States Secret Service, who met him off Quarantine and questioned him regarding the cane.

"Chief Flynn asked me," said Archibald, "if before I left I had been given for my own personal use or to present to some person a gold-headed cane. As I had not, I told that I knew nothing about any such cane. He wanted to know if I knew anything about a cane that might have been hollow and therefore useful, I imagine, for the concealment of papers. He asked me if I would say on my honor that I knew nothing of such a cane, and I assured him that I did make the statement on my honor, for I certainly do not know anything about any such cane."

When seen on the Rotterdam, Mr. Archibald who was met at Quarantine by his lawyer, Frank J. Hogan of Washington, refused to make any statement for publication. He was questioned officially only by Chief Flynn, and it was not until late in the afternoon that he told of Chief Flynn's quest of the gold-headed cane.

At his office in the Marbridge Building, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, Mr. Archibald, late in the afternoon issued the folowing statement:

Not a "Dispatch Bearer."

When I arrived in America this morning I had practically no information regarding the unfortunate affair involvxed in the sending by the Austrian Ambassador to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country of a letter by me, and hence I refrained from making any statement until I could become at least slightly acquainted with what has been said in this country. I now make this simple statement of the true facts of the case.

One thing I wish to state emphatically, and that is that I was in no sense a "dispatch bearer" for any one, but what I did was done merely as an accommodation to friends. Naturally, before leaving for belligerent territory on the field work with armies engaged in the war, I sought proper letters of introduction and recommendation, and the day before I sailed several such letters were sent to my hotel. These letters were unsealed in German, and as I am not proficient in reading that language I did not seek to translate them. With the exception of a couple of notes accompanying trifling gifts of a personal nature, I supposed that all these letters were in relation to my work, and in fact I did not know, nor do I now know, anything of their contents. That some of them were sealed did not occasion any surprise, as official letters of introduction are frequently delivered sealed.

I read only one letter in particular, which I had asked Prince Hatzfeldt to have written for me, and in fact I myself suggested, almost word for word, its contents. Feeling that there might be a strong anti-American sentiment in Germany, and not knowing to what extent that might inconvenience those traveling with me, I asked Prince Hatzfeldt to prepare me an open letter stating that I was friendly to their cause; this was a letter of only a couple of lines that could be read in a moment in case of necessity and intended to be used only in the event we were subjectd to any local hostile demonstration. There were a few letters to officials, but these I of course had not examined.

Dr. Dumba's letter was given to me most openly at the last moment on the dock at the foot of the steamer's gang-plank just before sailing. Hundreds of persons were about, and there was not the slightest suggestion

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GERMAN GUNS NOW SHELL SERBIANS

Drive Them From Positions on South Bank of Danube Near Semdria.

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (via London.)—Announcement was made by the War Office today in the following bulletin of an attack by German forces on the Serbians:

On the northern bank of the Danube German artillery engaged in battle Serbian positions south of the river near Semendria, (24 miles southeast of Belgrade.) The enemy was driven off. His artillery fire was silenced.

The above is the first official announcement of the presence of Germans on the Serbian front. It has been reported for several weeks that the Germans and Austrians were planning a new campaign in the Balkans, with the object of going to the assistance of the Turks.

Such a move would doubtless be directed first at Serbia, in an attempt to force a passage through that country to the Bulgarian border. Turkey having made promises of territorial concessions to Bulgaria it has been reported that the latter nation would not oppose the passage of German and Austrian forces to the Turkish frontier. The prediction has been made that this move would bring Rumania and Greece into the war. These nations, as well as Bulgaria, have called out additional troops recently.

Official announcement was made in England in July that British forces, the strength of which was not given, had been sent to Serbia. A large British force under command of Rear Admiral Ernest Troubridge, according to unofficial advices from Belgrade in June, has been in Serbia since March. It is also known that the Serbians are being assisted in the field by a French aeroplane corps.

POPE INTERCEDES FOR INVADED POLAND

Obtains Promises from Germany and Austria to Respect Language, Religion, and Customs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 20.—As the occupation of Russian Poland by the Austro-Germans becomes firmer, the action of the Pope to obtain from the invaders recognition of the rights of the Poles becomes more insistent. It is asserted that much already has been granted, especially concerning the Catholic clergy and episcopacy, while much has been promised regarding respect for the language, religion and usages of the Poles.

Persons near to the Pope say one of his greatest ambitions is to help in the resurrection of Poland, which he believes will be one of the greatest guarantees for the future peace of Europe, since it will act as a buffer element between the German and Slav peoples.

CANADIANS BETTER SUPPLIED WITH SHELLS

But Artillerymen Are Still Regretting Earlier Lost Opportunities to Kill Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 15, (Delayed by the Censor.)—Today the Canadian newspaper men visited the Canadian batteries. I talked with the officers and saw the batteries executing a small bombardment.

While the ammunition supply has been greatly augmented, one hears the echo of what the shortage has meant in the past. For example, on a certain afternoon last May, the Second Brigade planned to lure the enemy into his front line trenches. The usual preliminary bombardment and fake activity on our front, with the showing of the tops of ladders, bayonet points and caps above the parapets, brought the Germans swarming to their line, whereupon our artillery concentrated a heavy fire there. The havoc was such that the Canadians were able to make a small gain. With more ammunition this gain might have covered a much larger area.

BRITTON B. COOKE.
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GEN. BISSING'S BROTHER INTERNED IN ENGLAND

Wealthy Baron, Naturalized Subject, Spirited Away—Much Agitation Against Him.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Baron von Bissing, half-brother of General von Bissing, German Military Governor of Belgium, and a naturalized British subject, after fighting for months for his liberty, has been interned. He was mysteriously spirited away today from his luxurious home in Kensington by detectives, who left a battalion of newspaper men on guard over an empty shell.

It is reported that the Islington Workhouse will be the Baron's domicile during the remainder of the war.

The internment of Baron von Bissing follows a long agitation that he be deprived of his freedom in common with numerous other wealthy British subjects of German birth against whom popular feeling has run high. An effect of this feeling manifested itself in the resignation of Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty last October, and more recently in the case of Sir Edgar Speyer, who resigned in May as a Privy Councilor and came to the United States.

The status of Baron von Bissing has been the subject of debate on more than one occasion in Parliament. It was suggested in one of these discussions last February that the Baron had a residence at Hove, Sussex, from which "signaling operations might easily be carried out." It was denied at the time by Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, that the Baron had done anything which would justify his removal from the prohibited area, or that he had ever done any secret service for Germany.

Later it was suggested in the House of Commons that the Baron be deprived of his liberty in retaliation for the expulsion from Belgium by the Germans in April of Gifford Pinchot, former chief of the United States Bureau of Forestry, whose sister is the wife of a British diplomat, but nothing came of it. The agitation for his internment was kept up, but the Government continued to resist the demands.

VILNA FORCES ARE NOT CUT OFF; MAY YET ESCAPE

Fighting Their Way Back from Captured Fortress, Petrograd Says.

DRIVE FOE FROM RAILWAY

Two Lines of Retreat by Rail Open if Lida Junction Can Be Reached.

GERMAN EFFORT DESPERATE

Archduke Leopold, to the South, Striving to Head the Elusive Russians Off.

MACKENSEN'S GUNS MIRED

Austro-German Forces in Volhynia and Galicia Suffer in Attacks All Along the Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—Vilna is lost, but not without hope of return. The Russian Army which defended the city until the last possible moment is not surrounded and is stubbornly fighting its way back over the country between Vilna and the Vilna-Lida Railway. This railway is still open, though the Germans are struggling hard ten miles to the west of it, and the greater part of the Russian troops must retire on foot until the withdrawal of the whole front to Lida Junction somewhat relieves the fierce strain.

From Lida there are two outlets by rail. One is to Minsk by way of Molodetschno, from which the Germans fortunately have been repulsed, though they have taken Vileika, higher up the Siedlce-Polozk railway. The other is southeast of Baranovich, where the Vilna-Rovno line crosses the Brest-Moscow trunk railway.

But even with the Vilna danger past the situation is still one that demands great skill and energy if German plans are to be thwarted. Both railway outlets from Lida lead to Minsk. Vileika is sixty miles northwest of Minsk.

Th eGrmans are striking again near Slonim and Baranovich ,and again at Logishin, north of Pinsk and thirty miles northwest of Luninetz Junction. They are clearly aiming at the possession of this important north and south cross-country railway in order to facilitate the movement of their troops up and down the front. But apparently they have bigger object than that in view ,and here is an illustration of the fact that their plans are continuously modified or developed according to their success or failure at a given point.

Their cavalry raids have been partitly successful in giving them a vantage point as far north and east as Vileika. If they cannot now cut off the troops retiring from Vilna they will probaoly attempt the much bigger enterprise of cutting off at Minsk the communications of all the armies operating on the Russian western front. This would certainly not involve the destruction of these armies, but would mean their having to resort to much more roundabout communications southwards and eastwards.

Such a plan is not without grave risks for the Germans. Its execution would land their troops in an awkward salient which would expose them to the danger of a possible Russian offensive from the north and south.

The struggle is now entering a new phase in swampy land and under the Autumn rains. There has been no period of such moment since the battles on the Narew.

British Anxious About Vilna Army.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 21.—Of the many big battles fought on the eastern front during the past five months few, if any, have been fraught with such importance for the opposing armies as that now in progress to the east and south of Vilna, where the German Field Marshal von Hindenburg is attempting to cut off the retreat of and destroy the Russian Army which defended that city.

The German official report issued yesterday throws little light on the progress of the operation, simply stating that "the attack against the enemy retreating from Vilna is proceeding."

Petrograd continues to express confidence in the ability of the Russians to extricate themselves from the net thrown about them. In the opinion of military writers here, they are in a dangerous position. It is quite likely, however, that they got their artillery away before the Germans moved across the railways, as the evacuation of Vilna was decided upon weeks ago.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria is also approaching the railway to the southeast of Lida, having reached the district of Dworzec, which is immediately west of the road skirting the Pripet marshes and running to Rovno.

South of the Pripet the Russians still control the situation and keep on harassing the Austro-German armies in Volhynia and Galicia. On the Volhynia front some demoralization among the Austro-German forces has been observed by the Russians, according to Petrograd official advices, and the Russians, taking prompt advantage of this condition, have attacked and recaptured parties of their own forces that had been taken prisoner.

It is increasingly evident that Mackensen's armies have been weakened, presumably to reinforce Hindenburg's great drive at Vilna and Dvinsk, and that this and his advance into the vast re-

tion of marshes has landed him in difficulties, it having been impossible in some instances to extricate his artillery.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Hindenburg Drives Back Russian Forces Defending Dvinsk.

BERLIN, Sept. 20. (vit London.)—The following bulletin concerning the operations on the Russian front was issued today by the War Office:

Eastern theatre of war:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the vicinity of the bridgehead at Dvinsk the enemy was forced to retreat from Novo Alexandrovsk (about twenty miles southwest of Dvinsk) to a position further to the rear. We took 550 prisoners. The enemy attempted to break through our lines at Orgon. The attempt was repulsed.

The attack on the opposing forces which are retreating from the district of Vilna is proceeding further to the south. Our troops are following the retreating enemy. We reached a line on the Niemen. The enemy offered temporary resistance at a few points only.

The army group of Prince Leopold has reached the Golozadz district at Dworzeo and the region southeast thereof, while its left wing is approaching the Myschlaka district.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The enemy has been forced further back everywhere.

Southeastern theatre of war:

During engagements of minor importance German troops took 100 prisoners.

RUSSIANS NOT DRIVEN.

Making Germans Pay High Price for Successes Called Doubtful.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times today publishes the following dispatch from a correspondent with the Russian forces, sent on Saturday from Dvinsk:

"I spent three days on this front, where a terrific battle is raging almost unceasingly. When attacks die away at one place they begin instantly at another. The nearest front is only twelve miles from Dvinsk, whose deserted streets resound with the detonations of heavy gun fire.

"The Russians are holding the Dvinsk front in an excellent line of trenches three deep, and, despite constant fierce attacks, supported by concentrations of heavy artillery, they have held the enemy off thus far. Many times the first line has been taken by the enemy, then retaken by our counterattacks. The Germans are twice or thrice our strength, and have enormous superiority in guns, as always, but hitherto they have gained no decisive advantage, each of their attempts being paid for with heavy loss of life.

"I find the morale of the Russians unimpaired. They are fighting in the same stubborn, determined manner, while the situation as regards the supply of ammunition and rifles is materially improved and the fate of Dvinsk and the whole line along the Dwina River is undecided.

"The capture of the city will be effected only by heavy sacrifices. In the meantime the town has been evacuated in the same orderly manner seen at Warsaw, and if the Russians ultimately leave, the Germans will occupy the same empty shell as in their former victories.

"The nature of the country here is ideal for defense, and undoubtedly the Germans are paying two to one in losses. It is not apparent why the Germans attach so much importance to this sector; but if they are willing to pay the price they possibly can take it.

"A large proportion of the population of Dvinsk has fled. The evacuation was started by the German habit of dropping bombs, which killed many civilians.

"The character of the Russian defense is improving every week, and if the outside world thinks the Germans are driving this army before them, it makes a gross mistake. If the Riga and Dvinsk sectors are typical of Russian rearguard operations, their nature is such as should cause more depression among the Germans than among the Russians; and with Winter approaching and no important objective attainable before the season changes, I believe the German commanders must now recognize a growing anxiety."

PACKERS TO SEE POLK.

Will Ask Government to Intercede in Prize Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Representatives of the Chicago packers will confer here tomorrow with State Department officials over the judgment of the British prize court confiscating $15,000,000 worth of their products. Acting Secretary Polk will see legal representatives of the packers, who are expected to ask the Government to intercede with the British authorities by diplomatic negotiations.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Henry Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co.; M. W. Borders, representing Morris & Co., and C. J. Faulkner of counsel for Armour & Co., left here today for Washington to confer with Acting Secretary of State Polk over the British seizure of American meat cargoes.

WATCHES ILLICIT MAIL.

Germans Punish Catholic Sisters Who Evaded the Censor.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Geneva says:

"Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the German military administration to prevent uncensored letters from leaving Germany.

"A Sister Superior of the Order of Ste. Christiania at Metz was searched on her departure for a trip to Switzerland. Various letters intended for mailing outside of Germany were found upon her and she was sentenced to fifteen days in prison. A Sister who had written one of the letters was sentenced to a month's imprisonment."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

The Myra Fell Leaves Boston with Large Cargo for Manchester.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The British steamer Myra Fell, Captain Sperring, sailed this evening for Manchester. The ship will call at Halifax, where she will add 7,000 barrels of applies to her cargo. Her shipments from here include 200 tons of machinery, 250 tons of lard, 100 bales of cotton, 1,000 bales of cotton waste, 300 bales of rags, 100 tons of steel, 100 tons of pig iron, 300 tons of wax, and a large miscellaneous freight. The apples shipped from Halifax are intended for the British soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The following ships cleared from here today for the war zone:

The Russ (Danish) for Denmark, with a cargo of grain.

The Lord Charlemont (British) for Belfast, with a general cargo.

SWISS GOODS RELEASED.

France Agrees to Allow Clothing Shipments to Come Through.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The trade advisers of the State Department were notified today of the release by the French Government of shipments of clothing and embroidery from Switzerland for United States. These goods were held up pending guarantees that they were of bona fide Swiss origin, and would not find their way to countries at war with France.

A small quantity of dyestuffs consigned to American importers from Switzerland still is held up in France, but negotiations for release are expected to be concluded soon.

SHELLING GERMAN PROVISION ROUTES

French Guns Trained on Roads Leading to Metz—Wreck a Railway Bridge.

ARTILLERY DUELS CONTINUE

Arras Suburbs Again Bombarded—London Experts Look for a Winter of Trench Fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The bombardment with heavy guns has become mutual in the west, both sides maintaining an almost continuous fire, while the British fleet is making matters lively for the Germans on the Belgian coast. There are no signs as yet of a general offensive, however, and another Winter in the trenches may be looked for as assured.

The French report that they have damaged German trenches in the region east of St. Mihiel and have brought their guns up to positions from which they can shell certain routes in the neighborhood by which the enemy has been transporting supplies.

The night communiqué from Paris says:

In Artois our batteries have carried out a sustained fire against the German organizations. The artillery of the enemy has displayed anew very great activity, and, in particular, has bombarded with shells of heavy calibre the suburbs of Arras.

Before Four and Dompierre, to the southwest of Peronne, mine warfare continues. There has been fighting with bombs in the region of Roye.

In Champagne the efficacious fire of our batteries was responded to by the enemy at the end of the day by a bombardment of our cantonments, which did only small damage.

Between the Aisne and the Argonne the cannonading has abated. In Eastern Argonne, at Hill 285, the enemy exploded a mine in proximity to our trenches.

In the Woevre we have at several points been able to examine the results of our fire. A column of infantry and its train have been dispersed on the road from St. Maurice to Thillot, at the foot of the Meuse Hills.

In the region of the Calonne Trench, in the Forest of Apremont, to the north of Flirey and to the north of Regnièville the enemy works have sustained grave damage.

Our long-range artillery has hit station at Thiau Court. A train quickly left the station, while another train was stopped by the projectiles.

Between Pustoux and Malbone we have cut a small bridge on the railway between Metz and Château Salins.

In the Vosges artillery actions have occurred in the valley of the Fave and in the Valley of the Feechts in the region of Schratzmannele, Altmatt and Brauenkopf.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

In the Artois district our artillery last night delivered a violent bombardment against the works of the enemy and interfered with their provision trains. The German batteries showed particular activity in the environs of Arras and on the front along the Crinchon River, where the cannonading was accompanied by a spirited rifle fire and outbursts from the machine guns.

The fights of the enemy was also fairly well sustained in the regions of Foucaucourt, Herleville and Tracy-le-Val, and brought out an energetic response from our side.

In front of Fontenoy the Germans on several different occasions opened with infantry fire, but they did not come out of their trenches. The vicinity of Berry-au-Bac last night saw fighting with bombs, artillery, and rifle firing. On the canal between the Aisne and the Marne we took possession at a point to the east of Sapigneul of a German listening post.

In the Champagne district our artillery replied to a bombardment of our positions to the north of Camp de Châlons and checked the fire of the Germans' heavy artillery. To the north of Perthes a depot of munitions within the enemy's lines was blown up.

Between the Aisne and the Argonne district the artillery of the enemy maintained its activity during all last night; this fire was answered with energy.

In Lorraine our batteries continued their destructive fire upon the works of the enemy, and brought into their field certain routes by which the enemy has been securing provisions.

In the vicinity of Ban de Sapt. French field artillery dispersed a detachment of German pioneers.

The official statement issued from Belgian General Headquarters tonight says:

The night of Sept. 19-20 was calm. Today was marked by artillery actions, few in number, and generally of slight importance.

Following is the German official statement issued from Berlin:

Enemy ships which bombarded Westende and Middelkerke, on the Belgian coast, without result, withdrew before our fire. Some of these ships were struck.

Along the front there were no special incidents.

ALSATIANS FORCED TO FIGHT

Germans Say French Impress Them and Forge Citizenship Papers.

Under the caption, "Forgery of Alsace-Lorraine Civil Certificates by the French Government," the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Aug. 24 publishes what purports to be an order signed by the French Minister of War, M. Millerand, dealing with the forced enlistment of men of Alsace and Lorraine in the French armies and the providing of them with false certificates of French civil citizenship as a protection against punishment for treason in case they are captured by the Germans.

The German official paper says:

"The order published in facsimile herewith and issued by the French War Minister Millerand to the authorities subordinate to himself in connection with the treatment of men of Alsace and Lorraine who are found in the service of the French Army, has been found upon French prisoners. From this it appears that the residents of Alsace and Lorraine, who, as is generally known in Germany, are pressed with all means into the service of the French Army, are divided into two categories.

"The first category consists of those men of Alsace-Lorraine who do not wish to fight against Germany. They are thrust into the French regiments in Africa, and the second category belong those Alsatian-Lorrainers who have declared themselves ready to fight against Germany. The French Government is not in doubt of the fact that the enlistment of such persons, who are German subjects, and the naturalization in France cannot be recognized according to German laws, is a violation of international law. It knows that these residents of the imperial crown lands, in case they are captured, will be regarded as traitors to their country and will be treated accordingly by Germany.

"The order of the French War Minister says, among other things:

On the other hand, it has seemed necessary to me to take steps to safeguard the Alsatian-Lorraine volunteers and their families against German measures of reprisal. I have therefore decided that those Alsatian-Lorrainers who have been enlisted for the duration of the war and sent to the Army shall receive a pretended certificate of civil status which shall make it appear that the interested parties are Frenchmen. The recruiting office which has enlisted them shall have possession of the genuine certificates of civil status. As a result of this the competent recruiting commandants will take care that there shall be handed out to them another book and another mark of identification. The genuine book will be sent to the recruiting commandants and preserved by these.

"From this order it appears clearly what low methods the French Government resorts to in the use, contrary to law, of the German captives from Alsace-Lorraine."

French Navy Honors Romazzotti.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Victor Augagneur, French Minister of Marine, will name the newest French submarine model Romazzotti, after Naval Constructor Romazzotti, who died on Saturday last. He carried on and developed the work begun by Gustave Zede, inventor of the first French submarine, Dymnaote, who died in 1890.

LIFTS RUSSIAN EMBARGO.

Agreement Releasing Exports Goes to Lansing to be Signed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A special messenger was dispatched today by the State Department to Secretary Lansing at his Summer place on Lake Ontario with the agreement for lifting the Russian embargo against exports to the United States. After Secretary Lansing has signed the agreement, it will be carried to Newport, R. I., to be signed for the Russian Government by Ambassador Bakhmeteff. The agreement will become operative immediately.

Under the agreement Russian exports to the United States will be released if consigned to the American Secretary of Commerce, and if Russia receives satisfactory guarantees that the goods will not reach her enemies.

STEAMER HORDEN SUNK.

Crew of the British Vessel Reaches Land Safely.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The British steamer Horden has been sunk. The crew was landed.

The Horden was a vessel of 1,434 tons. She was built in 1906, and was owned by the Burnett Steamship Company of Newcastle.

NAVY BALLOON SOON READY.

First of Dirigible Fleet Will Undergo Official Tests at Pensacola.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The first of the navy's fleet of dirigible balloons is now practically completed, and will be ready for delivery within a few weeks. The Connecticut Aircraft Company, which has the contract for building these dirigibles, today notified the Office of Aernonautics of the Navy Department that the balloon will be ready for the official trials within the time specified.

The various parts will be assembled in Boston, after which the machine will be disassembled, packed and shipped to the navy aeronautic station at Pensacola, Fla., where the trials are to take place. The navy is building a floating hangar and a hydrogen plant at Pensacola for the accommodation of its dirigibles.

This first of the navy's war balloons, while it is a comparatively small one, being about 180 feet long, will embody the improvements which American naval officers have noted during their observations with the armies of Europe. It will be equipped with a 140 horse power engine and twin propellers of the swivelling type. For military reasons, some of the improved features of the machine are kept secret. The Administration's program for the national defense, to be submitted to Congress this Winter, will call for a large number of dirigibles and aeroplanes.

GALLIPOLI FIGHTING FIERCE AND DEADLY

Gen. Hamilton Describes How the Allied Forces Wrested Ridges from Turks.

FRENCH AND BRITISH MIXED

Little Ground Gained Covered So Thickly with Dead That Armistice Had to be Arranged.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—How the British and French hrough the Summer kept at grips with the Turks in Gallipoli, with terrible losses on both sides in the arid, congested area, where the gain or loss of a few yards of trenches measured the tide of battle and the dead lay so thick that a temporary armistice was imperative, is related by General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander of the British forces, in a dispatch to Lord Kitchener, made public in London this evening.

Covering the fighting in the Dardanelles from May 5 to July 1, the account sheds little light on the general military situation, being mainly noteworthy as a soldier's description of what the contenders endured. Indirectly it pays a tribute to the gallantry and fighting qualities of the Turks. General Hamilton gives no support to the numerous newspaper reports that the morale of the Turks had been shaken.

Going back to May 5, soon after the Allies obtained their first footing on the peninsula, General Hamilton relates how the commanders, hard-pressed for reinforcements, found it necessary to mix the French and British troops "to an extent even of the French on our right having a British battalion holding their own most extreme right."

Three Days of Terrible Fighting.

Followed then three days of terrible fighting, with Krithia as the objective.

"The steady advance of the British," says the General, "could be followed by the sparkle of bayonets until the long lines entered smoke clouds. The French at first made no move; then, their drums beating and bugles sounding the charge, they suddenly darted forward in a stream of skirmishes, which seemed for a moment to cover the whole southern face of the ridge of Kereves Dere.

"Against these the Turkish gunners turned their heaviest pieces, and, as the leading groups stormed the first Turkish redoubt, in black bursts high explosive shells blotted out both assailants and assailed.

"The trial was too severe for the Senegalese Tirailleurs. They recoiled; they rallied. Another rush forward; another repulse. Then a small supporting column of French gunners were seen hilhouetted against the sky as they charged upward along the crest of Kereves Dere.

"Not until next morning did any reliable detail come of what had happened. The net result of the three days' fighting had been a gain of 600 yards on the right of the British and 400 on the left and in the centre. The French captured all the ground in front of farm Jimmerman, as well as the redoubt."

The German leaders of the Turks were quick to realize the advantage the attackers had gained, General Hamilton continues, and by counter-attack after counter-attack tried to wrest away the trenches they had lost.

"Everywhere our assailants were repulsed," says the account, "and now for the first time I felt that we had planted a fairly firm foothold upon the point of Gallipoli Peninsula."

This was on Aug. 10, and General Hamilton was able to relieve some of the exhausted men on the firing line after eighteen days and nights of uninterrupted fighting.

"During this breathing space," says General Hamilton, "I realized that we had now nearly reached the limit of what could be attained, mingling initiativewith surprise. The enemy was as much in possession of my numbers and dispositions as I was of his first line of defense. The opposing forces stretched parallel from the sea to the strait, and there was little scope left for tactics which would bring fresh battalions against the lines of unbroken barbed wire. Siege warfare was soon bound to supersede manouevre battles in the open."

In preparation for this, the British commander tells of how he divided the front into four sections, then describes the fitful fighting up to May 18, when the Turks made a most violent assault on the British positions with forces estimated at 30,000 under command of the German Field Marshal, Liman von Sanders, himself. But the British held firm, leaving upward of 3,000 Turks dead within open view of the trenches.

Burying the Dead.

"The next four days," the account says, "were chiefly remarkable for carrying through negotiations for the suspension of arms, which actually took place on May 24.

"On the May 20 white flags with red crescents began to dot the Turkish lines. Presently a Turkish staff officer and two medical officers met a British officer between the lines. An informal armistice was reached and stretcher parties on both sides began collecting the wounded.

"Meanwhile it was observed that columns were on the march in the valley up which the Turks were accustomed to bring reinforcements. As evening drew on, the enemy's concentration continued, and a message was sent stating that no clearing of the dead and wounded could be allowed during the night. The stretcher parties fell back, and immediately firing broke out."

It did not profit the Turks, General Hamilton asserts, as the British guns drove them back. But as the Turks were anxious to bury their dead and as human sentiment and medical science were in favor of the removal of the dead, arrangements with a representative of Essad Pasha were finally effected.

"The negotiations resulted in a suspension of arms from 7:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.," continues the report. "The burial of the dead was finished at 3 P. M.. Some 3,000 Turkish dead were removed or buried in the area between the opposing lines. The whole of these were killed on or since May 18."

General Hamilton fails to state how many British were buried, but says that both sides observed the ethics of the situation to the letter.

Feverish intermitten fighting during the remainder of May is described, culminating in a general attack on the Turkish positions on June 4, which netted a considerable gain, but was a costly affair.

"From the date of this battle to the end of June," the British commander says, "incessant attacks and counter-attacks, which so grievously swelled our lists of casualties, had been caused by the determination of the Turks to regain the ground they had lost—this determination clashing against our firm resolve to continue to increase our holding.

"Several of these daily encounters would have been the subject of a separate dispatch in the campaigns of my youth and middle age, but with due regard to proportion, they cannot even so much as be mentioned here.

Difficult Land for Fighting.

"During the whole period under review the efforts and expedients whereby the great army had its wants supplied upon a wilderness have, I believe, been breaking world records. The country is broken, mountainous, and void of supplies. The water found in the areas occupied by our troops is quite inadequate to our needs. The only practicable beaches are small, cramped breaks in impracticable lines of cliffs. With the wind in certain quarters no sort of landing is possible.

"The stoppage by the bombardment and wreckage of lighters and small craft led to cries after cries in our carrying capacity, while over every single beach ships fitfully throughout each day devastating shell fire at medium ranges.

"Upon such a situation appeared suddenly enemy submarines. On May 22 all transports had to be dispatched to Mudros for safety. Thenceforth men, stores, guns, and horses had to be brought from Mudros, a distance of forty miles, in the fleet sweepers and other small and shallow craft less vulnerable to submarine attack. Every danger and every difficulty was doubled."

CANNON FOR RESERVE ARMY.

Favors Force of 100,000 Men, to Cost $60,000,000 a Year.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 20.—Addressing several hundred veterans of the Spanish-American war at a reunion yesterday, Congressman J. G. Cannon advocated a reserve army of 100,000 men, to cost the nation $60,000,000 a year. His plan is to send the first reserve two-year volunteers to camp for a month each year. These men then will go into the second reserve, and two years later into the third reserve.

The pay of the soldiers, Mr. Cannon proposed, should be $250 a year. The only drilling would be during the month at camp.

WOULD PAY NATIONAL GUARD

One Way to Facilitate Preparedness, Chairman Hay Points Out.

Suggestions that one way to improve the national defense would be to pay every National Guardsman at least $50 a year out of the Federal treasury and that the field artillery force ought to be doubled, were made by Representative Hay, Chairman of the Couse Committee on Military Affairs, in an interview made public yesterday by the National Security League. The interview was obtained by a representative of the league.

Mr. Hay does not believe that Congress will favorably consider any legislation looking to compulsory military service. He regards the development of the National Guard into an effective reserve force as the wisest step and would encourage enlistment by giving guardsmen 25 per cent. of the pay allowed for the regular army. He is particularly impressed with the importance of the work done by the field artillery, but does not mention coast artillery because that feature of defense is under the jurisdiction of the Fortifications Committee.

"I shall be guided in large measure by the President's views," he said. "Our present standing army is allowed by law a strength of 100,000 men. About 91,000 are actually enlisted. The army now costs us $120,000,000 a year. The full strength of the army at 120,000, in addition to pay given the National Guard, would cost us $140,000,000. If we had 140,000 men, we would have to spend $180,000,000. If we had an army of 500,000 men, which some people advocate, it would cost us $700,000,000. It do not believe that the people would want that burden or that they would expect Congress to impose it upon them. Neither do I believe that the American people want compulsory military service.

"I heartily agree with the President that our citizen soldiery should be given more attention. It might be proper, for instance, to encourage enlistment in the National Guard by paying its members 25 per cent. of the amount paid to regular soldiers, which would be $50 a year and which would probably cost my $8,000,000 additional to the present army cost for the first year. It may be wise, also, to increase the field artillery, now consisting of six regiments, to twice that number, as the war in Europe has demonstrted that this is a most potent arm of the service."

BRITAIN SEIZES COCOA TRADE

Her Exports of Tobacco, Oil, and Rubber Also Grow Enormously.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Strange things of perhaps international significance are happening in the cocoa trade, according to a special report received at the State Department from Consul General Robert P. Skinner at London. The United States has heretofore enjoyed a large trade in this staple in Northern Europe. New York City alone usually takes the raw cocoa crop of Santo Domingo and markets it in Europe.

This year it seems that Great Britain is doing this on its own account, and the American trade has disappeared. Mr. Skinner quotes the statistics of Great Britain's cocoa trade with the Baltic countries to show that where England, a year ago, had no trade at all in this line, that country now has practically a monopoly.

In March 1914, England shipped no raw cocoa to Denmark, but this year in March there were 1,642,000 pounds shipped there from England. In April, last year, England shipped to Denmark only 1,555 pounds, but this year, in the same months, she sent there 685,336 pounds. To Norway, in March last year, England shipped 21,687 pounds of cocoa, and in March, this year, she shipped 276,388 pounds, while in April she shipped 594,705 pounds to Norway, as compared with 12,586 pounds in April a year ago. To Sweden England shipped in March, this year, 492,647 pounds of cocoa, where she shipped in the same month, last year, but 10,562 pounds; and in April, this year, she shipped there 1,150,746 pounds, as compared with 16,500 pounds in the same month last year. To the Netherlands there was shipped in March, this year, 1,532,970 pounds of cocoa, while in March, last year, the British shipment was 496,816 pounds, and in April, this year, the shipment was 1,867,126 pounds, while in April, 1914, the shipment was but 290,884 pounds.

Mr. Skinner says, where exportation from this country to the smaller neutral countries of Europe is attempted it is attended with difficulty and hazard, all similar goods are going forward from England without trouble. In cocoa, for example, England shipped into these countries, he says, during July, 7,080,067 pounds without any difficulty, whereas in the same month of 1914 her entire export of cocoa was only 1,283,583 pounds.

In tobacco England is doing an enormous business, according to Mr. Skinner. The exports in July were 6,684,880 pounds, as compared with 351,800 pounds in the same month of 1914. England shipped, in July, to Russia 235,918 centals, as compared with 43,529 centals in the same month of 1914; to Sweden, 27,879 centals, as compared with 4,667 last year; to the Netherlands 54,509 centals, as compared with 4,836 centals. The same thing is being done to a large extent in petroleum, lubricating and lamp oils, and in rubber.

AMERICANS TELL OF ZEPPELIN RAID

Continued from Page 1.

hit was swept thirty-five feet by the concussion of the air, and knocked unconscious.

"It was calculated that the bomb weighed between 600 and 700 pounds, and was about the size of one of those big milk cans that are used for shipping.

"I heard of one bomb that did not explode. On it was painted, in white, 'We are coming every night this week!'

Bombs Did Freakish Things.

"Being in company with an English chemist, I was allowed to get through the lines the morning after the raid, and I found the bomb that struck in the Close did some freakish things, or rather its explosion did. As I said, the front of the buildings did not seem to have been touched, the windows having been forced in by the concussion of the air. But some of the floors had fallen in, and a big oak door in the interior of the building had been burst from its hinges. An iron drinking fountain thta stood only eight or ten feet from the fire shelter had not been hit, but had cracked into pieces. I spent an hour and a half studying the effects of the explosion there. While the Germans have kept the nature of their explosives secret, I should guess that the bomb might have contained a mixture of nitro-glycerine and dynamite, though there are several other high explosives that would have had a similar effect.

"There must have beeen 3,000 or 4,000 shots fired at the aircraft by the guns, and the shrapnel from they may have caused loss of life in London itself. One of them, on the Embankment, was only 850 yards from where I stood part of the time.

"The whole thing was over in fifteen or twenty minutes. It was dark. I remember that as we reached the crowd that stood near the scene of one of the explosions I heard one Englishman remark, 'They're nahsty things, aren't they?'

"The day before I had seen some of the effects of the Zeppelin raid of Tuesday night over New Cross, in Woodpecker Street, where eight persons had been killed. One of the bombs missed the Woolwich Arsenal by not more than fifty yards.

"A week before the big raid I was at the aviation headquarters at Aldershot and saw something of the air equipment of the British forces. The defensive arrangements of London seem to be pretty much like those of Paris, so far as aeroplanes are concerned. Within a few minutes after a Zeppelin leaves Antwerp or Zeebrugge word is received in England, and an air fleet gets ready. Of course, after the hostile craft have got above London the aeroplanes dare not pursue them, because of the danger from the British guns."

Mr. Fowell added:

"It is evident to any one who studies the situation in England at short range that the labor element is running the country, and they are doing a lot of muddling. The Germans have got the cards stacked. Even now they don't realize in London that their country is really at war. Thoughtful Englishmen have admitted to me as much. The encouraging thing from the British standpoint is the numbe rof German submarines that have been 'accounted for.' The number captured or destroyed is bigger than is thought over here. I heard that the total was seventy."

Mme. Aino Malmberg's Story.

Mme. Aino Malmberg, the well-known Finnish patriot, Socialist, and feminist leader, was another passenger who reached New York on the Philadelphia yesterday. She has made her home in London for the past seven years. She loves London and its people, but she has come away to escape what she calls the "unworthily autocratic attitude" of the Government. Mme. Malmberg is opposed to all war, and says she will not return to England while the present conflict lasts, but she does not expect to remain in this country a year.

"I have it from one of the highest men in England—shall I say the highest?—that the war will be over at the beginning of the year," said Mme. Malmberg. "This was said at a private meeting of friends, and I had it directly from one of them, a very close friend of the speaker." Mme. Malmberg went on:

"And people are terrified by these Zeppelin raids. How can it be otherwise? The news is kept from them as much as possible, but they know how many friends they have lost. At first, of course, it is all excitement. You know how it is myself, and you have only a feeling of interest. The raid lasts only about twenty minutes, but then, when you see the damage that is done, you realize what a terrible thing it is. A bomb strikes a house, and it is gone. The bomb in Queen's Square struck in the middle. It could hardly have been more exact if it had been measured. That is a place about as large as Gramercy Park, surrounded by big hotels and hospitals, the Homeopathic and one other hospital. From the force of that bomb every leaer bit of glass was knocked out of every one of those big buildings, not a piece was left, and great holes were made in the walls.

"From the bomb that fell on an omnibus the driver literally disapeared. He was not there. Later they found one arm which had a uniform sleeve upon it, and they knew it must have been his, but that was all that was left of him. One bomb fell in the middle of the road and went through almost to the Underground, but the police closed up around it immediately, so as to prevent people from seeing the real damage that was done and becoming frightened.

"Why, my little flat in which I live in London, and which I rent when I leave there, had been ransacked, but after the Zeppelin raid the people said: 'No, the top floor! We could not take that!'

"There is great indignation in London because the real news is suppressed. The actual numbers killed are not given, or the places. It is foolish, for the Germans know. They are informed by their agents to the smallest detail. The people are treated like children. I love England and the English people, and it hurts me from the bottom of my heart to say what I am that is being introduced. I am a Finnish woman, a subject of Russia, and all the leters sent me are first handed over to the Russian Embassy, to see if there is anything to which the Russian Government would object. I could not stand it. To think England, the freest of all the countries, should do this! In Rusia it is different, for there you expect it, but not in England. The English people are dignified and level-headed. They could stand anything. There is no reason for keeping the truth from them.

"The sadness of England is terrible. Hyde Park, which is usually a scene of gayety and beautiful costumes, has now only black gowns and sad faces, and at a dinner it is the same. All are in black, gowns. Every one has lost friends, and every one is sad.

German Protester in Jail.

"The people whom I condemn most in this war are the handful in each country who have said that war was murder and that murder was wrong, but who now make no protest. They should shriek aloud against this war. My friend, Clara Zetkin, a leader of the Social Democrats in Germany, has done that, and she is in prison. I have been terribly disappointed in the Socialists. I am a Socialist, and the foundation doctrine is that of brotherhood. I was naive enough to believe that the Socialists would stand up against war. But here they are murdering their brothers, and we are losing the youngest and best and finest of our men.

"The churches preach against murder, and what do they do? They bless the cannon and urge the men to fight. Religious people say they believe in the commandment, 'Thou Shalt Not Kill.' But the Church has always betrayed her principles. And the woman? They should be the first to protect their children."

Mme. Malmberg thinks the United States should make an effort to arrange peace. She said:

"There are a number of people in England—not nobodies like me, but important people—who believe that something could be done if President Wilson would ask the different countries to define their terms of peace—ask them what they want and what they are fighting for. The Pope has tried to do this, but he presents a religious sect and would not be generally accepted. What are they fighting for, and who is responsible for the war? All the countries have been preparing for this for years. In all of them you would hear people speak of the time 'when the big war comes!'"

Mme. Malmberg is exiled from Russia for her fight for liberty for Finland, and the conditions prevented her from visiting her native country but she has been in Christiania and Stockholm. "Norway is pro-ally," she said, "and Sweden is pro-German, or, rather, anti-Russian."

MBme. Malmberg will speak on Finland while she is here. She was one of the leaders among those who obtained autonomy for Finland. "Finland is in a terrible condition now," she said. "They have taken our autonomy away from us, and the laws which the Czar had promised that he would respect, and they may interfere with our use of our own language."

Isaac F. Marcosson, who was with Haddon Chambers at the St. James's Theatre in London on the night of the Zeppelin raid, as Mr. Chambers told in his wireless message to THE TIMES, arrived yesterday on the Rotterdam. He said that Mr. Chambers had well described the incidents of the night, and that he had no details to add.

"As far as frightening England goes," Mr. Marcosson said, "the raid was a failure. The people are not much concerned over any of the raids, realizing, as they do, that the geratest damage that is likely to result is the destruction of a few houses and the killing of a few unarmed people. England is Zeppelin proof in its financial soundness."

Mr. Marcosson brought with him a "Zeppelin mask," which, he said, is to be found on sale in any London drug store. It is a rubber cap, with an isinglass opening for the eyes, and contains a sponge saturated with chemicals. The chemicals are to neutralize poisonous gases, such as were contained in bombs dropped in some of the earlier raids. Many residents of London have the masks hanging over the head of their beds when they go to sleep, Mr. Marcosson said.

Frederic R. Coudert, the well-known international lawyer, who returned on the Rotterdam after a two months' trip abroad with his wife, said that on Sept. 8 they had been dining at Sir Philip Burne-Jones's house in Egerton Terrace, South Kensington, when, at 11 P. M., the explosion of Zeppelin bombs was heard overhead.

"We rushed to the street," Mr. Coudert continued, "and stood upon the pedestal of a double lamp post to get a better view. Austin Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, arrived three minutes later. Searchlights were playing on the Zeppelin, which remained stationary for fully six minutes. The anti-aircraft guns were blazing away, but failed to hit it. The fire was slow and the aim poor, and the guns were not nearly as good as the new French anti-aircraft guns which have recently been tried in Paris. Afterward the Zeppelin traveled past Charing Cross toward St. Paul's Cathedral, dropping bombs on Wood Street."

S. M. Kahn and S. M. Levy, New York business men who were passengers on the Rotterdam, said they were at the corner of Tottenham Court Road, near Oxford Street, on the night of Sept. 8 and saw two Zeppelins coming from the direction of Charing Cross, dropping bombs which could be seen as they passed through the light from a searchlight.

"Next morning we went to Wood Street, where the fire was still blazing," Mr. Levy said, "and every pane of glass had been shattered within a radius of half a mile. The streets were guarded by police, so that the people could not get too close. The biggest blaze on the preceding night was in Pathé's moving picture plant, where the fire in the rubber could not be kept under. As the flames spread from floor to floor the celluloid burst with loud explosions and flamed up, lighting the waters of the Thames like a Summer's day. With the searchlights playing across the red glow of the fires it was a magnificent spectacle, and all London turned out to see it.

"We were told that a motor 'bus had been destroyed in Blomfield Street, sixteen persons being killed in it. That street was from four to nine inches deep with shattered glass.

Thomas W. Pelham, a Boston merchant, who arrived on the Rotterdam, was at the London Hippodrome when the explosions started on Wednesday night, Sept. 8, and started immediately to walk two blocks to Trafalgar Square to get a view of what was going on. "There I saw a big German aircraft," he said, "almost right overhead and motionless, as if daring the anti-aircraft guns on the Admiralty Arch to hit it. Another Zeppelin appeared, and the two started dropping bombs, which exploded with a terrific noise. One struck a motor omnibus, I was told, and killed twenty persons. Spectators were menaced by falling fragments from the anti-aircraft guns, and also the shrapnel from the bombs. It was like a weird firework display.

"The roof of a business building near by was pierced by a bomb which did not explode, and the owner had the fuse extracted next day and placed in his window as a souvenir. When the Zeppelins traveled eastward over the city some of the bombs narrowly missed hitting the Lord Mayor's residence and the Bank of England."

Mr. Pelham said that he had heard from an American official in London that one of the Zeppelins had been brought down by two British aeroplanes as it was starting seaward.

Frank C. Page, son of the Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was also on the Rotterdam. He said he had been told that between thirty and forty persons had been killed in London by the raid on Sept. 8.

Watched a Big Warehouse Burning.

W. O'Donnel Iselin was another arrival on the Rotterdam. He said he was walking in the streets near Charing Cross when he saw a Zeppelin coming and heard the explosion of two bombs which did much damage. He and his companion got into a taxicab and told the driver to follow the course of the Zeppelin, but the police had barred the road. Then they drove to Wood Street and watched a big linen warehouse blazing up.

Alfred Turner, a London theatrical manager, was at the Ambassador Theatre at the time of the raid on Sept. 8. He said the bombs so alarmed the French chorus girls that they ran out into the street dressed as angels, carrying wands in their hands. Next day he went to the Liverpool Street Railway Station, which is a block wide and two deep, and found that every window had been shattered by the explosions of the previous night, including the great glass roof.

H. Gordon Selfridge, the American department store owner of Oxford Street, London, was a passenger on the Philadelphia. He was a witness of the Zeppelin raids. They produced a minimum of destructiveness and effectiveness for a minimum of cost, Mr. Selfridge said, adding:

"The night raid on London on Sept. 8 was a great spectacle—that's all. The big balloon was hovering over the city at something less than a mile high. Bombs were bursting, anti-aircraft guns were firing, flames were spouting up over various parts of the east side of the city, and there was some confusion among persons wishing to get cabs to ride to points of greater vantage from which to view the spectacle. There was no terror or panic that I saw, and the whole thing was over in ten minutes. People stood and watched the Zeppelin under the rays of the searchlights, and I heard that about 100 persons had been killed in various parts of the city. It is said that a shot hit the raider, which suddenly disappeared upward after a bombardment of less than a quarter of an hour."

Alexander McNab, a retired British naval officer and an investor, who makes his home in Bridgeport, Conn., who was on the Orduna with his wife, said he saw the Zeppelins over the West End of London on Sept. 8, and believed that one of the two was hit by a gun, because it tilted on end and went straight upward until it was lost to view. Next day he drove to Wood Street and found the fire still burning. Mr. McNab described the hole made by the bomb which destroyed the motor bus in Oxford Street as thirty feet in diameter and eight feet deep. He had heard that the killed numbered seventy and the injured 125.

Miss A. S. Tatham of Sydney, Australia, another Orduna passenger, said that she saw the nocturnal spectacle from her room in the Victoria Hotel, Charing Cross. The searchlights lit up the Zeppelin, and it was fascinating to watch the shells bursting all around it. Next day she saw a tenement house that had been split in two by a bomb, while the windows of the Ophthalmic Hospital had all been shattered by the explosions.

Miss Ethel B. Davis, head nurse at Bryn Mawr College, was in a crowd outside the Lyric Theatre when the first explosion was heard. She said it created a panicky feeling among the people for a few minutes until they could spread out, because they thought the bombs would fall upon them. Many of them rushed to get taxicabs, but there were not enough to go round.

Saw the Fire from the Ritz.

Miss Johanna Glortigen, who made the round voyage on the Rotterdam, landing at Falmouth and going to London, said she was at the Ritz Hotel in Piccadilly at the time of the Zeppelin visit, and ran out of the restaurant with other guests to see what was happening. The searchlights lit up the sky like day, she said, and the firing of the guns in all directions added to the excitement. She added:

"From where we saw the big Zeppelin it appeared to be coming from near the British Museum over St. Giles's Church to Piccadilly Circus, then down the Haymarket, past the theatres, to Charing Cross. From there the Zeppelin steered almost a straight course along the Strand and

BULGARIA ANGERS ALLIES AND BALKANS

Is Mobilizing Macedonians Before That Territory Actually Has Been Ceded to Her.

MAY GET ANOTHER NOTE

Reply to Earlier Note of Quadruple Alliance Demanded "at Earliest Possible Date," Paris Hears.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Dispatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, announcing the mobilization there of troops made up of residents of Macedonia, have caused another complication to be introduced in the Balkan situation, which already was tense, through the presentation by the Entente Allies of the joint note requiring Bulgaria to define her attitude.

The mobilization of Macedonians has caused surprise and indignation in official and diplomatic circles here, as it is declared that the whole purpose of the present negotiations between the Allies and Bulgaria and Serbia is to determine whether Macedonia belongs to Bulgaria or Serbia. That Bulgaria should mobilize Macedonians while the future of Macedonia was still at issue is declared in the highest Serbo-Greek quarters to be an affront to the Allies and the other Balkan States. One of the legations that is taking part in the negotiations outlined the situation today as follows:

Bulgaria demanded from Serbia the re-cession of Macedonia as an essential condition to Bulgaria's joining the other Balkan States and co-operating with the Entente Allies. The latter took up Bulgaria's claims and presented them to Serbia in joint notes. Serbia, after mature consideration, yielded to the desires of the Allies and conceded virtually nine-tenths of the territory in Macedonia demanded by Bulgaria. The only portion of Macedonia not conceded was a small section which was considered essential to Serbia's military defenses, but these concessions of Macedonian territory were made in order that Bulgaria give something in return, namely, her co-operation with the Balkan States and the Allies. The Allies therefore handed Bulgaria a joint note last week reciting Serbia's concessions of nine-tenths of the disputed Macedonian territory, and in effect asking Bulgaria what she purposed doing as a result of the concessions.

Now, however, the diplomatic outline continued, before giving an answer, Bulgaria assumes that she is master of Macedonia, and begins the mobilization of Macedonian residents—that is, she assumes control of Macedonia before stating what she is willing to do for the Allies in return for such control. This, the diplomatic authority pointed out, gives the situation a new phase, which may call for another note from the Allies in addition to that of last week, asking an explanation of the Macedonian mobilization at the moment when the Allies are negotiating terms by which Bulgaria may secure the recession of Macedonia.

It is understood that the Allies' joint note of last week was accompanied by a verbal request to M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, for a reply "at the earliest possible date."

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Friday, Sept. 17, (via London, Sept. 20, Delayed in Transmission.)—Leaders of the Opposition have obtained from King Ferdinand assurances that Bulgaria is absolutely free from any obligations to either of the belligerent groups and that the fullest attention is being given by Bulgaria to the proposals of the Triple Entente and central powers alike. This, in addition to being the wish of the Opposition, also is the desire of the general public.

The Opposition leaders were assured that the Government had absolutely no intention to rupture the pourparlers which are still going on with both groups of belligerents and that the Government would not undertake anything without studying the situation carefully and without consulting Parliament. At a propitious moment, it was added, a national coalition Cabinet would be formed. These two measures—the consulting of Parliament and the formation of a coalition Ministry—are the main objectives of the Opposition leaders.

The result of the conference between the King and the leaders is considered in competent circles here as having been entirely satisfactory.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 19, via Berlin to London, Sept. 21, (Delayed in Transmission.)—The Narodni Prava, the Government organ, discussing the conference between leaders of the Opposition and King Ferdinand, says:

"The leaders of the Opposition did not behave properly in the presence of the King."

Concerning the conference the Opposition organ says:

"We are unable to give a comforting report on the audience. The Government is going its own way, instead of the national way."

ATHENS, Sept. 20.—Advices received here from diplomatic sources are to the effect that freight traffic has been suspended on the Bulgarian railroads since last Saturday.

Forty-five thousand Bulgarians in Macedonia and Thrace have been called to the colors.

The leader of the Agrarian Party in Bigaria is declared to have threatened King Ferdinand with a revolution if the alleged Germanophile policy of Bulgaria was continued. The King is reported to have replied that the Government was pursuing the policy which best served Bulgaria's interests.

CALLS LLOYD GEORGE MAN OF THE HOUR

Isaac F. Marcosson Describes the Gigantic Task Performed by the Munitions Minister.

HAS CENSUS OF RESOURCES

British Industry Mobilized as Never Before and All Classes Now United for Victory.

Great Britain's mobilization of her industrial forces for war purposes, her financial soundness, and a new spirit of democracy, born of the willingness of rich and poor alike to make sacrifices of both blood and money, are the most impressive phases of the war as seen by Isaac F. Marcosson, a magazine writer, who returned here yesterday after several months' study of British financial conditions.

Mr. Marcosson has talked with many of the English bankers and with Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, on whose shoulders, he says, the whole hope of the war is resting. The most amazing thing about it all, according to Mr. Marcosson, is England's unconcern, which, he thinks, has been misinterpreted as apathy by many, when in fact "it is just the British way of bucking up."

"The making of munitions is the biggest thing of the war today," Mr. Marcosson said to a TIMES reporter. "Lloyd George has built up a powerful organization. He has brought to his aid the best engineers in the country. English industry has been mobilized as never before. The only shortage of men is in the cotton districts. The great Midlands are one great beehive of industry. The factories there are running twenty-four hours a day.

Census of Resources.

"One of the most important services of the new Minister of Munitions is the taking of a census of all resources, not only of materials and of the industrial output, but also a national registration, showing what every man, woman, and child can do. Lloyd George's department has a record of every scrap of iron, and it is all available for war purposes.

"The Government has built thirteen great factories and has bought another. Beside those there are hundreds of controlled factories. The method of dealing with the controlled factories is this: The Government goes to the owner of the factory and says: 'Your output is so many shells a day. The Government will take them all and give you a fair profit.' War has the first call on industry, whether it is making shells or making shoestrings.

"One mistake of the war is in sending many skilled workmen to the front. Conscription will prevent all that. It will not only give England munitions, but will provide for continuance of her industries after the war.

"As far as Great Britain is concerned, this is a money-is-no-object war. She is not only the richest of the nations at war, but she has made extraordinary financial preparations. The big thing that impresses me is her extraordinary soundness, her financial integrity. Money is plentiful, wages are higher, and labor is scarce.

"Up to several weeks ago England had never learned the use of wallets. Formerly she carried her money around in gold. Now she is using paper money currency and hoarding her gold. The ingenuity of the country is now being taxed to find wallets. The bankers are determined to see the war through at whatever cost, and the nation is adjusting itself readily to the enormous war cost.

The Collapse of Exchange.

"The collapse of exchange was a great surprise to England. The average man could not understand why sterling exchange had fallen so low in New York, while there was so much money on hand in England. There never would have been any exchange complications, except for the procrastination of the British Government.

"The sacrifices of the rich, not only in money but in blood, is making a new feeling of the masses toward the classes. Bankers, capitalists, and employers are sending away their sons to fight in the trenches. From some families whom I visited four or five sons had gone to war, in many cases the sole heir of some great banking or industrial leader had gone away. After the war a great problem will be to find new leaders to take the places of those who were the natural successors to leadership, but who have fallen in battle."

During his stay in England, Mr. Marcosson collected from Sir James Barrie, Sir Arthur W. Pinero, Sir James Alexander, and Haddon Chambers many facts relative to the earlier part of the life of Charles Frohman. Mr. Marcosson is collaborating with Daniel Frohman on a life of "C. F.," whose death, Mr. Marcosson said, was regarded in London as an irreparable loss to the drama.

CANADIAN LABOR INTERESTED.

Conscription Likely to be Discussed at Trades Union Congress.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 20.—The possibility of conscription in Canada will probably receive attention from the Canadian Trades Union Congress, which convened here today. P. M. Draper, Secretary of the congress, said that while the question was not on the set program, it would probably be considered along with other questions in which labor might be affected by the European war.

Among topics to be taken up were the proposed eight-hour day, Workmen's Compensation acts in various provinces, fortnightly payment of wages on all railways, and proposed amendments to the Federal Elections act.

BRYCE ASKS US TO AID ARMENIA

Says That All the Christians in Trebizond, Numbering 10,000, Were Drowned.

WOMEN SEIZED FOR HAREMS

Only Power That Can Stop the Massacres Is Germany, and We Might Persuade Her to Act.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Viscount Bryce, formerly Ambassador to the United States, has sent to The Associated Press a plea that America try to stop the slaughter of Armenians. He says:

"The civilized world, especially America, ought to know what horrors have been passing in Asiatic Turkey during the last few months, for if anything can stop the destroying hand of the Turkish Government it will be an expression of the opinion of neutral nations, chiefly the judgment of humane America.

"Soon after war broke out between Turkey and the Allies, the Turkish Government formed, and since has been carrying out with relentless cruelty, a plan for extirpating Christianity by killing off Christians of the Armenian race. Accounts from different sources agree that over the whole of Eastern and Northern Asia Minor and Armenia the Christian population is being deliberately exterminated, the men of military age being killed and the younger women seized for Turkish harems, compelled to become Mohammedans, and kept, with the children, in virtual slavery. The rest of the inhabitants, old women, men, and children, have been driven under convoy of Turkish soldiers into unhealthful parts of Asia Minor, some to the deserts between Syria and the Euphrates. Many die or are murdered en route, and all perish sooner or later.

"In Trebizond City, where the Armenians numbered over 10,000, orders came from Constantinople to seize all Armenians. Troops hunted them, drove them to the shore, took them to sea, threw them overboard, and drowned them all—men, women, and children. This was seen and described by the Italian Consul.

"Some in the country escaped by professing to accept Islam, and a quarter of a million escaped over the Russian frontier, but perhaps half a million were slaughtered or deported, and those deported are fast dying from ill-treatment, disease, or starvation. The roads and the hillsides are strewn with corpses of innocent peasants.

"We can all try to send aid to the miserable refugees now in Russian territory, but what can stop the massacres? Not the allied powers at war with Turkey. Only one power can take action for that purpose. It is Germany. Would not the expression of American public opinion, voicing the conscience of neutral nations, lead Germany to check the Turkish Government?"

FORCE BELGIANS TO WORK.

German Authorities to Punish Those Who Refuse.

Compulsory labor in Belgium under German Administration is announced in the following dispatch of the semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau from Brussels, published in the Vorwärts of Aug. 26:

"The Governor General has issued an order by which every person is made liable to punishment who refuses without sufficient ground to undertake or to continue work consonant with his professional activity in the public interest, and demanded by the German authorities.

"Likewise persons will be punished who through coersion, threats, or persuasion, or other means, hinder other persons in work for the German authorities or give assistance to them so that they may refuse to work.

"In connection with the regulation measures are also ordered concerning aversion to labor, and it is ordered that whoever refuses to accept work, although he receives public or private support, or by reason of his refusal to work becomes destitute and in need of assistance, shall likewise be punished. A sufficient ground for refusal will be considered if based upon international law."

NEW WARSHIP SOON TO SAIL.

Britain About to Send Dreadnought to the Dardanelles.

Officers of the Cunarder Orduna reported yesterday that the superdreadnought Barham, a sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth and Warspite, whose keel was laid in 1913, soon would be commissioned and leave for the Dardanelles. The Barham is fitting out at Liverpool, and it is expected will be ready in six weeks.

In telling of the war-time activities of well-known ships the Orduna's officers said that the Cunarder Aquitania had been painted white, converted into a hospital ship, and had just left Liverpool for the Dardanelles to bring home the wounded soldiers, and the White Star liner Olympic, which had been laid up at Belfast since last October, also was being fitted out as a hospital ship in Southampton to operate with the Aquitania. The liners can carry about 7,000 soldiers each and make the voyage in five days. The Cunarder Mauretania is carrying troops to the Dardanelles.

SUGGESTS PEACE MOVE.

Ex-Mayor McClellan Would Have a Concert of Neutrals.

Ex-Mayor George B. McClellan, who returned with Mrs. McClellan yesterday on the Rotterdam from a six months' visit to the belligerent countries of Europe, praised the course taken by President Wilson in the negotiations between this country and Germany. He said:

"With every other patriotic American who has seen with his own eyes the horrors of war, I am most grateful to the President of the United States for his patriotism, wisdom, and firmness in preserving not only our neutrality but also our national honor. While yielding nothing of the interests of this country or of its dignity, he has steadfastly refused either to be forced or stampeded by England or France into a war which could not possibly yield either credit or profit.

"I believe even more firmly than when I went abroad that it is our duty, without regard to politics or sympathy for or against either side, to stand behind the President in his difficult task to preserve to the end of the war a neutrality which is one in fact as well as in name.

"It is deplorable that so many Americans have openly and violently taken sides as to have created the impression abroad that our position is one of non-belligerency rather than of neutrality. It is much to be feared that, acting alone, our influence for peace is negligible. Nevertheless, as the greatest neutral nation, it is still possible for us to unite with our fellow-neutrals in behalf of peace. Were we to organize all the neutral nations, large and small, and include his Holiness the Pope, we could undoubtedly secure the hearing of the belligerents, and would have a fair chance of bringing the war to an end."

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LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea and Its Treatment by the Quarsan. By Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Mueller. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. $1.50 (Postpaid). 87 Illustrations.

ARCHIBALD LANDS; TELLS HIS STORY

Continued from Page 1.

of secrecy. Of its contents I had absolutely no knowledge. It was in a small, sealed envelope, without special seal, however, and, owing to the open manner in which it was publicly handed me, I supposed, of course, that it simply referred to my work. I feel that the very openness of the manner in which the letter was given me shows that Dr. Dumba had no intention of using me or my passport as a shield for the transmission of any improper letters, but, knowing personally that I was sailing, simply availed himself of the opportunity of having his note delivered direct.

Papers in a Safe-Deposit Box.

Last year, when I went abroad, I was compelled to land at Plymouth, England, when the copper on the ship was seized, and had to proceed through London to Holland. Anticipating that it would be embarrassing at this time to carry and German-written letters recommending me to German officials through England, I placed most of my papers in the ship's safe-deposit box, intending to leave them should it be again necessary to proceed overland through England. I saw no reason, nor do I know now, why, because the Rotterdam called at Falmouth, I had not the right to have my German-written papers in my possession or was subject to arrest when I was a through American passenger on a neutral vessel, with no intention of landing in England, or even going ashore.

I did not consciously break either the spirit or the letter of my passoptr or of any law, but merely did what every traveler crossing the ocean does, by carrying notes or small packages as an accommodation to friends, just as I did when I returned from Germany last year, when I carried several letters and official dispatches to our State Department for Ambassador Gerard and packages for Mrs. Gerard and others. Of course, in doing this for Ambassador Gerard, I did it simply as a matter of friendship, precisely as I carried the letters in this case.

I regret the affair, not so much on my own account as on account of the far-reaching consequences to friends, especially Dr. Dumba. The letter to Baron Burian, whom I have known several years, was, as already stated, given me so openly that I thought it related merely to my work in the field. I was in no sense a "courier" for any belligerent, and am positive that all concerned will bear out this statement.

My ounsel, Frank J. Hogan, Esq., of Washington, has called my attention to an interview telegraphed from Rotterdam via London. The major portion of the interview is quite correct, but the last paragraph has obviously been added and manufactured out of whole cloth. The sentence added to the end of the dispatch says:

"I am the victim of the cunning method of the Austrian and German Embassy officials in making me the bearer of an inciriminating document."

And it quoted me as saying that I had been tricked into carrying this letter by these officials. As I have never had any reason to suspect any such thing, I wish emphatically to deny the use of any expression of that kind. I do not think that I was the victim of any trickery, nor do I believe that any official of either embassy acted in any way except in the best of faith.

JAMES F. J. ARCHIBALD.

Mr. Archibald, after consulting Mr. Hogan, consented to tell the story of his dentention by the British authorities and the seizure of the Dumba letter and other documents.

Story of His Detention.

"When the Rotterdam arrived at Falmouth," he said, "several British officials came on board and asked me if I was carrying any dispatches to Germany. I replied that I was not. Then they asked if I had given any document or anything else to the purser of the liner, or to any other person on the ship to keep for me. As I had not I again replied in the negative. I was then asked if I had a safe deposit box on the ship, and when I replied that I had they demanded of me the key to the box, which I handed over.

"Four officials searched the cabinet, in which I had a large package of letters, for the most part introductions to persons in Europe, given me for the purpose of facilitating my work. Among these letters was the one from Dr. Dumba to Count Burian. They left the ship, taking all the letters as well as the packages, and the accompanying notes for the wives of Count von Bernstorff and Prince von Hatzfeldt.

"In about two hours the officials returned to the Rotterdam and told me I would have to accompany them ashore. They were very courteous and considerate, and said I might bring any part or all of my baggage, if I desired. Although I was subsequently locked up, I want to say that the British authorities treated me with every possible courtesy and consideration.

"I only took a hadbag with me when I went ashore. I was taken to the police station and detained for about thirty-six hours, and had to spend the night in a cell, a discomfort that the authorities later profusely apologized for subjecting me to. When I realized the position I was in I telephoned to Ambassador Page in London and also to Consul General Skinner at Plymouth, the latter an old personal friend of mine.

"After about thirty-six hours an order came from London ordering my immediate release. I remember the immediate part of it because one of the officers commented upon that phase of the order. The order was that I should proceed to Ramsgate, where the Admiralty was holding the Rotterdam for me, and to facilitate in every way possible my journey to the place of re-embarkation. On my arrival at Ramsgate a naval launch, under command of an officer of the Naval Reserve, was waiting for me, and I was taken to the Rotterdam, which was anchored about an hour out from the Downs.

Halted at Rotterdam.

"At this time I thought everything had been straightened out and that there was to be no more trouble. At Rotterdam Minister Van Dyck setn for me and informed me of his instructions to take up mypas sport and to issue another, an emergency one, for my return direct to the United States. Minister Van Dyck said thath I could stay in Holland as long as I plesed, but that when I left I would have to return to America. As I wanted to come back and straighten out this matter I told him I woul dreturn on the first ship, and that ship was the Roterdam."

"Count von Bernstorff has been quoted as saying that you repeatedly offered to carry anything he wished to Europe, and that he declined the offer with thanks. Is that statement true?" Mr. Archibald was asked, the question being based on a recent statement attributed to the German Ambassador, who has repeatedly stated that Archibald bore no letters from him.

"One night at dinner," Mr. Archibald answered, "the occasion, I think, being the birthday of the Austrian Emperor I asked Count von Bernstorff and Prince von Hatzfeldt if they had anything they wished me to take to Europe for them. The night before I sailed two packages were declivered at my hotel, one from the Ambassador and the other from Prince von Hatzfeldt. One was a clock for Mme. Bernstorff and the other a cut glass bonbon dish for Princess von Hatzfeldt. Two notes, one from each of the givers to his wife, accompanied the packages. I knew both notes were harmless. However, they were seized by the British authorities, but I was permitted to deliver the gifts to the German Minister at The Hague."

"How do you think the British found out you were carrying a message from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador?"

"I imagine they were tipped off by some agent who saw Dr. Dumba's messenger deliver the letters to me at the gangplank of the Rotterdam, the day I sailed. The messenger, who was Dr. Dumba's Secretary, handed me the letter and said Dr. Dumba desired it delivered to Count Burian. He handed me the letter, and he did not speak in a whisper when he handed it to me. As for the contents of that letter I had no more idea than have you of the contents of that letter you see on the desk there. Yes, the letter was sealed, and I thought, as I explained in my statement, that it was a courtesy to aid me in my work in Europe. I certainly would not carry a letter from Dr. Dumba o ranyone else if I knew it contained anything detrimental to the interests of my own country."

"Don't you think that Dr. Dumba played you a very mean trick, to say the least, in taking advantage of your friendship to burden you with such a communication."

Has Confidence in Dumba.

"I don't think Dr. Dumba intended in anyway to place me in an improper position," erplied Mr. Archibald. "I do not think he realized what the outcome might be."

"Dr. Dumba, in his letter to Secretary Lansing published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, states that it is a habitual practice on the part of many Americans to act as messengers between this country and European belligerents. Da you know whether or not that is so?" Mr. Archibald was asked.

"Perhaps it is," he answered.

"Also, Dr. Dumba is said to have remarked that he did not understand why you did not destroy the letter before the British could get it."

"Why should I have done so? I did not know that there was anything unneutral in it."

"Have you been questioned by any other representative of the Government today besides Chief Flynn?"

"I have not."

"Do you anticipate any trouble as a result of all this?"

"No, I do not."

Mr. Archibald said that probably he would go to Washington today and that as soon as he arrived there he would communicate with the State Department. He said he was ready to tell all that he knew about the Dumba affair or any other affair, of which he might possess any knowledge. Throughout the interview Mr. Archibald was very calm and cool.

No Decision as to Archibald.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—At the Department of Justice it was said today that no definite decision had been reached regarding James F. J. Archibald. The United States District Attorney in New York, it was said, had not been instructed to interview Mr. Archibald. It has been understood that Mr. Archibald ultimately would have a talk with Secretary of State Lansing, but Mr. Lansing is now out of town on a vacation.

At the Department of Justice, where the evidence in the Archibald case has been studied, no explanation was forthcoming tonight of the questions asked by Secret Service Agent Flynn regarding a gold-headed cane supposed to have been given to Archibald before he started on the trip to Europe that cost Ambassador Dumba his post. It was said at the department that the cane never had been heard of by that department.

BERNSTORFF IN ADIRONDACKS.

But Ambassador Is Expected to Return to New York Today.

It was stated at the Ritz-Carlton last night that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was at the home of a friend in the Adirondacks.

He is expected to return to New York today.

"The Man in the Tower" Observes Autumn Hats

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'HANDS OFF' PLEA MADE FOR MEXICO

Calero and Magon Address Latin American Members of Pan-American Conference.

ARRAIGN WILSON'S POLICY

Is Based Upon False Assumption That Warring Factions Are the Mexican People.

JEALOUS OF SOVEREIGNTY

South Americans Asked to Persuade Washington to Abandon Its Program of Practical Intervention.

THE TIMES presents herewith excerpts from a memorandum presented to the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemalt, by Manuel Calero, the last duly accredited Ambassador of Mexico to the United States; and Flores Magon, who was Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of the late President Francisco Y. Madero of Mexico.

In this document, which was not presented to Secretary Lansing, the American member of the Pan-American Conference, Señor Calero and Señor Magon, on behalf of the business and professional men, farmers, artisans, &c.," of Mexico, protest against a recognition on the part of the United States and the South and Central American countries of either the Carranza or Villa factions, or of any faction representative of the Huertistas. They appeal to the Latin American diplomats as men "in whose veins flows the same blood as in our own" and argue that the only wise course to pursue with regard to Mexico is one of "hands off."

The Mexican policy of President Wilson is arraigned, and Mexico is declared to be a country without government and one whose people are starving. The memorandum, which was transmitted to the envoys in Spanish, as translated by Señor Calero, is in part as follows:

Senor Calero's Translation.

Memorandum respectfully submitted by the undersigned Mexican citizens to their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentine, and Chile, and their Excellencies the Ministers of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Uruguay.

1. Mexico is a country that loves its independence dearly. Any act which implies the slightest encroachment upon the national sovereignty is keenly resented by the Mexican people. General Huerta exploited this sentiment both skilfully and perfidiously in order to prolong his hateful dictatorship, which would have come to an early end had it not been for the openly hostile attitude assumed toward it by the American Government. * * *

It has been a mistake to say that the movements at present convulsing Mexico are the efforts of a people fighting for freedom. It is not the people who are under arms, nor are they supporting the factions. No case is known of a whole nation committing suicide; nor of the man who lives by tilling the ground laying waste his crops, slaying his work animals and building a pyre of his farm implements; nor of the humble schoolmaster dynamiting his school house; nor yet of the artisan destroying his tools. What we are witnessing is not a revolution. There was a revolution when Carranza disavowed the Huerta usurpation; but the revolution ended over a year ago with the flight of the usurper and the disbanding of the army which kept him in power. * * *

Washington's "Twofold Error."

2. The United States Government has incurred the twofold error of confusing the factions with the people, and of believing that complete accord exists between the tendencies of the rebels and aspirations of the nation. Hence the rendered the former has not resulted to the benefit of the latter, but has brought about results wholly contrary to those sought. * * *.

When a "Constitutionalist" General wilfully wrecks the electric cars of the Federal district and throws out of employment at one swoop 3,000 motormen and conductors, is there any one who would hold that these 3,000 families, thus forced to face starvation, belong to the oppressing classes?

When another "General" dynamited factories and smelters, was the victim the foreign companies who own these establishments—who will later, through the aid of their Governments, collect heavy indemnities—or the thousands of workmen and their families who were thus left destitute?

When a Carranza Minister closed by a stroke of the pen all the schols of the Federal District, from the primary departments to the Faculties of the National University, throwing into want thousands of teachers, both male and female, did he try by this to punish the Cientificos?

Not a Popular Revolution.

And so we might multiply these examples. We could make a long and detailed list of acts of indescribable cruelty, of vandalic outrages which the "oppressors" as well as the submerged 80 per cent. have had to undergo, after the triumph of the revolution. This revolution, called "Constitutionalist," has not been made by the people, but by the enemies of the people. Its intellectual leaders are old and corrupt dregs of the Portirian regime, whom President Wilson, ignorant of the past, on one occasion called leaders that "prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions." The militant elements of the revolution are the 15,000 or 20,000 criminals that have had the prisons thrown open to them and now form part of the ranks of the Constitutionalists; the Yaqui soldiery, savage and bloodthirsty Indians, who dance to the tune of their tambourines around their dying comrades; the improvised "Generals," several of whom are fugitives from justice, ferocious and uncultured men who, like the famous Francisco Villa, are personally guilty of thefts, the outraging of women, kidnapping, and murders. * * *

Washington's "Mexico of Fancy."

4. Without taking into consideration the ethical elements of our population and the sociological factors that have determined the course of its history, a Mexico of fancy has been invented, that is very far from the real Mexico. In support of our statement and as an example of decisive importance, let us recall certain principles set forth by the Government of the United States at the time of the Niagara Falls conferences. It was then stated that in Mexico there were two parties—Huertistas and Constitutionalistas—and that it was "necessary to assume that every intelligent man of any prominence is at heart on one side or the other," and therefore "the country might well question the patriotism of any Mexican who has been colorless in such a contest." (Declarations made to the press by the delegates of the United States the 18th of June, 1914.)

We must rectify the foregoing statements, that have formed the foundation for the mistaken policy of the United States in regard to Mexico. The truth is that with the exception of some reactionaries and clericals the majority of the men of "intelligence and prominence" in Mexico abhorred the Huerta regime, founded on treason and murder, and supported by violence, as much as the anarchial and destructive methods of the revolution. Contrary to what the Government of the United States believes, Huerta was not the product of a party, nor did he represent any party, for, strictly speaking, there are no political parties in Mexico. * * *

Four Classes of Mexicans.

5. Mexicans at the present time could be classified as follows:

I. The reactionaries, who look for the restoration of a dictatorship, maintaining as its economic standard privilege and monopoly, and as its political standard the suppression of liberty.

II. The Carrancista, Villista, Zapatista, &c., revolutionaries, whose characteristics are well known.

III.—The so-called "middle-class," composed of the professional and business men, small farmers, clerks, artisans, &c., and the workmen from the factories. All these elements represent an important group, which sincerely wish the establishment of a political system of order, justice and liberty, based upon the Constitution, which shall pledge itself to solve the great problems of national education and economic betterement, including the so-called agrarian reform, the solution of which would mean the redemption from illiteracy and misery of eight million human beings.

IV.—These latter, who compose an essentially passive group, whose happiness was the aim of the revolution, as asserted by several.

The third group is the most important, because it represents the best elements of the country. The American Government seems either to have forgotten its existence, or to have incorporated it in the first group, that of the hateful reactionaries.

We deduce the above statement from the fact that the second group seems to be the one called upon to organize the future Government, under the auspices of seven countries of this continent.

We are not able to understand how, if the President of the United States charges, and rightly so, this second group with the responsibility of the frightful state of anarchy and misery prevailing in the Republic, he attempts now to convert it into a Government, unless it is based on a true misunderstanding of the American Government in stating, through its delegates to the Niagara Conference, that the "Constitutionalists" compose a national party, representative of a large body of citizens, and that this party defeated another, to which the balance of the population of Mexico joined and was controlled by General Huerta and the irresponsible soldiers which carried out his crimes. Furthermore, if the fate of the country is solemnly delivered to the revolutionary factions, it would mean tht the seven intervening countries have lost sight of the fact that the revolutionists represent only 1 per cent. of the population, and that the remaining 99 per cent. abhor them.

Demands Unimpaired Sovereignty.

The foregoing exposition does not purport to request the conference of plenipotentiaries, called by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, to consider the interests of all Mexicans, and not only the interests of the factionists. What we wish, what we most respectfully request from the worthy representatives of the six countries, our brothers in blood, who take part in that conference, is a resolution which shall safeguard the sacred principles of the sovereignty of Mexico. None of those countries can consider herself exempt from future upheavals nor from more or less lengthy and intense periods of social disturbance, none of them can accept the fateful precedent that foreign countries should arrogate to themselves the right to decide upon the number of parties into which other countries should be divided, on what side are the interests of the people, and to which party should assistance be given and which antagonized. * * *

7. It is our understanding that the Pan-American plenipotentiaries initiated their work under the impression that all the factions would agree to accept the invitation tendered them; but the situation is different, since the most powerful of them—that headed by Venustiano Carranza—seems to be about to refuse to co-operate. It is wholly natural that the Villa faction, dishonored by the crimes of its chief, lacking financial backing, and beaten militarily, should be ready to accept anything. The same attitude was observed by the Mexican Conservative Party, when, after the triumph of the Liberal Party in 1860, it besought Napoleon III. to undertake the military occupation of the country and the suppression of the republican form of Government. Political passion, aroused to white heat by the sting of defeat, does not stop before the worst excesses.

In such a situation, this effort must be abandoned, unless the idea were to hold the conference with the co-operation of the least powerful factions; but this we conceive to be impossible. We are confident that the moral influence of seven self-respecting republics cannot be thrown into the scales in favor of the Villa faction, headed, as it is, by a criminal whose hands are soiled not only with Mexican blood, but with English, Spanish, American, and Argentinian as well. Furthermore, after accepting the invitation of the seven powers, Villa engages in a frightful massacre of political prisoners, banishing the widows and orphans of his victims from the country to live as charges on the public charity in the United States! * * *

8. We can see no possible solution of Mexico's difficulties in the scheme now advanced by the United States Government with the co-operation of six Latin-American republics. Some of these allowed the spirit guiding their international relations to be seen in their refusal to recognize a Government of such spurious origin as that of Huerta; but the United States Government has gone further, and has even manifested its purpose to recognize no political régime in Mexico which does not conform to the constitutional provisions of the country. * * *

In his special message addressed to Congress on Aug. 27, 1913, President Wilson said:

Leave Mexico to Her Own Misery!

The question will naturally be asked: What do we recommend to save our country, whose situation of terrible anguish we cannot deny? The answer is obvious: leave Mexico alone, abandon her to her own endeavors, to her own misery, to her own misfortune. Had this been done the present crisis would already have been passed. Have the words of the Indianapolis harangue forgotten? "The country is theirs, the Government is theirs." The laws of nature, by virtue of whose untrammeled function peoples ever find their true adjustment, have been powerless to do their work in Mexico, because their exercise has been hampered by a foreign and disturbing element. Is this, we ask, the first crisis of anarchy through which Mexico has passed in her ninety-four years of independent life? We do not deny that this crisis is the worst of all, but it is dut precisely to the disconcerting influence of American intervention. Having some knowledge of our history, of the medium in which it has developed, and of the ethnical and social elements of our population, we can affirm that it will suffice the sole effort of the Mexican people to restore a régime of order and law, and to take up the serious problems without whose solution Mexico will never succeed in redeeming herself, neither from the clutches of oppressing dictatorships nor régime of anarchy which saps the life-blood out of the country. What is needed is that this effort should be allowed to take its course freely.

Not Charity, but Justice.

President Wilson, touched by the piteous spectacle of millions of men, women, and children suffering the pangs of starvation in Mexico, addressed a short while ago a pathetic appeal to the American people to bestow the blessings of their charity upon our unfortunat country. What is needed, however, the only thing its people demand, is that justice be done them, that they be allowed the opportunity to oust those who, thanks to the protection of the American Government, have been able to arm themselves and continue arming themselves to prey upon the helpless population. The factions would cease to be a scourge if the act of the United States Congress prohibiting the exportation of munitions of war were rigorously administered. It will thus be seen that we are not making any extracagant demand. * * *

Appeal to Latin-American Envoys.

Our purpose has been set forth. It is to solicit respectfully from those in whose veins flow the same blood as ours, whose history is also the same, and who can hence appreciate the depth of our tribulation, to be good enough to exert their influence with the Government of the United States, so that it may desist from its present policy toward Mexico and abandon its purpose of setting up a Government which, by reason of the elements with which it is proposed to organize it and on account of its being a product of foreign intervention, is doomed to failure. The worthy plenipotentiaries whom we have the high honor of addressing will earn the gratitude of all Mexicans if, inspired in a noble sentiment of justice and Latin-American solidarity, they should succeed in having the United States accept toward Mexico a policy of absolute nonintervention and complete impartiality.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

MANUEL CALERO,
Former Secretary of Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador to the United States.

J. FLORES MAGON,
Former Secretary of the Interior.

PERKINS AND MOSS BUSY.

Each Candidate for District Attorney Says He Can Win.

District Attorney Perkins spoke at Republican clubs in the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth Districts on the east side last night and said in part:

"Tammany has been kept out of the office of the District Attorney for the past fifteen years and again would be beaten decisively for that office if the fight were only between two candidates. But with the three-cornered fight that is on in this election, I think the election will be very close, and that if I am elected, as I believe I will be, it will be because the majority of the citizens will not consent to Tammany rule and will express that opinion on primary day.

"I have nothing personal against Mr. Moss, but he has done nothing that he has not been paid for, and he could have got out any time he cared to and there were plenty of other men who would have filled his place."

Frank Moss addressed two meetings uptown in the Twenty-third District, at the Republican Club, 2,005 Amsterdam Avenue, of which Colin Woodward is President. Mr. Moss said:

"I worked for the Republican Party when Mr. Perkins was in knickerbockers. I have taken my politics as I have my church, expecting nothing from it but satisfaction to my conscience. I have not run for offices, but I have pushed other men into them. I have always stood by the organization through thick and thin. To nominate Mr. Perkins would be to throw the game to Tammany Hall deliberately. I know that I can beat Tammany if any one can."

HOPE OF RECOGNITION INSPIRES MEXICANS

Carranza and Villa Factions Redouble Efforts to Prove Supremacy.

ZAPATISTAS AGAIN ACTIVE

Said to be Threatening Mexico City While Villa Tries to Crush Obregon in the North.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—With the prospect of foreign recognition dangled before them as a possible reward, the rival revolutionary factions in Mexico, according to information reaching Washington today, are either planning to capture the prize or to prevent a rival from obtaining it. The announcement of the Pan-American Conference on Mexico in New York City last Saturday to the effect that the time has come for the "recognition of any provisional Government with the material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners" has spurred both the Carranzista and the Villista factions to activity.

The Pan-American conferees studiously refrained from stating which faction would be recognized under the rule adopted on Saturday. The prevalent impression in Washington is that the Carranzista Government will be recognized some time in October, if that faction can preserve or improve its present status. That the Carranzistas interpret the announcement of the Pan-American conferees as "looking toward the early recognition of General Carranza's Government" was made plain in bulletins issued from the Carranzista Agency here today, saying that Carranzista money had advanced in value at Vera Cruz on the strength of the announcement made by the Pan-American diplomats.

There is no concealment of the fact that the Villistas are chagrined over the sudden shift in the attitude of the United States and of the Latin-American Governments toward the Mexican situation during the past week. They will now endeavor to demonstrate that they are as much entitled to recognition as is the Carranzista faction, and, that the latter is able to present no better showing of "military capacity," than they themselves. They will endeavor to convince the Washington Government that the Carranzista military successes in the north are more apparent than real, that General Carranza has stripped other portions of Mexico of troops in order to make an artificial display of strength for the purpose of creating the impression that the Carranzista faction is rapidly gaining control over all of Mexico.

At the same time it is understood to be the plan of the Villa forces to endeavor to strike body blows at the Carranzaistas at two points—in Chihuahua and Mexico City. General Zapata is being counted upon to endeavor to render Mexico City untenable for the Carranzaistas commanded by General Pablo Gonzales, while General Villa, who asserts that he has sufficient men and ample ammunition, will try, during the next three weeks, to outgeneral and crush General Obregon's army in the north.

The report was current in Washington today that Villa's followers here and on the border, in a desperate effort to block the recognition of Carranza, had started a boom in behalf of General Alvaro Obregon, General Carranza's Chief of Staff, for Provisional President. At the Carranza Agency, in the State Department, and Villista circles the talk of Obregon assenting to such a compromise agreement at this time is ridiculed. Nevertheless, there are, and for some time there have been, Mexicans and others interested in Mexican affairs here who have regarded the name of Obregon as one with which to conjure in seeking the solution of the Mexican problem.

The State Department received information today which shows unusual activity by the Zapatistas, on the basis of which this announcement was issued:

"For about two weeks there has been considerable fighting around Mexico City. The Carranzista garrison at Chalco, a suburb of Mexico City, is reported to have been almost wiped out. Passenger service between Mexico City and Vera Cruz has been cut down to one train each way every third day. There are conflicting reports as to the reasons for curtailing the service. There are reports that there is serious depletion of rolling stock. However, the authorities in Mexico City state that it is due to plans to bring in food supplies from Vera Cruz."

The Carranza Agency issued a statement tonight asserting that the food situation in Mexico City had been greatly relieved and claiming many adherents to their cause. The statement also said:

"A group of fity professors, members of the Corps of Education of the Mexican Government, will be sent to the United States on a tour of investigation and instruction as to the American methods of public school organization next month. The group of professors followed the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico when it evacuated the national capital many months ago. Their tour through the United States will be extensive, and they will sail from Vera Cruz on board the Ward Line steamer Mexico on Sept. 30. The party will arrive at Boston on Oct. 13."

CASH OF ALLIES TO STAY IN BANKS

Continued from Page 1.

commission at a reception in the club rooms this afternoon.

Buyers of foreign exchange took heart yesterday from statements that the credit arrangements would probably be completed soon. Purchases on a fairly heavy scale in the morning carried sight bills forward from $4.67¾. Saturday's closing figure, to $4.71¼, after which business grew lighter, and the quotation gradually sagged back to $4.70¾. London sable remittances sold as low as $4.69¾ and as high as $4.71¾, closing at $4.71¼. In the absence of new developments on the credit during the day, exchange dealers were inclined in the late trading to limit their dealings to as small a volume as possible.

Credit Urged as a Necessity.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, gave some interesting figures on this country's foreign trade in a speech delivered at the annual convention of the American Investment Bankers' Association in Denver yesterday. He said:

"It is only through the investment of capital that foreign trade can be secured and held. If the United States is serious in her desire to develop foreign trade, she must lend, she must invest, she must buy foreign securities. If the facts which I have already stated are even approximately true, the United States has no immediate choice other than to invest abroad. Her only choice lies in the exact location of those investments in foreign countries. The total excess of exports over imports as estimated on the basis of the last few months, indicate a total for the fiscal year 1915-16 of $1,400,000,000. These figures indicate that we have created assets abroad amounting to at least $900,000,000, and we must invest that amount abroad if we are to keep the exchange dates anywhere near normal. Only the slightest tax on our domestic profits will be necessary in order to considerably enlarge othe amount of our exports of capital.

"It is also worth while for us to stop and consider whether or not in making our loans to the European nations, and in making loans which are to be used almost wholly for destructive purposes, is an economically sound principle for us to follow. Please do not misunderstand me. I am not criticising or objecting to loans which are being made to the European countries.

Threats Against Banks.

"I am merely raising the query as to whether or not it is a sound economic principle for us, as a nation, to loan our money to our best customers to enable them to destroy one another, when we might at least be using a portion of that capital to develop those countries which, although now not our best customers, are likely to become very good customers. I realize perfectly that under the present circumstances it is not a question of whether we want to loan money to Europe or not. At present we have no alternative. We must loan money to Europe in order to keep our foreign trade moving and in order to permit us to realize the largest possibilities of the present situation."

Jeremiah O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, addressed a telegram yesterday to "Sir Rufus Isaacs, care of J. P. Morgan & Co.," in which he asked what assurance it was proposed to give American investors that when the Anglo-French joint notes fall due Great Britain will not tender Confederate bonds in part payment. He said his society would organize bank depositors against the loan.

Charles A. Oberwager, attorney for the National Labor Peace Council, also announced that he was starting a campaign against the bankers' syndicate formed to handle the big credit.

J. J. HILL URGES CREDIT.

Insists It Is Necessary to Save Americans from Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 20.—In a statement issued tonight James J. Hill said that the proposed credit of $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 to England and France would be made and that it would in no way incroach upon our neutrality.

"There is no doubt that the loan will be made to a total not less than $500,000,000," he said. "The whole amount of this credit will be used to pay for purchases of grain, cotton, and provisions in this country. No part of it whatever will be used for munitions of war, and it is probable that such arrangements will be made as will largely insure the spending in each district of the money contributed in that district. In this way there cannot be the slightest disturbance in our domestic finances.

"I find that men of differing sympathies in this war and differing financial ideas approve heartily of this loan, as they appreciate the reasons why we should make it. On its face, it is a grant of credit to Europe. In reality it is a new use, compelled by circumstances, of the cash and the credit of this country to avert disaster from our most important industries and to promote our own prosperity. Its greatest benefits are to come to the people of the United States.

"Take the case of our wheat as an example. Reliable estimates of the wheat crop of the world and of the probable demand show that England will require about 240,000,000 bushels for next year, France 85,000,000, and Italy 75,000,000, a total of 400,000,000 bushels. The common assumption that they must come to us for this on our own terms betrays ignorance of the situation. The same estimates show that Canada will have a surplus for sale this season of 175,000,000 bushels, Argentina 180,000,000, Australia 60,000,000, and India 50,000,000, or a total of 414,000,000 bushels. The allies' demands could be satisfied without taking a bushel from us.

American Farmers Menaced.

"Exports are paid for on the basis of the pound sterling. With Canada, Australia, and India London exchange is at par. A pound will buy its face value of wheat. But when exchange in New York went recently to $4.50 for the pound that meant a difference of over nine cents a bushel. If it should go to $4, as it might if nothing is done to stabilize exchange, it would mean about twenty cents a bushel on wheat. Either the European buyer would have to pay that much more in our market by the depreciation of exchange or our farmers would have to take that much less. Since Europe has opened the other sources of supply mentioned, it is not difficult to see that we should be left with our crop on our hands.

"We require about 550,000,000 bushels for home consumption and seed. That would leave us a surplus of nearly 450,000,000 bushels. The total world's demand outside of England, France, and Germany is not to exceed 150,000,000 bushels. If it was all brought here we should still have to carry over 300,000,000 bushels. Add that amount to next year's surplus, and even if we cut our wheat production in two it would require two or three years' to work off the surplus. Meantime such a condition would mean ruin to this country. The price of this unsalable surplus would fix the price of the whole crop. Wheat would be sold below the cost of production and our farm interest be involved in a disaster from which it could not recover for many years. And precisely the same is true, in different degrees, of our cotton, meat products, and provisions generally.

"One who looks only at the plain facts will see that the grant of this credit for the purpose stated is far less an accommodation to the countries that ask it than an act of necessity for the United States. It is part of the most familiar business policy.

Money to Remain in America.

"When a merchant who has been buying for years for cash finds it necessary to ask for a line of credit, it is granted gladly. This is done not as a personal favor, but as a matter of sound business policy. If it were not, mercantile business would pass through a perpetual crisis.

"It is hard to understand the people who talk about 'taking money out of the country.' It is of the essence of the plan that the money shall stay in this country. The goods will go out, the money will stay here and be used to pay for the goods in the localities where they were bought and where the money already is, and the only money that will come this way is in the payment of interest and the eventual repayment of principal.

"The loan cannot encroach upon our neutrality in either fact or feeling. Indeed, some of the great German financial houses in this country are in favor of it since they understand its terms and purpose. There are millions of persons of German stock on the farms of this country, and every one will share in the benefit of preserving and upholding the market for farm products that cannot be secured in any other way.

"It is necessary only for any man to get the right point of view, and the purpose of stating the facts just mentioned is to give it to him. Only superficially is this credit for the advantage of the Entente Powers. Primarily and with much more force it applies to the maintenance of our own commerce, to the support of our own industry, to the prevention of disaster to our agriculture, to the assurance of prosperity in the United States. Far less a favor to others than a necessity for ourselves. It means more to us just now than armies and navies or anything else. It is a measure of financial and industrial self preservation. So understood, it should appeal even more powerfully to the general public, which is the real party in interest, than it has to the men who have given it their sanction already."

ROCKEFELLER TO AID ALLIES.

Standard Oil Interests to Support Anglo-French Credit.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Standard Oil interests are to participate in the big credit to the Allies. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., may or may not have been one of the three representatives from 26 Broadway, New York, who conferred Saturday and Sunday at Forrest Hill, but John D. Rockefeller, Sr., knows fully the details of the credit plan and the part his associates will have in it. These are statements made following the recent visit of Standard Oil representatives at Forrest Hill.

The credit will be divided between Canadian and American purchasing agents of the Allies. Through the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, the Canadian agent, 60 per cent. of the credit will be disbursed; through J. P. Morgan & Co., United States agents, 40 per cent. will be distributed. But the fact that the Canadian agents are subletting large contracts in the United States will result in the greater part being spent in the United States.

The fact that Standard Oil interests have large holdings in, if not control of, the Canadian Car and Foundry Company establishes the connection of the Rockefeller group with the proposed credit.

This is the substance of the information which comes from those who claim to know what has been done in connection with the visit of men from Standard Oil headquarters to the head of the organization.

It was pointed out that whatever the personal views of Mr. Rockefeller might be as to the war, their expression in public print would be the result of a private conversation deploring the world conflict and not as a public and authorized statement.

There has been no direct denial that Mr. Rockefeller has sailed against the war on the golf links and in the presence of others than those who were participants in his favorite game.

Starr Murphy, Trustee of the Rockefeller foundation and personal representative of Mr. Rockefeller in his multitudinous charities, with another associate from New York, arrived in Cleveland Saturday morning and remained until Sunday night. It was said the third representative arrived either late Saturday or early Sunday and remained only a short time.

After a golf game Saturday morning the remainder of the day was devoted by Mr. Rockefeller to conferences supposed to be on the credit for the Allies.

CHICAGO COOL TO ALLIES.

George M. Reynolds Predicts Small Contribution to Credit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—According to Chicago bankers the proposed credit to the British and French Allies will not exceed $500,000,000, and is still in the conference stage. That Chicago banks will participate is regarded as improbable because of German influence and threats to withdraw accounts.

George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, was back at his desk today after a trip to New York in relation to the credit. He said:

"Nothing definite had been agreed upon when I left New York. The British and French financiers would like to get as large a loan as possible, but they do not want to give collateral."

Mr. Reynolds declared the break between the packers and Great Britain would have an influence in keeping Chicago bankers from participating in the credit.

"The British prize court decision in the packers' case came most inopportunely," he said. "In view of conditions so far as known, I should say that Chicago banks will not be likely to respond with enthusiasm to any call for participation in such a loan."

CLEVELAND GERMANS PROTEST

Alliance Would Boycott Banks Joining in Credit.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20.—The Cleveland branch of the German-American Alliance today sent a protest to President Wilson against the proposed British-French credit.

"A year ago," the protest says, "the President considered a loan by American money institutions to France a violation of neutrality."

A boycott on banks joining the credit is urged.

TAKE UP ENTENTE FINANCES.

Russian, French, and British Ministers Begin Conferences.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Pierre L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, arrived in Paris today and conferred with Alexandre Ribot, French Minister of Finance. He is to meet Reginald McKenna, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, either here or in London.

At these conferences the financial problems of the Entente powers are the subjects of consideration.

SWEDISH LOAN FOR GERMANY.

Credit of $10,000,000 in Return for Certain Export Concessions.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—In return for Germany's consent to permit the exportation of coal and some other specified items to Sweden, five banks, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, have agreed to make Germany a loan of 40,000,000 kronor (about $10,000,000) to be used in payment for goods bought in Sweden by Germany.

Toledo Banks Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 20.—The German Alliance here has passed a resolution notifying bankers that deposits will be withdrawn by its members from any bank that directly or indirectly contributes to the credit of the Allies.

RAILROAD UNDER HAMMER.

Line in New Jersey Expected to Bring About $30,000 Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 20.—Any one with $30,000 or thereabouts can buy a railroad if he appears tomorrow in the Sheriff's office of the Morris County Court House. The New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs from Watnong, just outside of Morristown, to White House station, in Hunterdon County, is to be sold under foreclosure at 2 o'clock by Frederic V. Pitney, receiver.

To meet State taxes and receiver's certificates $24,000 is needed and other incidental expenses are expected to increase the amount to $30,000. The road has been in the hands of a receiver since Dec. 31, 1912.

The railroad has been idle since October, 1913, having shut down as a result of a demand for improvements imposed by the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners. The road consists of twenty-five miles of track, but there is no rolling stock left.

BRYAN ON WAR AND LOAN.

American Credit to Either Side Called a Gamble on Outcome.

W. J. Bryan passed through New York yesterday on his way from Boston, where he spoke Sunday before 10,000 people in the National League Baseball Park. When asked what he thought of the loan to the Allies, he characterized it as "a gamble on the war."

Colonel Bryan, who was interviewed at the Pennsylvania Station just before he boarded the 1:08 P. M. train for Washington, was looking bronzed and fit. He said he expected to remain in the capital about two days before going to Florida.

"What do I think of the situation now with regard to this country and the war in Europe?" he said, repeating a question that had been put to him. "I don't know that there has been any special change, except that it looks as if our differences with Germany were approaching a satisfactory settlement. It is gratifying that this is so. No; I will not discuss the means by which this has been brought about."

"Do you think Count von Bernstorff's assistance has been of value?" he was asked.

"I prefer to say nothing about means," he emphasized.

"Do you think the danger of our becoming involved in war is past?"

"The danger of this country becoming involved in the war will never be entirely past while this war lasts," he replied. "That is one reason why, in addition to humanitarian reasons, we should be anxious for the war to close."

Colonel Bryan was asked what he thought about the placing of the big loan for the Allies in this country.

"I think it is getting the people of this country to gamble on the war," he replied. "The Bible says, in effect, 'Where your treasure is, there your heart is also,' and if our people invest in a war loan on either side, in bonds that depend for their value on the success of that side, the effect will be to create in this country an influential group which will be interested in helping that side in whose bonds it has invested. This makes it still more difficult to maintain neutrality.

"What I say, mind you, applies to the bonds of one side as well as those of the other. I think it is unwise for our people to assume war risks on either side. There are American securities held in Europe that should be sold. If Europeans prefer to hold these American securities rather than loan money to their own Governments, Americans should not be foolish enough to rush in where Europeans dare not tread."

Mr. Bryan disclaimed all knowledge of Henry Ford's offer to devote $10,000,000 to stopping the war, except what he had read in the newspapers.

"But," he added, "I may say that I am very glad that a man of Mr. Ford's means and business prestige should speak out for peace and against preparing for war. I am glad that some capital is not 'timid.'"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—W. J. Bryan returned to Washington tonight from his over-Sunday trip to Boston. When asked if he had reached a decision with reference to the suggestion that he go to Europe on a peace mission, he said the matter was still in tentative form. His lecture engagements in any event, he said, would prevent him from going abroad before November.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, with their little grandson, will go to Florida, starting from Washington Wednesday evening. Mr. Bryan will speak in Atlanta Thursday night and in Jacksonville Friday night. Then the party will go to Miami, where Mr. Bryan will take a few days' rest before staring out on a tour of Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, and other Southern and Western States.

Evacuation of Kiev Proceeding.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Kiev to the Hourse Gazette quotes the Director of the Southwestern Railways as saying that the evacuation of that town was "proceeding normally," and that there were on hand sufficient cars for this purpose.

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'HANDS OFF' PLEA MADE FOR MEXICO

Calero and Magon Address Latin American Members of Pan-American Conference.

ARRAIGN WILSON'S POLICY

As Based Upon False Assumption That Warring Factions Are the Mexican People.

JEALOUS OF SOVEREIGNTY

South Americans Asked to Persuade Washington to Abandon Its Program of Practical Intervention.

THE TIMES presents herewith excerpts from a memorandum presented to the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, by Manue. Calero, the last duly accredited Ambassador of Mexico to the United States; and Flores Magon, who was Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of the late President Francisco Y. Madero of Mexico.

In this document, which was not presented to Secretary Lansing, the American member of the Pan-American Conference, Señor Calero and Señor Magon, on behalf of the business and professional men, farmers, artisans, &c.," of Mexico, protest against a recognition on the part of the United States and the South and Central American countries of either the Carranza or Villa factions, or of any faction representative of the Huertistas. They appeal to the Latin American diplomats as men "in whose veins flows the same blood as in our own" and argue that the only wise course to pursue with regard to Mexico is one of "hands off."

The Mexican policy of President Wilson is arraigned, and Mexico is declared to be a country without government and one whose people are starving. The memorandum, which was transmitted to the envoys in Spanish, as translated by Señor Calero is in part as follows:

Senor Calero's Translation.

Memorandum respectfully submitted by the undersigned Mexican citizens to their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, and their Excellencies the Ministers of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Uruguay.

1. Mexico is a country that loves its independence dearly. Any act which implies the slightest encroachment upon the national sovereignty is keenly resented by the Mexican people. General Huerta exploited this sentiment both skillfully and perfidiously in order to prolong his hateful dictatorship, which would have come to an early end had it not been for the openly hostile attitude assumed toward it by the American Government. * * *

It has been a mistake to say that the movements at present convulsing Mexico are the efforts of a people fighting for freedom. It is not the people who are under arms, nor are they supporting the factions. No case is known of a whole nation committing suicide; nor of the man who lives by tilling the ground laying waste his crops, slaying his work animals and building a pyre of his farm implements; nor of the humble schoolmaster dynamiting his school house; nor yet of the artisan destroying his tools. What we are witnessing is not a revolution. There was a revolution when Carranza disavowed the Huerta usurpation; but the revolution ended over a year ago with the flight of the usurper and the disbanding of the army which kept him in power. * * *

Washington's "Twofold Error."

3. The United States Government has incurred the twofold error of confusing the factions with the people, and of believing that complete accord exists between the tendencies of the rebels and the aspirations of the nation. Hence the aid rendered the former has not redounded to the benefit of the latter, but it has brought about results wholly contrary to those sought. * * *

When a "Constitutionalist" General wilfully wrecks the electric cars of the Federal district and throws out of employment at one swoop 3,000 motormen and conductors, is there any one who would hold that these 3,000 families, thus forced to face starvation, belong to the oppressing classes?

When another "General" dynamited foundries and smelters, was the victim the foreign companies who own these establishments—who will later, through the aid of their Governments, collect heavy indemnities—or the thousands of workmen and their families who were thus left destitute?

When a Carranza Minister closed by a stroke of the pen all the schools of the Federal District, from the primary Departments to the Faculties of the National University, throwing into want thousands of teachers, both male and female, did he try by this to punish the Cientificos?

Not a Popular Revolution.

And so we might multiply these examples. We could make a long and detailed list of acts of indescribable cruelty, of vandalic outrages which the "oppressors" as well as the submerged 80 per cent. have had to undergo, after the triumph of the revolution. This revolution, called "Constitutionalist," has not been made by the people, but by the enemies of the people. Its intellectual leaders are old and corrupt dregs of the Porfirian régime, whom President Wilson, ignorant of the past, on one occasion called leaders that "prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions." The militant elements of the revolution are the 15,000 or 20,000 criminals that have had the prisons thrown open to them, and now form part of the ranks of the Constitutionalists: the Yaqui soldiers, savage and bloodthirsty Indians, who dance to the tune of their tambourines around their dying comrades; the improvised "Generals," several of whom are fugitives from justice, ferocious and uncultured men who, like the famous Francisco Villa, are personally guilty of thefts, the outraging of women, kidnapping, and murders. * * *

Washington's "Mexico of Fancy."

4. Without taking into consideration the ethnical elements of our population and the sociological factors that have determined the course of its history, a Mexico of fancy has been invented, that is very far from the real Mexico. In support of our statement and as an example of decisive importance, let us recall certain principles set forth by the Government of the United States at the time of the Niagara Falls conferences. It was then stated that in Mexico there were two parties—Huertistas and Constitutionalistas—and that it was "necessary to assume that every intelligent man of any prominence is at heart on one side or the other," and therefore "the country might well question the patriotism of any Mexican who has been colorless in such a contest." (Declarations made to the press by the delegates of the United States the 18th of June, 1914.)

We must rectify the foregoing statements that have formed the foundation for the mistaken policy of the United States in regard to Mexico. The truth is that with the exception of some reactionaries and clericals the majority of the men of "intelligence and prominence" in Mexico abhorred the Huerta régime, founded on treason and murder, and supported by violence, as much as the anarchicial and destructive methods of the revolution. Contrary to what the Government of the United States believes, Huerta was not the product of a party, nor did he represent any party, for, strictly speaking, there are no political parties in Mexico. * * *

Four Classes of Mexicans.

5. Mexicans at the present time could be classified as follows:

I. The reactionaries, who look for the restoration of a dictatorship, maintaining as its economic standard privilege and monopoly, and as its political standard the suppression of liberty.

II. The Carranzista, Villista, Zapatista, &c., revolutionaries, whose characteristics are well known.

III. The so-called "middle-class," composed of the professional and business men, small farmers, clerks, artisans, &c., and the workmen from the factories. All these elements represent an important group, which sincerely wish the establishment of a political system of order, justice and liberty, based upon the Constitution, which shall pledge itself to solve the great problems of national education and economic betterment, including the so-called agrarian reform, the solution of which would mean the redemption from illiteracy and misery of eight million human beings.

IV. These latter, who compose an essentially passive group, whose happiness was the aim of the revolution, as asserted by several.

The third group is the most important, because it represents the best elements of the country. The American Government seems either to have forgotten its existence, or to have incorporated it in the first group, that of the hateful reactionaries.

We deduce the above statement from the fact that the second group seems to be the only one called upon to organize the future Government, under the auspices of seven countries of this continent.

We are not able to understand how, if the President of the United States charges, and rightly so, this second group with the responsability of the frightful state of anarchy and misery prevailing in the Republic, he attempts now to convert it into a Government, unless it is accepted as true the mistaken understanding of the American Government in stating, through its delegates to the Niagara Conference, that the "Constitutionalists" compose a national party, representative of a large body of citizens, and that this party defeated another, to which the balance of the population of Mexico joined and was controlled by General Huerta and the irresponsible soldiers which carried out his crimes. Furthermore, if the fate of the country is solemnly delivered to the revolutionary factions, it would mean tht the seven intervening countries have lost sight of the fact that the revolutionists represent only 1 per cent. of the population, and that the remaining 99 per cent. abhor them.

Demands Unimpaired Sovereignty.

6. The foregoing exposition does not purport to request the conference of plenipotentiaries, called by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, to consider the interests of all Mexicans, and not only the interests of the factionists. What we wish, what we most respectfully request from the worthy representatives of the six countries, our brothers in blood, who take part in that conference, is a resolution which shall safeguard the sacred principles of the sovereignty of Mexico. None of those countries can consider herself exempt from future upheavals nor from more or less lengthy and intense periods of social disturbance; none of them can accept the fateful precedent that foreign countries should arrogate to themselves the right to decide upon the number of parties into which other countries should be divided, on what side are the interests of the people, and to which party should assistance be given and which antagonized. * * *

7. It is our understanding that the Pan-American plenipotentiaries initiated their work under the impression that all the factions would agree to accept the invitation tendered them; but the situation is different, since the most powerful of them—that headed by Venustiano Carranza—seems to be about to refuse to co-operate. It is wholly natural that the Villa faction, dishonored by the crimes of its chief, lacking financial backing, and beaten militarily, should be ready to accept anything. The same attitude was observed by the Mexican Conservative Party, when, after the triumph of the Liberal Party in 1860, it besought Napoleon III. to undertake the military occupation of the country and the suppression of the republican form of Government. Political passion, aroused to white heat by the sting of defeat, does not stop before the worst excesses.

In such a situation, this effort must be abandoned, unless the idea were to hold the conference with the co-operation of the least powerful factions; but this we conceive to be impossible. We are confident that the moral influence of seven self-respecting republics cannot be thrown into the scales in favor of the Villa faction, headed, as it is, by a criminal whose hands are soiled not only with Mexican blood but with English, Spanish, American, and Argentinian as well. Furthermore, after accepting the invitation of the seven powers, Villa engages in a frightful massacre of political prisoners, banishing the widows and orphans of his victims from the country to live as charges on public charity in the United States! States! * * *

8. We can see no possible solution of Mexico's difficulties in the scheme now advanced by the United States Government with the co-operation of six Latin-American republics. Some of these allowed the spirit guiding their international relations to be seen in their refusal to recognize a Government of such spurious origin as that of Huerta; but the United States Government has gone further, and has even manifested its purpose to recognize no political régime in Mexico which does not conform to the constitutional provisions of the country. * * *

Leave Mexico to Her Own Misery!

9. The question will naturally be asked: What do we recommend to save our country, whose situation of terrible anguish we cannot deny? The answer is obvious: leave Mexico alone, abandon her to her own endeavors, to her own misery, to her own misfortune. Had this been done the present crisis would already have been passed. Have the words of the Indianapolis harangue been forgotten? 'The country is theirs, the Government is theirs.' The laws of nature, by virtue of whose untrammeled function peoples ever find their true adjustment, have been powerless to do their work in Mexico, because their exercise has been hampered by a foreign and disturbing element. Is this, we ask, the first crisis of anarchy through which Mexico has passed in her ninety-four years of independent life? We do not deny that this crisis is the worst of all, but it is due precisely to the disconcerting influence of American intervention. Having some knowledge of our history, of the medium in which it has developed, and of the ethnical and social elements of our population, we can affirm that it will suffice the sole effort of the Mexicans to restore a régime of order and law, and to take up the serious problems without whose solution Mexico will never succeed in redeeming herself, neither from the clutches of oppressing dictatorships nor from the anarchy which saps the life-blood of the country. What is needed is that this effort should be allowed to take its course freely.

Not Charity, but Justice.

President Wilson, touched by the piteous spectacle of millions of men, women, and children suffering the pangs of starvation in Mexico, addressed a short while ago a pathetic appeal to the American people to bestow the blessings of their charity upon our unfortunate country. What is needed, however, the only thing its people demand, is that justice be done them, that they be allowed the opportunity to oust those who, thanks to the protection of the American Government, have been able to arm themselves and continue preying themselves to prey upon the helpless population. The factions would cease to be a scourge if the act of the United States Congress prohibiting the exportation of munitions of war were rigorously administered. It will thus be seen that we are not making any extravagant demand. * * *

Appeal to Latin-American Envoys.

Our purpose has been set forth. It is to solicit respectfully from those in whose veins flow the same blood as ours, whose history is also the same, and who can hence appreciate the depth of our tribulation, to be good enough to exert their influence with the Government of the United States, so that it may desist from its present policy toward Mexico and abandon its purpose of setting up a Government which, by reason of the elements with which it is proposed to organize it and on account of its being a product of foreign intervention, is doomed to failure. The worthy plenipotentiaries whom we have the high honor of addressing, will earn the gratitude of all Mexicans if, inspired in a noble sentiment of justice and Latin-American solidarity, they should succeed in having the United States adopt toward Mexico a policy of absolute nonintervention and complete impartiality.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

MANUEL CALERO,
Former Secretary of Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador to the United States.

J. FLORES MAGON,
Former Secretary of the Interior.

HOPE OF RECOGNITION INSPIRES MEXICANS

Carranza and Villa Factions Redouble Efforts to Prove Supremacy.

ZAPATISTAS AGAIN ACTIVE

Said to be Threatening Mexico City While Villa Tries to Crush Obregon in the North.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—With the prospect of foreign recognition dangled before them as a possible reward, the rival revolutionary factions in Mexico, according to information reaching Washington today, are either planning to capture the prize or to prevent a rival from obtaining it. The announcement of the Pan-American Conference on Mexico in New York City last Saturday to the effect that the time has come for the "recognition of any provisional Government with the material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners" has spurred both the Carranzista and the Villista factions to activity.

The Pan-American conferees studiously refrained from stating which faction would be recognized under the rule adopted on Saturday. The prevalent impression in Washington is that the Carranzista Government will be recognized some time in October, if that faction can preserve or improve its present status. That the Carranzistas interpret the announcement of the Pan-American conferees as "looking toward the early recognition of General Carranza's Government" was made plain in bulletins issued from the Carranzista Agency here today, saying that Carranzista money had advanced in value at Vera Cruz on the strength of the announcement made by the Pan-American diplomats.

There is no concealment of the fact that the Villistas are chagrined over the sudden shift in the attitude of the United States and of the Latin-American Governments toward the Mexican situation during the past week. They will now endeavor to demonstrate that they are as much entitled to recognition as is the Carranzista faction, and, that the latter is able to present no better showing of "material and moral capacity" than they themselves. They will endeavor to convince the Washington Government that the Carranzista military successes in the north are more apparent than real, that General Carranza has stripped other portions of Mexico of troops in order to make an artifical display of strength for the purpose of creating the impression that the Carranzista faction is rapidly gaining control over all of Mexico.

At the same time it is understood to be the plan of the Villa forces to endeavor to strike body blows at the Carranzistas at two points—in Chihuahua and Mexico City. General Zapata is being counted upon to endeavor to render Mexico City untenable for the Carranzistas commanded by General Pablo Gonzales, while General Villa, who asserts that he has sufficient men and ample ammunition, will try, during the next three weeks, to outgeneral and crush General Obregon's army in the north.

The report was current in Washington today that Villa's followers here and on the border, in a desperate effort to block the recognition of Carranza, had started a boom in favor of General Alvaro Obregon, General Carranza's Chief of Staff, for Provisional President. At the Carranza Agency, in the State Department, and Villista circles the talk of Obregon assenting to such a compromise agreement at this time is ridiculed. Nevertheless, there are, and for some time there have been, Mexicans and others interested in Mexican affairs here who have regarded the name of Obregon as one with which to conjure in seeking the solution of the Mexican problem.

The State Department received information today which shows unusual activity by the Zapatistas, on the basis of which this announcement was issued:

"For about two weeks there has been considerable fighting around Mexico City. The Carranzista garrison at Chalco, a suburb of Mexico City, is reported to have been almost wiped out. Passenger service between Mexico City and Vera Cruz has been cut down to one train each way every third day. There are conflicting reports as to the reasons for curtailing the service. There are reports that there is serious depletion of rolling stock. However, the authorities in Mexico City state that it is due to failure to bring in food supplies from Vera Cruz."

The Carranza Agency issued a statement tonight asserting that the food situation in Mexico City had been greatly relieved and claiming many adherents to their cause. The statement also said:

"A group of fifty professors, members of the Corps of Education of the Mexican Government, will be sent to the United States on a tour of investigation and instruction as to the American methods of public school organization next month. The group of professors followed the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico when it evacuated the national capital many months ago. Their tour through the United States will be extensive, and they will sail from Vera Cruz on board the Ward Line steamer Mexico on Sept. 30. The party will arrive at Boston on Oct. 13."

The statement by the Villa Agency read:

"The confidential agency is authorized by General Villa to say that rumors circulated in the United States of possible danger to Americans and other foreigners in the territory he controls in the name of the Convention Government as a result of the reports of the last Pan-American conference are entirely groundless, and are intended only to injure the public confidence in his administration.

"General Villa wishes to emphatically state that, while he regrets measures taken by the United States and Great Britain in ordering their Consuls and nationals out of territory controlled by the convention in the northern part of the republic, he will take special pains to care for the lives and property of all Americans and other foreigners who by special circumstances have not yet been able to comply with the advice of their Governments."

BLANCO REPORTED CAPTURED.

Obregon Said to Have Jailed Villa's General—Gutierrez Surrenders.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 20.—General Lucio Blanco has been captured and is now held a prisoner in jail by General Obregon, according to an official Carranza dispatch from Vera Cruz received here today.

The same dispatch said that Eulalio Gutierrez, once Provisional President of Mexico by election of the Aguas Callentes Convention, had surrendered to General Obregon at Saltillo.

Seek Nichols Slayers In Chicago.

It became known yesterday that the police in Chicago had been asked to look for Arthur Woltonen, Eddie Lehto, and "a young man fond of dancing," who are wanted here for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, who was robbed of $17,000 worth of gems. Since the confession of Onni Talas, second man in Mrs. Nichols's home, the police have been searching for the three, and it was declared that none of them could have left the city. Last night all information concerning the clue that had occasioned the message to the Chicago police was refused, and it was said at Police Headquarters that no information would be made public until an arrest could be announced.

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

Queensboro Subway

Now in Operation

Trains run direct to Long Island City and the Degnon Terminal. Running time 3 minutes from 42d St. Factory sites for sale or to lease, where already are located the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., the American Ever-Ready Works of the National Carbon Co., Brett Lithographic Co., Studebaker Co., Mark Cross Co., Operaphone Co., and Paul Wissmach Glass Co. We can prove our claims of Savings in Rent, Power, Insurance, Trucking, Labor, etc.

For Illustrated Booklet, Write 30 E. 42d St., New York City.
Phone Murray Hill 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL

GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

19th Anniversary of Greenhut Store.

The big store of the Greenhut Company this week celebrates the nineteenth anniversary of its foundation. An elaborate display of bunting decorates the store. Many new attractions have been installed to mark the birthday anniversary. Notably is this the case on the fifth floor of the main building, where Young America may disport itself in the playground. Here are just those things which are the delight of children, who may be left in the care of an attendant while their mothers are shopping.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzoate of Soda

Its delicious flavor comes from right materials and right making.

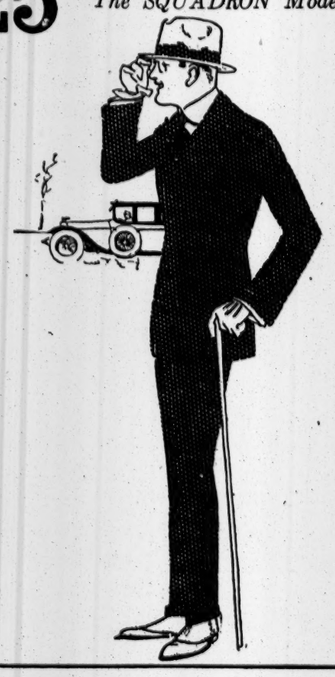
And its flavor has made it famous in every civilized country of the world.

One of the 57

Broadway and 33d Street GIMBELS *Store Opens at 8:30 Closes at 6*

The "GIMBEL STANDARD" of Men's Clothing

The SQUADRON Model at $25 *The SQUADRON Model*



All our Clothing for men is "GIMBEL STANDARD." This particular offering is an example of it at $25.

"GIMBEL STANDARD" has come to mean four things:—It has been made to stand for

The Absolute Maximum

—In quality of fabrics,
—In smartness of cut,
—In correctness of style,
—In fineness of finish.

Aiming for this ideal, we have arrived at a point where there is NOTHING BETTER obtainable at the price. Few, if any, sell clothing *as good.*

The New Fall and Winter Suits

—of which the SQUADRON model is one—are here in full assortment. They are a pleasure to the eye. Full of those distinctive touches that make your clothing part of YOU. Shown in the newest colors and weaves. BETTER value in every respect—such is our humble but unbiased opinion—than is obtainable elsewhere at the price.

First Showing—Today

Fourth Floor

Compliments

Are being showered from every source on

Chapeaux La Marquise

at $8.50

The New Idea in Millinery

DISCRIMINATING women of fashion, women of reputed style authority, smartly gowned women of taste, expert milliners, modistes, and style editors of noted fashion publications are loud in their praises of this daring millinery innovation which has startled the whole millinery world agog.

As one woman of evident style authority said on a recent visit to Macy's, "Chapeaux La Marquise are—

Not to be compared with hats shown in any other store or shop under $15 to $20."

Another equally fastidious patron remarked:

"I never saw such style, such quality, such a delightful variety from which to select at anywhere near this price."

And still others:

"Macy's has certainly outdone all efforts of previous years in the creation of Chapeaux La Marquise."

"How can even Macy's afford to offer hats of Chapeaux La Marquise beauty and quality, and so many *different* styles, at $8.50?"

"Chapeaux La Marquise will make it possible to have a really modish hat with every gown. Women who pay up to $20 for a single hat will account two Chapeaux La Marquise at $8.50 each quite an irresistible attraction."

A Word of Caution

Professional milliners are quick to see the wonderful value in Chapeaux La Marquise, and as a result many small shops are buying our hats at $8.50 to resell at $12, $15 and even higher.

Before you purchase your new Autumn hat visit Macy's and see Chapeaux La Marquise. You may be surprised to find the hat you raved about elsewhere at $12, $15 or $20 right here in this special collection, priced $8.50.

One of Three Hundred Different Models.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square, New York

RHM & CO

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

At the Hairpin Turn

On the speedway of the seasons we are on the hairpin turn—the sudden veering of Summer into Fall.

Straggling hot days are making the turn more acute—and Autumn winds will be all the more enjoyable.

Fall motoring, with the opening of the new racetrack—shore-bird and rail-bird shooting—the prospective moose hunt—Autumn events at all the country clubs—the season now at the threshold will be the busiest for years.

Abercrombie & Fitch clothes for sportsmen and sportswomen meet every requirement, for every sport, from motoring to exploring.

Their implements and munitions of the outdoor game are the standard of America.

Suits and Sporting Topcoats for Women

Things that will make you comfortable at the Sheepshead track, at the football games or on the hunting trip.

Distinctive, original models designed by Abercrombie & Fitch.

Coats at $19.50 up.

Suits of the new striped Innsbrook knit goods, exclusive to this house, $29.50.

"Thorntweed" suits, in five different colors and two weights, for golf, motoring or shooting.

"Covey Cloth" suits, corduroys and English tweeds.

Many suits with a combined town-and-country usefulness.

Smart, new A. & F. sporting hats, practical and serviceable, and sportswomen's shoes and boots.

For Fall Motoring

Flasks, luncheon kits, Thermos kits, Wayside Inn cases, goggles, caps, coats, Navajo blankets and compact sporting binoculars.

English sportsmen's seats, to be used in the field, packs of every conceivable kind, and complete motor-trekking outfits.

Men's Autumn Golf and Shooting Suits

The new A. & F. men's sporting clothes department, occupying the entire third floor, is filled with new Fall and Winter goods.

Golf suits, with knickerbockers or long trousers, or both in the greatest variety of fabrics to be found anywhere in the world—at $25, $30, $35, $38 and $40.

Fall hunting suits of corduroys, velveteens, tweeds, homespuns and the exclusive A. & F. "Thorntweed" and "Covey Cloth."

Sporting hats and caps, hosiery, shirts, gloves, mackinaws, wet-weather coats and the universally known line of A. & F. sportsmen's footgear.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

BRYAN POOLS WOES WITH DR. N. D. HILLIS

"I Myself Have Been Centre of Storm," He Telephones to Brooklyn Pastor.

'GOOD-BYE, GOD BLESS YOU!'

Congregation and Others Rally to Support of Clergyman Who "Begins Life Anew."

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, who made a statement from the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in which he expressed regret that he had strayed into the paths of business speculation instead of trying to be a "true prophet of God" to his people, received many expressions of confidence and assurances of support from members of his flock and others yesterday. The messages indicated that Old Plymouth was rallying around its pastor to help him carry out his expressed determination to forsake fickle finance and "begin life again anew."

Among the many messages Dr. Hillis received was one from William Jennings Bryan, who telephoned from the Holland House, Manhattan, where he was stopping, and, according to Dr. Hillis, said:

"I have just read the morning newspapers and have been deeply impressed by your statement. You have done right, and no matter how harsh critics may be, remember there is a sense of justice in the world that is all but wider than religion itself.

"You have made a host of friends in this country. They have confidence in you and love you. But you have more friends today than you ever had before. I myself have been the subject of criticism and the centre of storm, but I have lived to see the right increasingly recognized and grow.

"If criticism could kill a man I would have been slain a million times. But the more you stamp on the truth the deeper you plant the seed of justice. I have but a little time in the city, but I want to use that little time in telephoning you this message of sympathy and confidence. Every man makes mistakes, and we have made mistakes, all honorable men ought to do what you have done—say so.

Bryan's "God Bless You!"

"But one last word—do not for one moment allow this to interfere with your work in Plymouth Church or in the country.

"Good-by, and God bless you!"

Friends of Dr. Hillis said they thought it likely that the libel suit for $50,000 brought against the minister by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis of Victoria, B. C., never would be tried. They expressed the belief that the matter would be settled "in some way" out of court, but would not say what the manner of settlement would be. The suit is supposed to be based on an alleged interview with Dr. Hillis in The Portland Oregonian, in which it was made to appear that the minister had shouldered the debts of his nephew growing out of speculations in timber lands.

William A. Moore of Brooklyn, attorney for Percy D. Hillis, says that his client is not seeking money, but simply wants a retraction of the statements credited to the minister. Dr. Hillis himself would make no statement yesterday about the suit. Inquiries were referred to his attorney, Frederic W. Hinrichs, who was at his Summer home at Woodstock, Conn.

Frank L. Ferguson, formerly Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth, and for some years business representative of Dr. Hillis, gave out a copy of a letter which he seemed to think showed that the pastor had knowledge that his nephew intended to bring the suit, and therefore could not have been "amazed" when served with the summons last Saturday.

Nephew's Letter Quoted.

The letter, which, Mr. Ferguson said, was sent to Dr. Hillis by Percy D. Hillis on July 23 last, was in part as follows:

"In view of your wires, saying 'Pay no attention to alleged interview," &c., I gathered that you had not given out the information, but your letter last night assumed full responsibility for it, and, judging from the article which appeared in The Brooklyn Eagle, you must have been fully aware that it was going to be published in that paper, and from that source spread over the country, to make of you a hero and a martyr, and continue to make me chief scapegoat, the rôle of which I am very tired.

"Now, as to that interview, it must be denied in toto, with the same publicity with which it was given out, or I shall be forced to take action to compel you to prove your statements to protect my name."

Friends of Dr. Hillis said that if such a letter was written to him by his nephew they were certain he never received it, and was really surprised when served with the summons in the suit.

SYMPATHY FOR DR. HILLIS.

Chicago Ministers Laud His Act and Pray for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Clergymen of Chicago today manifested a lively interest in the confession of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in his Plymouth Church pulpit in Brooklyn on Sunday, that his desire to amass wealth had made him depart from his ideals. Presbyterian ministers attending the Presbytery today bowed their heads and prayed that Dr. Hillis, personally known to many of them by reason of his former pastorate at Evanston, might be led safely out of the deep waters of failure.

Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists likewise, assembled for their weekly meeting, declared their sympathy for Dr. Hillis in the financial difficulties that had led him to the unusual act of apologizing to his congregation on a Sunday morning.

"We assert our continued faith in the integrity of Dr. Hillis," declared the Rev. Dr. George K. Newell, Moderator of the Chicago Presbytery, as he prayed at the meeting today. "We ask Thee, O God," the prayer continued, "to give him strength to pass with fortitude this test, to lead him safely out of the deep waters."

At the meeting of the Baptist ministers the Rev. Melbourne P. Boynton of Woodlawn Baptist Church declared that "the fault is not so much Dr. Hillis's as it is that of his church. Every church should see that its pastor does not need to go out into the money marts."

The Rev. Joseph Croft Dent, pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, lauded the action of Dr. Hillis in rising in his pulpit and proclaiming his financial ruin and his regrets.

"I think it was Christlike," said Mr. Dent. "It was noble. It raises Dr. Hillis in the minds of every one and atones for his act."

The Chicago Presbytery, on the motion of Dr. Norman B. Barr of Olivet Memorial Church, resolved to send a letter of sympathy to the Brooklyn pastor.

"I know some of the men who have suffered through Dr. Hillis's business ventures," said the Rev. G. C. Knothel, Presbyterian Field Secretary. "He has worked so nobly to make restitution that I honor him. It is said he has already paid back $100,000 of his indebtedness."

Holy Jumpers Sentenced.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 20.—Eight members of the "Pillar of Fire," a religious sect of Bound-Brook, known commonly as the "Holy Jumpers," were adjudged guilty of blocking the public highway on Saturday night by City Judge W. G. Demeza today and sentenced to pay a fine of $20 each and to serve forty days in jail. The sentence was suspended later.

WAS NOT BANK OFFICIAL.

Receiver Denies McGraw's Connection with Grafton Institution.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Sept. 20.—My attention has been called to an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of today with respect to the indictments in the Grafton Bank cases here, and I feel it my duty to voluntarily make correction. Your correspondent says the bank failed for $1,000,000, and that Mr. McGraw was President and a borrower to the extent of $400,000.

These statements are absolutely untrue, and the best evidence of the same is that the whole deposits of the bank were about $380,000. Mr. McGraw was not the President, and not even a Director. BLANCHARD E. HIATT,
Receiver Grafton Bank.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday reported the indictment of Colonel McGraw in the Grafton Bank case, but while it said that he was President of the institution, it did not say that he had borrowed any money of the bank.

FORT SHERIDAN CAMP OPEN.

Congressman Madden Addresses Four Hundred Western Rookies.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Congressman Madden addressed the 400 citizens who reported at Fort Sheridan today for a month's course in military training, urging them to preach the new American gospel of preparedness after their stay in camp in the hope of arousing public sentiment that will influence Congress to give heed to the question of the nation's defense.

"Patriotism is more necessary to the life of this free nation than to the autocratic countries of Europe," said Congressman Madden. "I am proud to see this encouraging response to the Government's invitation to its citizens on this first day of military training camp."

Congressman Madden addressed the student soldiers at noon in the big mess hall, to which they marched behind the band of Battery A, Third Artillery, United States Army. He was introduced by Colonel W. J. Nicholson, the commandant.

The students are men from all ranks of life. The business world was the largest contributor, but there were many doctors, lawyers, engineers, school teachers, and dentists among the "rookies." Mayor William H. Thompson said he had planned to join the camp on Friday.

After first lessons are learned, officers in charge of the instruction plan to rush the men through a routine that will keep them busy from 5:55 A. M. to 6 o'clock in the evening. The program includes four hours of drilling in the afternoon, another two hours of drilling in the afternoon, after which instruction will be given in first aid, range practice, tent pitching, cavalry drills, signal practice, field fortification, and artillery service.

Colonel J. Nicholson, Colonel of cavalry, commanding Fort Sheridan, is in charge of the camp. The instructors are officers from all arms of the service.

Riley Killed Himself After Wedding.

The body of Hugh A. Riley, a retired livery stable keeper, of 187 Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, who disappeared last Thursday after having attended the evening before the wedding of his son, Frank B. Riley, to Miss Blanche Wilsey, daughter of Frank D. Wilsey, a Commissioner of the Board of Education, was found yesterday in a lot a short distance from the Riley home, at Bailey and West Kingsbridge Avenues. Mr. Riley's throat was cut, and his right hand still clutched a razor. His family denied knowing any reason for the suicide.

WILL SAVE CROTON FROM SEWAGE TAINT

Whitman Says Definitely That Mohansic Shall Drain Into the Hudson.

MAKES PROMISE TO MAYOR

Is Assured That Water Would Not Be Imperilled, but Sympathizes with City's Feeling.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Governor Whitman today heard the views of officials of the Health Department and others on the plans for the disposal of the sewage of the Mohansic State Hospital and the Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights.

Protests have reached the State authorities from New York City because of the fear that the Croton water supply would be contaminated. The plans call for the construction of sewage disposal plants, with ultimate drainage of the purified effluent into Mohansic Lake, which contributes to the Croton water supply.

The conference followed a letter from Mayor Mitchel to the Governor, asking him to grant a public hearing in the matter before he passed upon the sewage plans.

"The Mayor is in error in supposing the plans are before me," said the Governor. "This, however, is a matter of vital interest to the City of New York, and, inasmuch as the Mayor has written as he has, I think we should go into it."

Governor Whitman asked Dr. H. M. Biggs, the State Health Commissioner, to explain the situation. Dr. Biggs told in detail of the plans to build sewage disposal plants, and said that he was convinced of their scientific soundness.

Will Protect the City.

Tonight Gov. Whitman made public his reply to Mayor Mitchel. He discusses the problem from all angles, and in conclusion, after asserting that, although all the authorities agree that the plans do not menace New York's water supply, says:

"At the same time I sympathize, as do all who have had to do with this matter, with the objection to this procedure existing in New York City, and feel that it is desirable that the additional safeguard be provided of carrying the effluent from these plants to the Hudson River, and I shall take such action as is necessary to bring about this result without interfering with the immediate construction of the institutions in question.

"I can assure you that the mains carrying the effluent from the disposal plants to the Hudson River will be constructed by the State before the sewage plants are put in operation."

Earlier in his letter Governor Whitman explains the situation, saying:

"The Mohansic State Hospital plans ultimately come to me for approval only as is required in the letting of contracts and the expenditure of public money."

The Governor then quotes a letter of Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health of New York City, in which he said:

"I understand that if a hospital is built at Yorktown Heights there will be constructed in connection with it a sewage disposal system which will have the sanction of the State Department of Health. I am quite sure that the State Department would not sanction the construction of any disposal system which did not insure an absolutely sterile effluent. If anything else were contemplated a protest on the part of the Department of Health of this city in a matter of this sort would unquestionably prove effective."

"I am advised," the Governor then continues in his letter to the Mayor, "that you also strongly urged Governor Glynn to take this action because of the great need for the erection of these institutions to relieve the overcrowding of the public institutions in New York City."

Governor Glynn last year vetoed a bill abandoning the Yorktown Heights site for a State hospital. A commission of experts, the Governor then says, indorsed the sewage disposal plans. Then he continues:

"As you have indicated, the Commissioner of Health has had correspondence with the present Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity of New York City, and has also had conferences with him in reference to this matter, before his approval of the plans for the Yorktown institution; and at his suggestion requested the engineer of the State Architect's office and the chief engineer of the Department of Health to consider the feasibility of carrying the effluent from the sewage disposal plant of this institution and also that of the Mohansic State Hospital to the Hudson River. He was advised that this plan was feasible, but that the expense would be about $125,000, and the yearly additional cost for interest, depreciation, maintenance, and operation would be about $25,000.

Why the Commissioner Approved.

"In view of the urgent need for the immediate erection of these institutions, and in view of the positive views of the commission appointed by the Commissioner of Health, he approved of the proposed plans for the Yorktown Training School; and has indicated his intention of approving of similar plans for the Mohansic State Hospital.

"You are entirely in error in stating that Commissioner Williams has pointed out 'the fallacy of spending the State's moneys on a temporary system of sewage disposal which temporary system would be a menace to the health of your city from the moment it was in operation,' for, as a matter of fact, I am advised that this system would be an absolutely necessary preliminary to and a permanent part of any subsequently erected mains to carry the effluent from this plant to the Hudson River, if this course should be decided upon.

"To conduct raw sewage under high pressure for eight miles in pipes which would run for a long distance over the Croton watershed, very much nearer Croton Lake than these disposal plants are, would be dangerous and would not for one moment be considered by the State Department of Health. The only question at issue is as to whether the purified effluent shall be disposed of in this manner, and Commissioner Biggs has already indicated his belief that such action must be taken eventually because these institutions when fully developed will require the waters of Mohansic Lake and Crom Pond for their own water supply."

Taxi Driver Hits Boy and Flees.

Vincent Dillow, 15 years old, of 175 West Seventy-eighth Street, crossing Amsterdam Avenue at Seventy-eighth Street late last night, was knocked unconscious by a northbound taxicab, which did not stop after it struck him. Patrolman Keller of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station carried the boy to the office of Dr. Staitford of 157 West Seventy-ninth Street, who attended him for a fracture of the right arm and a possible fracture of the skull. The license number of the taxicab was reported by a witness, Carl Schaeffer of 601 West 181st Street.

AUSTRIAN BRINGS JOY TO ITALIAN CHILDREN

Anonymously He Sends Them Two Cases of Toys to be Distributed in Washington Sq.

SAW GUIDO BRUNO'S WORK

Says Gift Is from a Friend Who Doesn't Believe in Carrying the War Into America.

Stored away in a garret in Greenwich Village are two big packing cases full of toys, which are going to be given away in Washington Square next Saturday afternoon. The toys are at present in charge of Guido Bruno, and were given to him by a man connected with a large importing house, to be distributed to the children of Little Italy; and back of the gift is the story of a hyphenated American whose hyphen isn't big enough to get in the way.

The man who sent them is an Austro-American, and he never saw Guido Bruno or Charles Edison, who have been conducting the Children's Hours in Washington Square and furnishing music and dancing teachers to the children of Greenwich Village. But he read about their activities in the village, and he had read, also, that the thing that started their partnership was the fact that Bruno was trying to spread art among the poorer classes and that Edison had given him what he had to give, which happened to be music.

This started the importer to thinking. He strolled through the swarming streets of Little Italy one Sunday afternoon, and when he finished his walk he was in the frame of mind where he wanted to do something himself. The thing that he had to give was toys, so after a little correspondence with Mr. Bruno he shipped over two big packing cases full of assorted toys, which are going to be distributed at the Children's Hour next Saturday.

Most of the children who have been coming to the music and dancing in the square are Italians, and the importer knew this. So when Bruno asked him if he could tell the children from whom the gifts came the donor said: "No, I don't want my name used, nor my firm's name. Just tell them that these are a few gifts from an Austrian friend of theirs who doesn't believe in carrying the war into America."

The Italian kiddies don't know yet what is coming to them, but Bruno doesn't think it at all likely that they will be afraid of an Austrian bearing gifts, even when the gifts are made in Germany. The toys are of all sorts, and there is nothing unneutral about them except perhaps a dual set of pewter soldiers in which the Germans seem to be getting the better of the French.

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SEATS FOR SPECTATORS

All-Day Exhibition of New York National Guard Next Saturday Will Comprise Many Movements.

Details for the elaborate field manoeuvres to be held at Van Cortlandt Park next Saturday, in which 10,000 troops of the New York National Guard will participate were perfected yesterday by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. The exercises, which will be attended by Governor Whitman, will begin promptly at 10 A. M. and will last until late in the afternoon.

A troop from the First Cavalry will act as escort to the Governor, who with his party will be provided with a special stand about the centre of the westerly edge of the parade ground, which runs parallel to Broadway. A space to the south of the Governor's stand will be reserved for the official automobiles, and for a stand for the official guests. Autos of spectators can form in single column against the curb on the east side of Broadway. Seats for spectators will be provided by park benches arranged along the bank east of Broadway.

Major William Weigel, U. S. A., will have charge of the various exhibitions which will take place from 10 to 12 o'clock on the parade, and will be given simultaneously by several organizations at a time in allotted squares. The complete program of these exhibitions is as follows:

Establishment of a field hospital by the First Field Hospital.
Battery drill by Battery D, First Field Artillery.
Combat exhibition by Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.
Bayonet exhibition and combat by detachment of Seventy-first Infantry.
Construction and demolition of trestle bridge by the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.
Pitching shelter tents by Company K, Forty-seventh Infantry.
Troop drill by First Cavalry.
Flag drill by Company A, First Signal Battalion.
Rough riding by First Cavalry Troop.
Evolution of armored car.
Battery drill by Second Field Artillery.
Combat exercise by company of Seventy-first Infantry.
Physical drill by Seventh Infantry, as used by the West Point Cadets.
Demonstration of military motor cycle detachment.
Rough riding by troop of Squadron A.
Pitching shelter tents by a company of the Twelfth Infantry.
Machine gun drill by Machine Gun Troop.
Combat exercises by Company L, Sixty-ninth Infantry.
Establishment of dressing station by Third Ambulance Company.
Combat exhibition by Company E, Fourteenth Infantry.
Installation and explosion of land mines by detail from Pioneer Battalion, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.
Laying and recovery of signal wires by Company B of Signal Battalion.
Pontoon bridge laying by Pontoon Battalion, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.

After the exhibitions the troops will rest from 12 to 1 o'clock, retaining the same ground they occupy on the parade during the exhibitions. At 1 P. M. the march movement will commence. In this all arms of the service will participate, including radio sections. Squadron A and the machine gun troop will represent the enemy. Signal troops will establish and maintain radio connection with the advanced cavalry, advance guard brigades, and rear guard. Motor trucks will accompany the main body. The advance will be under command of Colonel C. I. Debevoise of the First Cavalry. General O'Ryan will command the main body and Major H. C. Wilson will command the rear guard. A provo guard, composed of United States Boy Scouts and boys' brigades will be in command of Major A. Reagan for duty at the stands. In addition to his usual staff, headed by Lieut. Col. E. Olmstead as Adjutant General, General O'Ryan will be assisted by the following officers of the army: Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington, Major W. Weigel, Captains Harry Watson, J. L. Gilbreth, D. H. Biddle, D. W. Hand, and R. S. Thomas, Lieutenants J. A. Brockman, R. James, and Major S. H. Waddams.

Continental Hotel Brings $1,121,500

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The Continental Hotel, one of the oldest and most famous hotels of the country in civil war days, was sold by the Sheriff today to an attorney representing undisclosed interests. The purchase price was $1,121,500.

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Leather $1.50 *net*

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MRS. BELLINA'S TRIAL BEGUN

Get Jury in Case of Mother Who Slew James Montiglia, Artist.

Mrs. Rosa Traina Bellina, who killed James Montiglia, an artist, at the door of his studio, 284 First Street, Brooklyn, on Aug. 25, was placed on trial for her life yesterday before Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court. She is charged with murder in the first degree.

On account of the sympathy which many talesmen manifested for the woman, who has two children, her counsel, Edward J. Reilly, and Assistant District Attorney Warbasse, who is prosecuting the defendant, met with considerable difficulty in selecting the jury, which took all day.

Mr. Reilly has not intimated what defense will be offered for the woman. From his examination of talesmen it developed that much stress would probably be laid on the wrongs that Mrs. Bellina said she suffered at the hands of Montiglia.

During the work of selecting a jury Mrs. Bellina fondled her youngest child, Frances, 6 months old, in her arms. Behind her sat Mrs. W. M. Stonehill of the Brooklyn City Mission, who is looking after the other child, Rosa, 18 months old. Mrs. Bellina smiled and nodded an approval when the first juryman was selected. He is Michael L. Fallon, a bank clerk, of 873 Greene Avenue. He is married and has one child.

Mrs. Bellina is 20 years old. Her beauty started the friendship between her and her artist victim. He asked her to pose with her baby for a new painting of the "Madonna and Child." Their friendship became stronger, and the woman's husband left her. After she lost her home she pleaded with Montiglia to protect and provide for her. He laughed at her when she asked him to marry her, and early on the morning of Aug. 25 she went to his studio to repeat her request. He turned her away. She came back again carrying her youngest child in her arms and a concealed revolver. When Montiglia came to the door she killed him.

CONTRABAND HIDDEN IN SING SING CELLS

Knives, Hammers, and Files Discovered in Two-Day Hunt for Revolvers.

CONVICTS WRITE GOVERNOR

His Secretary Makes Search in the Prison After Two Inmates Give an Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Knives, hammers, and "rat-tail" files, capable of inflicting murderous wounds, were found in the cells at Sing Sing today when the entire prison was searched for concealed weapons.

The search was the result of the investigation begun yesterday, when, under the direction of William A. Orr, Governor Whitman's secretary, thirteen cells in the main cell block were searched for six revolvers and three boxes of cartridges.

Governor Whitman received a letter on Saturday night signed by two inmates of Sing Sing, in which they said they knew the revolvers and cartridges to be concealed in a certain cell. Mr. Orr arrived at the prison yesterday and interviewed the two prisoners and a third man, and they repeated their story.

With officers, Mr. Orr went to the cell and made a thorough search, ripping the bedding apart and investigating every nook and cranny hwere the weapons might be concealed. hTere was no sign of either revolvers or cartridges, and the six cells on either side of the designated cell were searched without result.

The second search was made today. At 9 o'clock in the morning all the convicts were taken from the workshops and their other tasks and sent to the cells. Then the officials carefully went through all the cells and looked for revolvers and cartridges. None was found, but the searchers gathered in several knives, some "rat-tail" files, two hammers, and a set of dice. In addition they found that some of the inmates had money, which was contraband and was confiscated.

In the afternoon all the shops, dormitories, and every place frequented by the inmates were searched but no revolvers or cartridges were found.

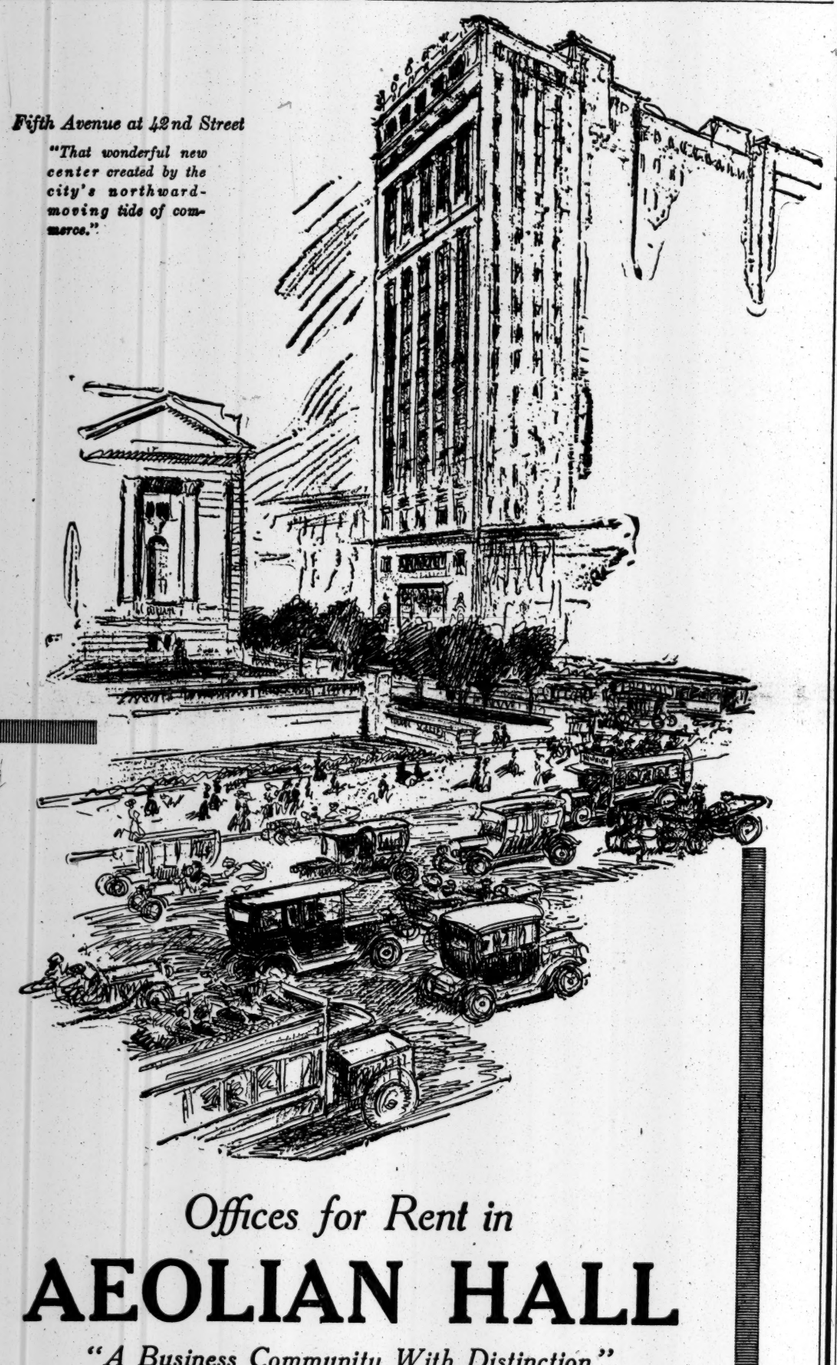
This week starts with sixteen men in solitary confinement as against forty-one last week. Five of these are in the new condemned cells, which the inmates have nicknamed "The Wolves' Den," and among them are Marcus Curtis and "Frenchie" Menet, both of whom are serving sentences to which were added ten years for their taking part in a shooting at Clinton Prison, when the Sergeant of Arms was assaulted and nearly killed.

SHERIFF ARRESTS BALY.

Agitator Held to Have Violated Terms of His Release.

Jeremiah Baly, one of the leaders of the Standard Oil strike at Bayonne, who was arrested by Sheriff Kinkead and later released on his own recognizance on condition that he would agitate no more, was arrested at his home in Elizabeth last night by Deputy Sheriffs Johnson and Mattigan and locked up in the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City.

It is asserted that Baly broke the conditions of his freedom by going about the county making speeches attacking Sheriff Kinkead for his work in bringing the strike at Bayonne to an abrupt end.



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These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

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19th Anniversary Sales

Started Auspiciously Yesterday With Whirlwind Dispersals of Seasonable Goods.

Both buildings overflowing with merchandise that 99 out of 100 people want RIGHT NOW.

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Come—see for yourself. You are more than welcome.

Fall Outer Wear

For Women and Misses

And in this limited space we mention only four of the specials.

New Fall Suits $12.75

Usually to $19.50, *at*

Numerous smart styles.

WOOL POPLINS, HEATHER MIXTURES, FANCY TWEEDS, SERGE AND STRIPED ZIBELINE.

Colors include: AFRICAN BROWN, RUSSIAN GREEN, NAVY BLUE, ALSO BLACK.

These suits are splendidly tailored; richly lined with guaranteed satin.

New Fall Coats $6.75

Very Special Today, at

Chic new three-quarter models.

Splendidly made of FANCY TWEEDS IN ATTRACTIVE COLORINGS.

Here we also include dashing new SPORT COATS OR FANCY OVERPLAIDS IN BROWN, GREEN, RED, ALSO BLACK AND WHITE TONES.

Charming New Dresses at $5

Extremely good-looking dresses wherein Serge and Taffeta are most effectively combined. Chiefly reproductions of higher priced models.

$5 and $5.90 Blouses $2.98

Featured for Today, at

Materials include: GEORGETTE CREPE, SATIN STRIPED PLAID CREPE, BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED AND PLAIN COLORED SATIN.

All are delightfully trimmed with self or contrasting color embroidery; novel collar effects are represented.

Come Early, as the size-range is incomplete.

Other Big Sales For Today

19c Mercerized Poplins—yd.	10c	$35.00 Princess Rings—at.	$23.50
10c Outing Flannels—yd.	6c	$2.00 Earrings—at.	98c
$4 and $5 Skirts for Stout Women—at. Belts 31 to 40; lengths 38 to 42.	$3.25	$2.50 Umbrellas for Men and Women—at.	$1.25
$1.50 "American Lady" Corsets—at.	50c	$3.95 Wool Automobile Lap Rugs—at.	$2.95
$1.50 to $2 "American Lady" Corsets—at.	95c	$18.75 Reed "Pullman" Sleepers—at.	$13.95
$1.00 to $1.50 "Klosfit" Petticoats—at.	73c	$19.50 Reed "Shell Shape" Pullman Sleepers—at.	$15.95
Women's 79c to 89c Nightgowns—at.	59c	40 Inch Black Satin Duchesse—yd.	$1.00
79c to 95c Petticoats—at.	59c	40 Inch Black Crepe de Chine—yd.	95c
Combination of Corset Cover and Drawer—at.	59c	40 Inch Black Chiffon Taffeta—yd.	$1.35
$3.50 Pin-Seal Hand Bags—at.	$2.95	59c All-Wool Serges—yd.	38c
$1.95 Goat-Seal Hand Bags—at.	$1.50	Ostrich Pompons—special at.	95c
Solid Gold Jewelry—formerly to $2.25; Brooches, Bar Pins, Tie Clasps and Cuff Links with Stiffened Posts.	$1	Silk Velvet Flower Clusters.	39c
$7.50 Solid Gold La Vallieres—at.	$5	$1.95 Silk Velvet Dress Hat Shapes—at.	$1.25
$68.00 Diamond Solitaire Rings—at.	$50	$1.75 Silk Plush Dress Hat Shapes.	95c
		$2.95 and $3.45 Ready-to-Wear Hats (manufacturers' samples).	$1.75

Fine Fall Suits for Men & Youths, at $9.95

The new Fall browns, greys, blues and dark green mixtures; also in stripes, plaids and checks.

Models that will appeal to conservative and snappy dressers. In workmanship, trimmings, and in all the other essential details, these suits leave nothing to be desired.

Men's $3, $3.50 & $4 Trousers, at $2

Regular sizes; also extra sizes for large men.

Specials in Boys' Suits

The popular Balkan, Norfolk and Patch Pocket styles at. $2.95

Some with two pairs of lined Knickerbocker trousers. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Standard 15c "Frisbie" Make

Laundered Collars for Men and Boys at . . 6c

Most popular shapes of the season. Clean, absolutely perfect goods; for these are still in the original packages.

Sizes 13¾ to 19½. And men who wear large sizes will also find the picking very attractive.

Plenty of Boys' Collars in all shapes. Sizes 11 to 14.

Also SAILOR COLLARS for small boys.

Quadruple-Plated Silverware

Fruit or Nut Bowls—at.	$1.45	Silver-Plated Tea Spoons—½ doz.	50c
Sandwich Trays—at.	$1.75	Silver-Plated Table Spoons—½ doz.	$1.00
Fern Dishes—at.	98c	Silver-Plated Medium Size Forks—½ doz.	$1.00
Bread Trays—at.	$2.95	Silver-Plated Medium Size Knives—½ doz.	$1.50
Rogers A1 Plate (26 Piece) Set—at.	$5		

Floral design in bright or gray finish; complete in oak chest.

Loveliest Trimmed Millinery at $5 and $7.50

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Mourning Millinery in wonderful variety. $5 to $20

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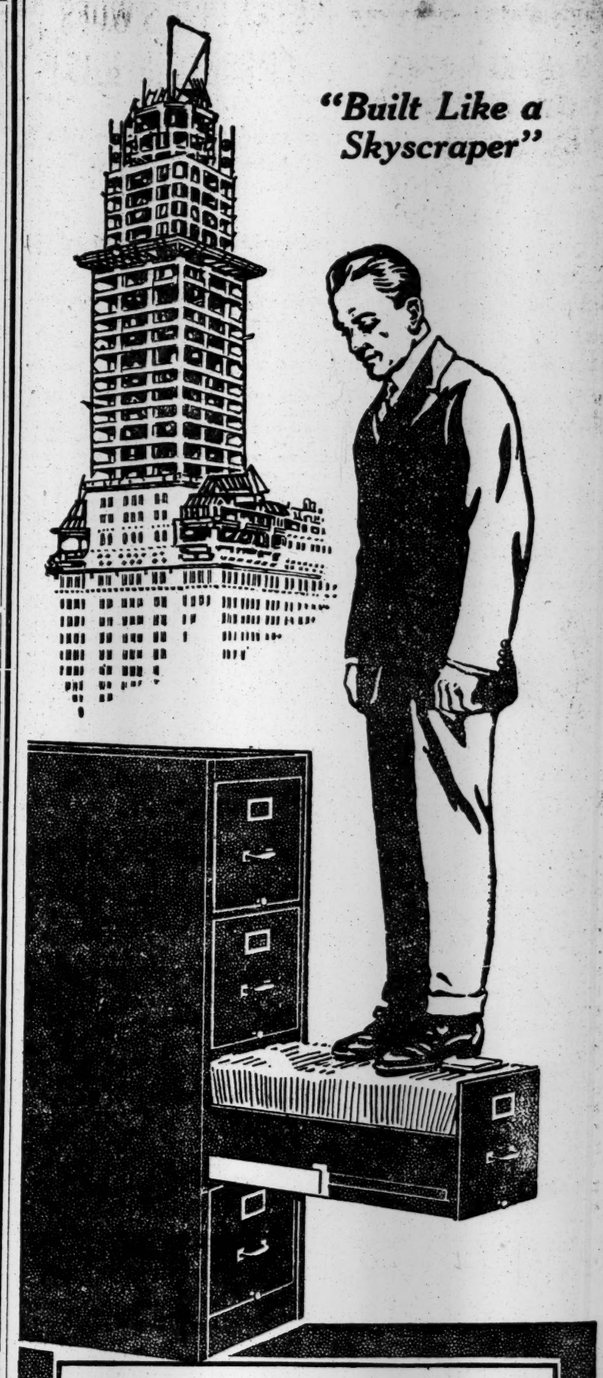

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MAN weighs 150 lbs., drawer contents 50 lbs. If he stood there all day the drawer would still run silent and smooth afterward.

Because built with real "skyscraper" channel steel sills, uprights and cross pieces, which brace each other against all strains.

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Drawers will run silent and smooth for 100 years without repair or attention.

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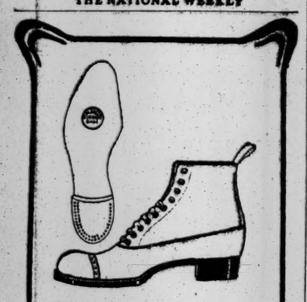
STEEL LETTER FILES

Germany has developed spies as much superior to those of former times as the 42 centimeter gun is greater than the heavy artillery of other wars. Perceval Gibbon describes the vast system operating in Russia in "Spy and Superspy" in this week's issue of

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



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You owe it to your feet to wear comfortable shoes—shoes that give your feet a chance to be natural.

If you wear Dr. Reed's Cushion Shoes you will find a new joy in walking and standing.

The Cushion is built right into the shoes. It protects the delicate bones of the foot from hard pavements, and prevents foot troubles.

Men's Shoes $6 & $7
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Easy Way to Get Rid of Uric Acid

Uric acid, which causes so much suffering from rheumatism, gout, and other kidney and bladder disorders, is reduced and the digestion improved usually in two or three days, simply by drinking all the Man-a-cea Water one can. This is not only a simple and easy treatment, but a pleasant one as well, since Man-a-cea is a natural and delicious mineral water, so free from any medicinal taste as to be a most agreeable table water. It is widely prescribed by physicians in diabetes, Bright's disease, and other serious troubles.

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ALWAYS FRESH-PURE-SWEET
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THE NEW YORK TIMES

MAYOR IN CHARGE OF ROFRANO HUNT

Orders Trial of Detectives Who Let Indicted Man Slip Past Them.

TO OFFER $5,000 REWARD

Woman Admits She Lied at Montimagno Trial—Carnivale Haggles Over Confession.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday ordered that Detectives Henry Jessup and Clinton Wood of the Central Office Squad be tried on charges of failing to arrest Michael A. Rofrano, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, who has been indicted for planning the murder of Mike Gaimari. The Mayor said he would appear before the Board of Aldermen today with a request that a reward of $5,000 be offered for the capture of Rofrano.

The Mayor had a long consultation with Police Commissioner Woods yesterday, and the escape of Rofrano last week Monday was discussed in detail. Woods and Jessup were told to trail Rofrano from the moment that Frank Fennimore announced his intention to confess. They were told to call up the District Attorney's office every half hour to receive instructions. They called up at 10:30 o'clock, but at that time Fennimore had not yet told his story, and the detectives were directed to call up again at noon.

They then followed Rofrano to the Municipal Building, where they said he lurked about the corridors until he suddenly turned and discovered the two detectives. From that moment he slipped out of sight, and at 12 o'clock when Fennimore had already confessed the detectives reported to the District Attorney's office that Rofrano had disappeared.

In reference to his own attitude toward Rofrano Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that he and Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston had discussed the transfer of Rofrano from the department many months before his name was in any way connected with the Gaimari murder. They decided to let the matter rest until the Mayor's return from his trip to the West. In the meantime the Gaimari murder scandal broke, and when the Mayor came back he decided it would be advisable to retain Rofrano in his position in order that he might be within reach if wanted. It was on the Mayor's advice that Rofrano took the stand at the trial of Gaimari's slayer, Gaetano Montimagno.

Yesterday's investigation of the Gaimari murder led to the arrest of Betty Fallot of 232 East Thirty-third Street, a witness at the Montimagno trial. The woman was arrested by Detective Cuniffe, who found her apartment full of newspapers containing accounts of the Rofrano scandal. When taken before District Attorney Perkins Miss Fallot admitted that she had lied on the stand when she said she had seen the shooting.

She told Mr. Perkins that she was persuaded to commit perjury by two Italians who came to her rooms at 1,332 Second Avenue, after the shooting and promised her that a prominent politician in the Second District would get her a good job, if she would appear as a witness. They instructed her in a version of the shooting, which she repeatedly faithfully on the witness stand.

"And after the trial was over," she told Mr. Perkins yesterday, "I went around to take a look at the spot where I said the shooting had taken place. I had not seen it before."

The District Attorney's office failed to obtain any confession from "Rocks" Carnivale yesterday further than that he had lied at his trial when he said he did not know Montimagno. He admitted yesterday that he knew Montimagno for two years before the shooting.

Pauline Samuels, sweetheart of Carnivale, visited him again and tried to induce him to tell all he knew of Rofrano's part in the Gaimari murder. Carnivale maintained a stubborn silence however, manifesting no desire to speak unless he was compensated by a reduction of his sentence.

Acting on a report that Rofrano was hiding in Westchester, Detective De Gilio of the Homicide Bureau and Deputy Sheriffs Cherico and Moore of White Plains visited Valhalla yesterday, where the new aqueduct work is going on. Several commissary camps were searched because Frank Rocco, who runs the largest one at Valhalla, is a personal friend of the fugitive. Rocco told the officers that he had not seen Rofrano for some time.

MASSACHUSETTS PRIMARIES

Great Interest in the Contests for the Gubernatorial Nominations.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Interest in the joint primaries in Massachusetts tomorrow will be divided between the contests for the nominations for Governor in the Republican and Democratic Parties, and the operation of the new law covering the election.

The three candidates who are seeking the Republican nomination are Grafton D. Cushing, former Speaker of the House; Eugene N. Foss, who after having been elected Congressman and Governor on the Democratic ticket, has returned to the Republican fold, and ex-Congressman Samuel W. McCall, the party's candidate last year. Calvin Coolidge of Northampton and Councillor Guy A. Ham of Milton are contending for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

On the Democratic side, Governor Walsh is opposed for a third-term nomination by Congressman F. S. Deitrick, Nelson B. Clark of Beverly, for Governor, will be the only candidate nominated by the Progressives for a State office.

The primary will be the first test of a new law under which the voter is not obliged to announce his party affiliation, but his ballot must be a straight party vote or it will be invalidated.

WOULD PAY NATIONAL GUARD

One Way to Facilitate Preparedness, Chairman Hay Points Out.

Suggestions that one way to improve the national defense would be to pay every National Guardsman at least $50 a year out of the Federal treasury and that the field artillery force ought to be doubled, were made by Representative Hay, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in an interview made public yesterday by the National Security League. The interview was obtained by a representative of the league.

Mr. Hay does not believe that Congress will favorably consider any legislation looking to compulsory military service. He regards the development of the National Guard into an effective reserve force as the wisest step and would encourage enlistment by giving guardsmen 25 per cent. of the pay allowed for the regular army. He is particularly impressed with the importance of the work done by the field artillery, but does not mention coast artillery because that feature of defense is under the jurisdiction of the Fortifications Committee.

"I shall be guided in large measure by the President's views," he said. "Our present standing army is allowed by law a strength of 100,000 men. About 91,000 are actually enlisted. The army now costs us $120,000,000 a year. The full strength of the army at 120,000, in addition to pay given the National Guard, would cost us $140,000,000. If we had 140,000 men, we would have to spend $160,000,000. If we had an army of 500,000 men, which some people advocate, it would cost us $700,000,000. I do not believe that the people would want that burden or that they would expect Congress to impose it upon them. Neither do I believe that the American people want compulsory military service.

"I heartily agree with the President that our citizen soldiery should be given more attention. It might be proper, for instance, to encourage enlistment in the National Guard by paying its members 25 per cent. of the amount paid to regular soldiers, which would be $50 a year and which would probably cost us $8,000,000 additional to the present army cost for the first year. It may be wise, also, to increase the field artillery, now consisting of six regiments, to twice that number, as the war in Europe has demonstrated that this is a most potent arm of the service."

ALL-DAY "HIGHLAND FLING."

Entertainment for Village Library to Have Unique Features.

The residents of Highland Falls, on the Hudson, are planning an all-day entertainment for next Saturday for the benefit of the endowment fund of the village library. The suggestion of one of the prominent patronesses that they call their affair a "Highland Fling" has been adopted. The entertainment will be held on property belonging to Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, adjoining the Herbert Satterlee property in Highland Falls, and it is expected that a large number of persons prominent socially will motor there for the occasion.

One of the features will be an exhibition of the police dogs owned by Miss Anne Tracy. Jacques Suzanne, the artist and explorer, will show the Eskimo dogs and sledge that are to accompany him to the North next Spring on his next expedition. A fine animal named North Star was the leader of Suzanne's dogs, but it died last year, and the skin was presented to the American Museum of Natural History.

There will be dancing all day between the other events. These will include a gymkhana in the forenoon, a better babies contest, a Montessori exhibit, and a horticultural exhibit. In the evening there will be a dancing contest, and child welfare lantern slides will be shown. To add atmosphere befitting the name of the entertainment, arrangements have been made for a Scotch Highlanders play their bagpipes when the gates are opened and at the commencement of each event during the day, and in addition music will be furnished by the West Point Band. The affair will be held under the auspices of the Social Welfare League, and 25 cents admission will be charged.

The Highland Falls Library, for the endowment fund of which the "Highland Fling" is to be held, has been supported entirely by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan for thirty years.

KATZ GOES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Ex-Brewer Who Served Term in Sing Sing Owes $115,692.

Charles Katz of 1,229 Park Avenue, formerly President of the Eastern Brewing Company, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday giving liabilities of $115,692 and no assets. Katz was convicted in 1913 of grand larceny, and after serving more than a year in Sing Sing was pardoned last January by Governor Whitman. With associates Katz used $110,000 worth of Davis-Daly mining stocks belonging to the late P. Augustus Heinze as collateral for a loan of $50,000 from the Windsor Trust Company. Subsequently they sold the collateral on the curb market at a profit of $48,000. Katz alone was convicted.

In the petition filed yesterday it was stated that Katz also has unknown liabilities for a large amount as maker and indorser of notes of the Eastern Brewing Company. The company was put into bankruptcy in Brooklyn on Aug. 26, 1914, with liabilities of $500,000. Katz was not President of the concern then. Among his creditors are the following stockholders: Trustee of A. O. Brown & Co., $6,000; Feuchtwanger, Cahn & Co., $8,000; Sternberger, Sinn & Co., $1,043; James J. Soloman and others, $1,226; Werner & Brown, $500, and Wasserman Brothers, $100. Among the other creditors are the Superintendent of Banks, $2,000, possible liability as stockholder for thirteen shares in the Union Bank of Brooklyn; Thomas R. English, as Trustee in bankruptcy of the Eastern Brewing Company, $20,000, money advanced by the company from 1902 to 1914; estate of Charles Lesinsky, $24,000, and estate of Bertha Lesinsky, $5,000.

Katz was to have been examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday on a judgment of $4,058, obtained by Bloomingdale Brothers, but Judge Hough restrained the examination for a year. The judgment was on a note he made for the accommodation of Adolph Prince.

FIND WOMAN SLAIN, HUSBAND IS SOUGHT

12-Year-Old Boy Hears Shots and Reaches His Mother's Side as She Dies of Wounds.

NO ONE SAW THE MURDER

Edward Doran, Who Had Quarreled with His Wife Over Money, Wanted by Brooklyn Police.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Forster were in the dining room in the basement of their home, 219 Dean Street, Brooklyn, shortly before 9 o'clock last night, when the door from the kitchen was flung open and Edward Doran, from whose wife, Mrs. Hannah Doran, the Forsters leased their home, rushed into the room. He wore no hat or coat and appeared greatly excited. He rushed past the Forsters, who would have stayed him, and dashed into the street, exclaiming:

"She's shot! She's shot!"

The Doran home, 422 Pacific Street, backs upon the Forster home, and Mr. and Mrs. Forster hurried around there whence Doran had apparently come by climbing the back fence and crossing the Forsters' rear yard to their kitchen door which, they found later, he had forced open.

On the steps of the Doran home they found Mrs. Doran and her 12-year-old son, Edward, who was holding her head and sobbing. There was a crowd around them, and through this Dr. Wronker of the Long Island College Hospital pushed his way. He said that Mrs. Doran was dead, five bullets having struck her; one in the chest and two in each arm, as though she had flung her arms about her to protect herself.

No one had seen Mrs. Doran shot, though there were several persons to tell how husband and wife had been together on the steps just before the shooting, so several detectives started out to look for Doran. They traced him to Bergen Street, where they learned he had boarded a car. They lost his trail there.

Edward had heard the reports of the shots that killed his mother, for he had been playing only half a block away, and had run to her at once, but had not seen his father. But Joseph Alger of 147 Bond Street told the police he had run up on hearing the reports of the shots, and had seen a man without hat or coat spring from the side of the woman, over whom he had been bending, and run into the house. The police suppose this was Doran.

A youth who said he was Mrs. Doran's brother, but who would not tell his name, said Doran had threatened several times in the last six months to kill his wife, but no one, even Mrs. Doran, had taken the threats seriously.

The couple had three children, Thomas, 18 years old, and Margaret, 16, as well as Edward, and had lived for a long time in the Pacific Street house. Mrs. Doran owned this property, as well as the house occupied by the Forsters and another at 427 Pacific Street, which she operated as a lodging house. She had one lodger, J. M. Filmore, in her own home.

Filmore has the parlor floor, and he told the police he was preparing to shave last evening when Doran passed his door, called "Good evening" to him and went on into the basement. Presently he heard husband and wife talking on the front steps, which are visible from Filmore's windows. He did not realize they were quarreling, he said, and, busy with his razor, did not even look out of the window when he heard the report of the shots, mistaking them for firecrackers which, he said, he supposed some boys had set off in the street. He heard Doran race through the basement and slam the door as he emerged into the yard and climbed the fence to the Forster property, and then he looked from the window when he heard young Edward cry out his mother was shot.

Filmore told the police Mrs. Doran was accustomed to carry her purse in the bosom of her dress, and from another source which they wouldn't reveal, the detectives said they had learned that Doran had taken this when he bent over his wife.

Doran has been a motorman on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and has always been plentifully supplied with money since, the police say, Mrs. Doran ran the household on her earnings and Doran kept his for himself. Recently, however, he is said to have been drinking heavily, and it is the police theory that he ran out of money and killed his wife when she refused to give him more.

Music Building for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 20.—Announcement was made today at a meeting of the Yale Corporation of a gift to the university of a building for the School of Music, as a memorial to the late Albert Arnold Sprague of Chicago, a graduate in the class of 1859. The gift is made by Mr. Sprague's widow. The building will be erected on the corner of College and Wall Streets, and will contain a library, lecture and practice rooms and a concert hall.

SENDS REPORT TO CANADA.

Stefansson Informs Government of His Land Discovery.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The official report from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, that he had discovered new land in the arctic reached the Minister of Naval Affairs today in a message from Nome.

Stefansson's report to the Government briefly describes his journey in the North, and announces the discovery of the new land. He says that on Aug. 23 he sailed from Herschel Island in the Polar Bear, which he chartered to convey supplies to a base on Prince Patrick Island. He announces that he will continue his work of exploration. Regarding the discovery and his plans, Stefansson wires the Canadian Government:

"Landed south end Prince Patrick Island June, 1915. Proceeded north, finished mapping west coast Patrick Island.

"June 13 discovered new land of considerable but unknown size near 78 degrees north, 117 degrees west. Followed coast south, southeast by east three days. Total demonstrable extent coast over 100 miles, nearly straight line. Land in parts rugged. Game abundant.

"Started south June 22; reached the Bay of Mercy; July 14 to 20 crossed Banks Island diagonally with dog packs. Reached home (schooner Mary Sachs) ten miles southeast of Cape Kellett) Aug. 8. No accident or hardship on trip."

Stefansson reports the arrival of the Polar Bear at Cape Kellett, Aug. 11. He chartered the boat "as the only chance of attaining needed northerly base to get supplies from Herschel Island and land them at furthest attainable north."

Stefansson's report concludes as follows:

"Sail from Herschel tomorrow, (Aug. 23) with first adequate outfit."

Stefansson in the announcement last week of his discovery to THE NEW YORK TIMES said that he was able to take one sextant observation which fixed the situation of the new land as 77 degrees 45 minutes north latitude and 115 degrees 45 minutes west longitude.

2,014 ARRIVE ON FOUR LINERS

Greatest Rush Since War Began—Orduna Halted in War Zone.

Four transatlantic liners came up the bay yesterday morning bringing a total of 2,014 passengers of all classes, which is the record on one day since the rush of refugees last Fall, just after the war commenced.

Of this number 886 came on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam from Rotterdam via Falmouth, 766 were on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool, the Orduna of the Cunard Line had 316, and the Italian steamer San Guglielmo from Naples carried only 47 passengers.

Captain T. McComb Taylor of the Orduna said when the ship was right in the danger zone off the south coast of Ireland a patrol boat fired a shot, its Captain ordering him to stop immediately because he could not make out the Orduna's signal.

"I cannot understand why he did not make out our signal as the weather was very clear. After he had steamed up very close to our stern and was satisfied as to who we were the commander ordered me to proceed."

Captain Taylor said that it was very dangerous to have halted the Orduna like that right in the submarine zone, and he said he intended to report the matter on his return to Liverpool.

During the stay of the Orduna in her home port Captain Taylor was presented with a purse of $500 by the War Risks Association for his skill in saving his ship from German submarine attack two voyages ago in the Irish Channel.

The Rotterdam left Rotterdam on Sept. 8 and was held up by the British authorities for ten days in the Downs for inspection, but no one was taken off. At Falmouth she had to wait thirty-six hours for passengers and mails for New York.

The Philadelphia was delayed twenty-four hours because of an inferior quality of coal taken on at Liverpool.

TO FINISH MOFFAT ROAD.

Denver Syndicate Takes Over the Line—Voting Trust Dissolved.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 20.—A syndicate of Denver men, headed by Lawrence C. Phipps, will complete the Moffat Road to Salt Lake City. Newman Erb, who was the principal figure in the reorganization of the road two years ago, relinquished control last November. Other members of the local syndicate are Henry M. Porter, Gerald Hughes, and Charles Boettcher. The interest of these men in the property became known today, when the voting trust under which the stock had been held was dissolved.

The line is now controlled exclusively by Denver capital and work on the completion of the road will be vigorously pressed.

When the Erb interests reorganized the property and changed the name from that Denver, Northwestern & Pacific the Denver & Salt Lake, the property was incumbered by a first mortgage of $35,000,000. This mortgage, which bears interest at 5 per cent., secures a bond issue for the same amount, which is due on May 1, 1943.

TO SAVE SHILLITANO, GIRL SAYS SHE LIED

Nellie Di Carlo Asserts Police Compelled Her to Perjure Herself at Trial.

TRIPPED UP IN RECANTATION

Four Witnesses to be Examined in Appeal of "Paper Box Kid," Now in Death House.

Describing a trick chair which she said was used to intimidate her at Police Headquarters, Nellie Di Carlo, 18 years old, of 243 Mulberry Street, swore before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday that two detectives had coerced her into committing perjury at a murder trial more than two years ago. As the result of her story at that time Oreste Shillitano, 26 years old, of 241 Mulberry Street, known as the "Paper Box Kid," was sentenced to die in the electric chair for killing John Rizzo and two policemen—William B. Heaney and Charles A. Teare—in Mulberry Street.

But now the girl asserts that she lied at the trial, and that she was instructed in her testimony by Detectives Di Gilio and Gambardella, who threatened to "beat and kill" her if she did not tell a story that would bring about Shillitano's conviction. She says she was taken to Police Headquarters and compelled to sign an affidavit containing a false version of the shooting in the presence of Inspector Faurot and Commissioner Dougherty.

"Then the detectives took me to another room," said the girl yesterday, "and when I got in there I sat down on a chair because I was afraid and tired. All of a sudden, something happened. I don't know how to explain it, but the chair shot clear up to the ceiling and then it fell down with me in it. Then I became unconscious and did not recover for more than an hour."

Three other witnesses for the State in the Shillitano cases, besides Nellie Di Carlo, have retracted their testimony as given at the trial of the "Paper Box Kids," whose death was postponed pending the decision of the Court of Appeals on a motion for a new trial. On the bases of the retractions, the Court of Appeals directed Judge Malone to examine these witnesses in order to ascertain whether they testified falsely at the trial or had been tampered with by the friends of the defendant since conviction. The hearing began yesterday and will be continued today.

Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel cross-examined Nellie Di Carlo and proved to the court that the girl was very hazy as to dates and incidents. She insisted she signed her affidavit at Police Headquarters on May 6, three days after the snooting, whereas the records show that this was done on May 13. After contradicting herself in many important details the girl broke into tears, and flashing angry eyes at Mr. Wasservogel, remarked:

"You got me all excited, Mr. Wasservogel, and now I'm all twisted."

The witness insisted that she did not see the shooting of which Shillitano was convicted. She said she was asleep at the time. She never would have told lies at the trial if she had not been afraid of Detectives Di Gilio and Gambardella. But when her confessor refused her communion because she admitted to him that she had perjured herself at Shillitano's trial, she decided to brave the wrath of the police and tell the truth. She asserted the priest urged her to go at once to the District Attorney and purge herself of her falsehoods.

RACED TO HUSBAND, DYING.

Wife a Patient in the Same Hospital Where Clayton Expired.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Mary Clayton of 604 Monroe Avenue is critically ill tonight in the General Hospital unaware that her husband, George Clayton, a prominent shipbuilder, died in the same hospital last night.

Mrs. Clayton arrived here after a race against death from Pueblo, Col., where she was visiting her son. She was ill before she left the West, and the excitement and worry that accompanied the trip after she was told of her husband's dangerous illness led to a collapse.

As soon as she arrived here physicians ordered her removal to the hospital, where four hours later her husband died. There is little hope of her recovery, but doctors attending her announced tonight that as there was an improvement in her condition they had advised withholding the news that her husband had died.

Mr. Clayton was connected with the New Jersey Dry Dock Company.

SEARCH FOR 'BODY' IN VAIN.

Jersey City Police Doubt Truth of Tale Told by Boys.

After an all-day and unsuccessful search of the pond at Montgomery and Florence Streets, Jersey City, the police were convinced last night that the small boys who told of having seen three men in an automobile dump a white bundle "that might have contained a body" into the pond on Sunday, were telling a tale originating in their imagination. The search, however, has not been abandoned, and it is possible that the pond may be drained today.

There are many who believe the little skein of water may hide a mystery, for the police found the track of the automobile at the spot where the boys say it stopped, and there are tire marks to show that it turned about at that point. The search was conducted by Captain James Larkin of the West Montgomery Street Police Station. Last night the police still guarded the pond, and today it will be decided whether the search will be continued.

NAVY BALLOON SOON READY.

First of Dirigible Fleet Will Undergo Official Tests at Pensacola.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The first of the navy's fleet of dirigible balloons is now practically completed, and will be ready for delivery within a few weeks. The Connecticut Aircraft Company, which has the contract for building these dirigibles, today notified the Office of Aeronautics of the Navy Department that the balloon will be ready for the official trials within the time specified.

The various parts will be assembled in Boston, after which the machine will be disassembled, packed and shipped to the navy aeronautic station at Pensacola, Fla., where the trials are to take place. The navy is building a floating hangar and a hydrogen plant at Pensacola for the accommodation of its dirigibles.

This first of the navy's war balloons, while it is a comparatively small one, being about 180 feet long, will embody the improvements which American naval officers have noted during their observations with the armies of Europe. It will be equipped with a 140 horse power engine and twin propellers of the swivelling type. For military reasons, some of the improved features of the machine are kept secret. The Administration's program for the national defense, to be submitted to Congress this Winter, will call for a large number of dirigibles and aeroplanes.

DEATH RATE IS LOWER.

In Spite of Heat Week's Record Is Better Than Last Year.

Although the week which ended on Sunday was one of the warmest here in September in many years, the death rate was .85 per 1,000 population lower than during the corresponding week last year. The report of the Department of Health, made public yesterday, records that four persons died as a result of sunstroke, as against one death from the same cause last year.

There were 1,201 deaths during the last week, making a rate of 11.80, as compared with 1,330 deaths and a rate of 12.43 during the week that ended Sept. 10, 1914. The Health Department points out that this decrease in rate means a saving of 92 lives this year. The death rate for the first thirty-eight weeks of 1915 is 13.40, as compared with 13.94 during the same period in 1914.

The following causes of death showed a decrease: Scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, pulmonary tuberculosis, Bright's disease, and nephritis.

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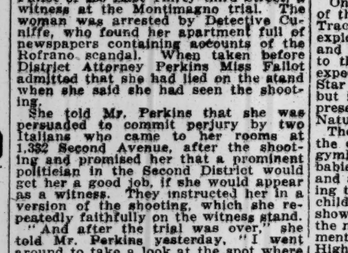

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Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of clear cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, apply a little Resinol Ointment* and let it remain on ten minutes before the final washing with Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol balsams it contains. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For free sample cake and trial of Resinol Ointment, write Dept. 3-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

**Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment for over twenty years in the treatment of skin and scalp affections.*

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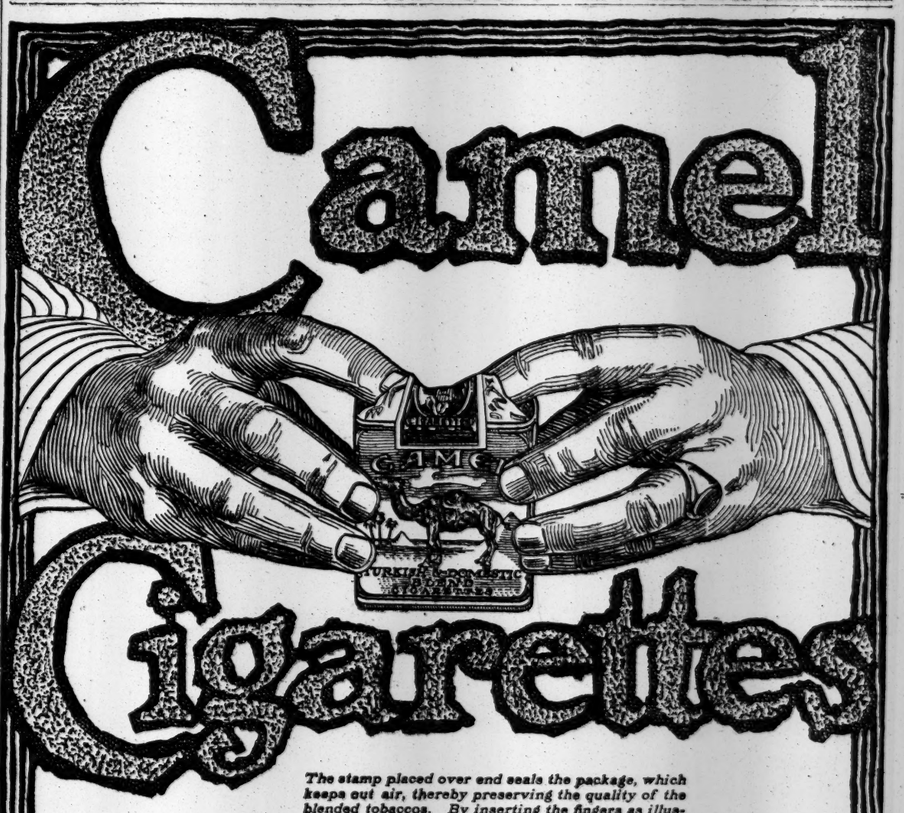

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MURDOCK CAN SEE ROOSEVELT IN 1916

Hard to Imagine a Progressive National Convention Not Naming Him.

MOOSE PLAN BIG FIGHT

Perkins Urges County Chairmen to Get Out a Big Enrollment for Next Spring's Primaries.

Leaders of the Progressive Party at a meeting in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday laid plans for keeping the organization alive and making a hard fight in the Presidential campaign next year. Victor Murdock, National Chairman, intimated that he expected Colonel Roosevelt to become the party's Presidential candidate again, as he said it was pretty hard to imagine that the Progressive National Convention would not nominate him.

Mr. Murdock prophesied a big split in the Democratic Party within the next six months. He said he saw no chance of the Progressives and Republicans getting together.

"Do you think Col. Roosevelt will be the Progressive candidate for President next year?" Mr. Murdock was asked.

"It is hard to imagine the Progressives holding a National Convention and not nominating him," he replied, "but he is not inclined to make another sacrifice next year."

"You mean that if the Colonel was sure of being elected he would be a candidate?"

"That's about right," said Mr. Murdock.

Mr. Murdock said that if the party did not take the Colonel they would find good Presidential timber in Governor Hiram Johnson of California, or a man of great force and national reputation like Major Gen. George W. Goethals.

Moose to Stay Out.

"It is impossible for the Progressives and the Republicans to get together," went on Mr. Murdock. "The Republican Party has not changed, either in men or methods. Root, Penrose, and the others are still in charge. The 1912 campaign proved that there are 4,000,000 people who do not believe in the fetich of a party label. Once broken away from the old party they will always be independent."

The meeting was of the County Chairmen of the party in the State, and was presided over by State Chairman Walter A. Johnson of Westchester County. He said there was need to discuss matters of organization, the coming election, party enrollment, and the attitude of Progressives toward the proposed new State Constitution. Besides some fifty-five County Chairmen and Mr. Murdock there were present George W. Perkins, William H. Childs of Brooklyn, William Halpin, William H. Hotchkiss, Samuel McK. Lindsay of Columbia University, Judge William L. Ransom, and Michael A. Schaap.

Mr. Perkins urged the members of the party to get out a full enrollment for next Spring's primaries when delegates to the National Convention will be elected. The biggest enrollment of the party, he said, was in 1913, when the figures reached 113,000, and he urged the Chairmen to reach if not pass that figure this year.

Murdock Talks Tariff.

Mr. Murdock, after predicting that the Democratic Party would go to pieces, criticised the new tariff and declared that it had not reduced the burden to the ultimate consumer. He said that if the people turned from the Democratic Party and put the Republican Party into power in 1916 they would get another Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. He said he did not see why the people would want, under these conditions, to jump from the frying pan into the fire, and added that the Progressive Party had the right angle on the tariff proposition.

Mr. Murdock brought reports of the party in the Western States. California, Kansas, and Colorado, he said, were in excellent condition.

"It is the duty of every Progressive," said Mr. Murdock, "to redeem himself, and if he does that others will believe in us. It is the duty of every Progressive to read the national platform of the party about every three months. Give the people the idea that we can win and we will have to enlarge our band wagon.

"You men who live in this State have it largely in your hands to say how quickly victory shall come to the Progressive Party in the country, because all the States in the Union look to New York, and what you do here is of importance to every other State. If you show apathy in this State, so will the country at large. But if you show an earnestness to win, you will electrify the country and the other States will follow your example."

In speaking of the Democratic Party Mr. Murdock said:

"I believe that the Democratic Party is on the verge of an internal explosion, and before March, 1916, there will be an eruption in Congress. The young men of the party have tired of the game and the way it is played by the older men, and these young men are bound to cause a blow-up that will lay the Democratic Party flat within the next six months.

Sees Chance for Taft.

"Believing that, and with the chance that the Republican Party will nominate William Howard Taft as its candidate for President, we have got a splendid fighting chance. If we mean business and put personal effort back of us, things are bound to happen, and a call will come for a vigorous candidate and a vigorous platform."

Speaking of the Constitution, Mr. Murdock said he was not familiar with the amendments, but he did know considerable about the men who had put them through.

"Mr. Root has recanted, but he has not joined the church," said Mr. Murdock.

William H. Hotchkiss and Judge William L. Ransom of the City Court favored the passage of the Constitution.

"In 1912," said Judge Ransom, "our platform was thought to be very radical, but now in 1915 it is conservative, and we see many planks in that platform recommended by the Constitutional Convention. It would be unfortunate if the Constitution wasn't carried."

Chairman Johnson appointed Michael Schaap of New York, Robert H. Elder of Kings, and Dr. L. B. Dorr of Erie as a committee to feel out the sentiment in the various counties as to the Constitution. They are to report their findings at a meeting to be held in this city within two weeks.

Suggestions as to the best way to get out a large enrollment were then made. It was decided to send through the State several hundred banners inscribed "Enroll in the Progressive Party under the Bull Moose emblem." Cards will be distributed to voters asking them to go to the polls and enroll in the Bull Moose column.

The conference will meet again at State Headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building on Thursday, Sept. 30.

Progressive leaders from several States are to be the guests of Mr. Perkins and other New York Progressives at a dinner at the Hotel Manhattan tonight in honor of Mr. Murdock. Among the leaders who have been invited are William Flinn and E. A. Van Valkenburg of Pennsylvania; Everett Colby, Irving Taylor, and J. A. Hopkins of New Jersey; Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut; Matthew Hale and Francis W. Bird of Massachusetts; H. P. Gardner of Maine, and William Savacool of New Hampshire.

Murdock on Preparedness.

Mr. Murdock is an advocate of preparedness and on his way here from his home, in Wichita, Kans., he spoke on the subject in St. Louis. To a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday he said:

"The general feeling throughout the West, as I observed it, is that we should load our six-shooters and be ready for eventualities. I think the country beyond the Mississippi is more nearly neutral than the East, at least New York. There is not the pro-Ally or pro-German feeling there that predominates here. Rather, they seem to feel that the royal houses of England and the Continent are having a bad row, that whichever comes out ahead will be pretty disagreeable, and that, in order to be able even to outline our rights, let alone enforce them, we should prepare. The West does not believe, as does the East, that England is fighting primarily for the advancement of civilization.

"I do not think the remoteness of those in the West from the Atlantic Coast increases their sense of security or diminishes their sense of danger, for they know that if a blow were struck at any part of the country every part would be equally affected. Everywhere I found the war the dominant subject of thought.

"I am for preparedness as the only sensible policy in an era when militarism is rampant. The West is for peace, but to maintain peace we must be in a position to demand the respect of other nations. I am for a fleet of twenty dreadnoughts, a fleet of fast cruisers and a large standing army with an efficient reserve army. We invented the aeroplane; our army has twelve and Germany has 1,500. We invented the submarine, and half our fleet of submarines is put out of commission in manoeuvres."

INTERSTATE FIGHT OVER ODOR PLAGUE

Jersey Residents Join Those of Riverside Drive in Calling a Hearing to Abate Nuisance.

SEEK IMMEDIATE ACTION

Obnoxious Fumes, They Charge, Come from Chemical and Sugar Plants at Edgewater.

Residents of New Jersey living on the Palisades opposite that part of Riverside Drive between Eighty-sixth and 125th Streets, where residents of Manhattan long have suffered from acrid fumes and gases coming from the west bank of the Hudson River, will start a determined movement to have that nuisance abated when a public hearing, to which Riverside Drive property owners have been invited, is held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Borough Hall at Edgewater. The purpose of the hearing will be primarily to ascertain just how extensive is the suffering caused by the obnoxious fumes, and to take immediate steps to hasten action by the proper authorities.

When the wind is from the west the residents along the Manhattan side of the Hudson are distressed by the fumes, and when the wind is from the east Jersey citizens in Cliffside, Grantwood, Hudson Heights, and other adjacent communities suffer. Hundreds of Riverside Drive persons have made written statements showing that the fumes and odors not only caused exceeding discomfiture, but in cases of weak lungs and throat affections more serious consequences.

They first appealed to the Attorney General of New York, who assured them that a public nuisance in New Jersey was out of his jurisdiction. They then made an appeal to Governor Fielder of New Jersey to bring relief. In a letter of Dec. 5, 1914, he promised the Acid Fumes Committee of the West End Association, of which Franklin P. Duryea was Chairman, that he would "take all steps possible to secure relief" if the offenders were pointed out. Complaints were then referred to Mayor Mitchel, and Dr. Joseph Shears, General Sanitary Expert, and Dr. A. K. Smith, Sanitary Inspector of the Board of Health, were directed to trace the fumes.

They subsequently reported that they had traced odors of sulphur dioxide or trioxide to the plant of the General Chemical Company at Edgewater, and an odor of burned sugar to the plant of the Corn Products Company. The origin of the gases as found by the Health Department expert and engineer immediately was made known to Governor Fielder, but the fumes still hover alternately over the Palisades and Riverside Drive.

The movement inaugurated by the Riverside Drive and west side residents was unanimously indorsed by persons on the Palisades.

At the time the report of the Health Department investigators was made public S. H. Steele, President of the General Chemical Company, said:

"We have spent and are still spending large sums of money constantly to conserve these gases which some persons suppose we turn loose into the air. In reality, if all the gases of which the Riverside Drive residents complain escaped from our plant we would have to stop paying dividends. We will welcome an investigation by any committee of residents and experts authorized to inquire into the source of these gases. We will co-operate with them in every way, and if it should be found that we can help to abate this nuisance we shall be only too happy to do everything in that direction."

The Hudson Heights Protective Association which began the first organized fight against the gases nuisance on behalf of the Jersey citizens will be well represented at the public hearing this afternoon.

1,805 ENTER CITY COLLEGE.

Registration for Fall Term Shows Increase of 400.

The College of the City of New York opened yesterday with a registration of 1,805 students, an increase of 400 over last year. Students to the number of 1,780 registered in the Townsend Harris Hall Preparatory School, which is connected with the college, but owing to lack of facilities it is believed by the Faculty that a number of students will be forced to go to other high schools. In the opinion of Dean C. L. Brownson of the college department, the registration of the institution will be increased to 1,900 students before the Fall term is over.

The only change in the Faculty is the resignation of Dr. Morris A. Brisco as instructor in political science. Dr. Brisco was recently appointed to head the department of political science in the University of Iowa.

CAPT. N. A. GRAY SUED AS WAR CONTRACTOR

Reputed German Agent Named in Action Over Purchases for the Allies.

PARTNER DEMANDS PROFITS

Asserts Syndicate Has Arranged for $12,000,000 Deals—Injunction Is Issued.

The recent stories accusing Captain Newenham A. Gray of being here in the interest of the German Government and not for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the Allies are recalled by a suit filed against him in the Supreme Court. Besides the accusation of sailing under false colors socially and so gaining an introduction to the Army and Navy Club, the Captain was said to be an object of interest to the Federal Government, which was investigating his antecedents in an effort to find out if he was seeking our army and navy secrets for the benefit of Germany.

The suit against the Captain grew out of his activities in getting contracts in the interest of the Allies. The plaintiff is Frank E. Webb and the co-defendants are Robert Michaelis and Nathaniel G. Prince. Englishmen interested in getting war contracts from the Allies, and J. Hunter Byrd and George R. Maxwell of St. Louis. Captain Gray has an office at 11 Broadway.

In his complaint Mr. Webb said that he was jointly interested with the defendants on all of the contracts obtained in behalf of the Allies and that everything was going along swimmingly when Byrd and Prince organized the Imperial Contracting Company to take over the obtained contracts for the purpose, it was alleged, of depriving the other members of the syndicate of their share of the profits.

A temporary injunction was issued by Justice Delehanty restraining the distribution of any profits pending the suit. It was said that contracts amounting to $12,000,000 had been obtained by the syndicate and that among the orders received was one for 100,000,000 rounds of cartridges and 12,000,000 rifles for the British Government and 25,000 horses for the Italian Government.

So far only one of the defendants has answered Mr. Webb's complaint. That was Mr. Byrd, who said that Mr. Webb was introduced to him as an expert in all classes of war munitions, and especially in textiles, but that later Mr. Webb admitted he was not an official textile inspector for the French Government, as he was represented to be, and that the representation he had been an army Captain in the Philippines was also false. The nearest he had got to being connected with the army was to file numerous applications with the War Department to be appointed to the Quartermaster General's department, but he failed in receiving this recognition.

Captain Gray was recently accused in a newspaper of having incorrectly described himself as having once been connected with the British Army. It was said that the army records did not contain his name. When the Captain was asked about the accusations made against him he refused to answer.

Woods Back at Police Work.

Police Commissioner Woods returned to Police Headquarters yesterday after a vacation. The Commissioner said he had spent a week hunting in the Canadian woods with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
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RED HAT FOR IRELAND?

Renewed Suggestion That He May Soon Be Created a Cardinal.

ROME, Sept. 19, via Paris Sept. 20.—Because of jealousies that inevitably would be aroused by selecting new Cardinals among the belligerent nations, and also on account of the difficulties that foreign Cardinals would encounter in coming to Rome, the Pope has hitherto let it be understood that he would not call another Consistory until the war is over. But owing to vacancies in the Sacred College—the last new Cardinals having been created May 19, 1914—the idea of a Consistory is again rumored in Vatican circles.

It is being suggested that the Pope will not create Cardinals belonging to the belligerent countries, but appoint only those living in Rome or neutral countries. In this case, it is said, Archbishop Ireland of the United States may be included.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1915.

THE PROBLEM STILL UNSOLVED.

One who soberly views the situation in Mexico in all its aspects can derive no encouragement from the latest action of the Pan-American conference. Peace seems as far off as it was a year ago. The best we can hope for, unless the Administration adopts a new plan of action on its own account, after the last meeting of the South American diplomats with Secretary LANSING, now set for Oct. 9, is a continuance of the guerrilla warfare between VILLA and ZAPATA on one hand and the not very effective forces of CARRANZA on the other. The worst to be feared, in case VILLA and his associates get the impression from the reports of that meeting that the United States Government has committed itself to recognition of CARRANZA, would be an attempted invasion of American territory which would have to be resisted by our soldiers and might be the beginning of enforced intervention.

There are unauthenticated reports of extensive military operations contemplated by the Carranzistas. To counterbalance these are trustworthy reports of four or five separate attacks by the Villa and Zapatista troops on the environs of the Mexican capital, one at Xodrimilcho, which is about as far from the National Palace as East New York is from Times Square. The privations of the populace in Mexico City have not been relieved, and the American residents have appealed to the Red Cross not to discontinue its work. The outrages continue in the northwest. Yet the Latin-American diplomats seem to be convinced that CARRANZA has established a Government which merits recognition. The Washington correspondent of The World, which has editorially favored CARRANZA, declares that "nobody in "Washington wants CARRANZA per- "sonally recognized except the paid "agents and the potential concession "grabbers." If President WILSON does not recognize the wholly inefficient Government of this weak, irascible Coahuila lawyer after Oct. 9, what will he do?

CARRANZA is afraid to leave his hiding place in Vera Cruz to go to Mexico City. He distrusts his own soldiers. He is trying to secure the support of the American people through the work of hired advocates and dispensers of "news." Recognition of him, in the circumstances, might, as we have pointed out, force us into intervention. We do not want to intervene. We have no desire to occupy Mexico or to be at war with its inhabitants. CARRANZA'S argument, however, that we have no right to make suggestions to him touching the internal affairs of Mexico is merely bombastic nonsense. It is our right and our duty to adopt every possible peaceable means to bring about the restoration of order in the neighboring republic. By our historic policy we have virtually made ourselves responsible to the European Governments for the losses they have suffered. Vast sums of English, German, French, and Spanish money have been invested in Mexico. If we do not act presently the European creditors will be inclined to take the matter in their own hands. Are the American people to be expected to view that sort of thing complacently? As for the American lives sacrificed, the $800,000,000, more or less, of American investments in Mexico, the property of our citizens destroyed, we are not expected to mention such things. A writer in The Independent suggests an immediate embargo on the shipment of all arms and ammunition to Mexicans of all factions, supported, if necessary, by a blockade of the seaports. That would be a somewhat severe course to take, but as 75 per cent. of the Mexican people have had nothing to do with the war, except to suffer the privations it has caused, it would be, at least, humane, and it would serve in time to stop the fighting. The Pan-American experiment having failed, as it now seems, (for its only effective outcome would have been the acceptance by CARRANZA of the suggestion made in the note of Aug. 11,) some other course must be adopted at Washington or the havoc will continue in Mexico until the European Powers interfere.

THE KERNEL OF IT.

A year ago it would have seemed foolishly unnecessary to state such an elementary fact as that which the Rev. Dr. CHARLES A. EATON so admirably stated in his sermon of Sunday:

> We must let all the world know that American citizenship is a sacred thing, and its rights cannot be violated by any one anywhere without a reckoning.

But today it must be regretfully admitted that it is necessary to say such things, and even to defend them, to restate the axioms. All over the country there are Americans busily engaged in denying what formerly passed for the most self-evident truths. If they do not deny them in words they do by acts. It is being argued that there is something truculent and militaristic about taking any action to preserve the sacredness of American citizenship or to call to a reckoning any one who violates its rights.

We even see public men proposing that when the American right to use the high road to Europe is violated American citizens should stay off it to avoid trouble. Not from persons so highly placed, but with ugly frequency, we hear it said that the men, women, and children who have lost their lives were pleasure seekers who went at their own risk, and that other Americans should not be troubled on their behalf. There has grown up in the country a strange, slack conception of citizenship, its rights and duties, which will some day have a dreadful recoil.

For the basis of governmental action in behalf of injured citizens is not vengeance; it is protection for those who are left. It is the same basis on which rests the idea of police action and punishment by law in city and State; not that the man who took another's life or property should be punished in a spirit of vengeance, but that the next man who walks that way may be safe. It is the concern, not of the Lusitania's dead, but of every living American, that American citizenship should be respected; and if it be put on no higher ground, it is the selfish personal concern of every one of us. It ought not to be necessary to say such things. A year ago it would not have been. For the creation of a body of ignorant opinion which makes it necessary to say them, the men who have lent their aid to it should blush, and may some time have occasion to repent.

THEY CAN AFFORD TO WAIT.

A week from today the New Jersey primaries will be held. The first day of registration fell in the untimely savage heats, and the percentage of stayaways was even unusually ample. Next Tuesday duty may call considerably louder, but a placid indifference about the woman suffrage amendment seems to prevail among the voters. The woman suffragists are alert and active. They have engaging orators. Their methods and demonstrations are various. They strike the eye. They clutch the attention. They are heard respectfully. The politicians are as polite to them as they know how to be. How sincere are pledges made casually in the street or elsewhere in response to requests from comely advocates of the Cause will be known on the night of Oct. 19. At present the only streak of visible and audible enthusiasm is with the women who want the vote. The menfolks who are to give it to or withhold it from them are for the most part painfully inert, "apathetic" is the classical political adjective of description.

It is the offest of "off" years. Politics is but a faint expectation, a query. The great events abroad and their multiple results and replications here, economic, financial, and sentimental, fill the mind, to the exclusion, in a measure hitherto unknown, of purely domestic questions. Even our bread and butter is become an international matter. The scope of the American mind has been enlarged. Our long provincialism has been stirred, is being shaken off. We are not merely spectators of the tragedy of national destinies in Europe; we are affected vitally. A renaissance of prosperity, the gigantic rising of the United States to the seat of financial world power, is going on before our eyes. New trade opportunities and expansions await. Grave international controversies and injuries are still unsettled. Resentments and divisions, born of the war, and alien agitation and interference exist among the people. What hope at such a time is there for woman suffrage?

If women were subject to actual oppression and wrong, irremediable save by arming them with the ballot, there would be no languor among the voters even now. But paper chains won't clank. It is not apparent that the women are suffering "injustice." Their legal position has been steadily ameliorated. In influence, education, range of occupation, economic and social freedom they have steadily advanced. Why this haste to make voters of all the women of legal age in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts because some women in those States want to vote, how many or what proportion nobody knows and the suffragists seem content not to know?

Before a suffrage amendment is approved in any State a house-to-house canvass, a census fairly conducted by pro and anti enumerators together, should determine whether the majority of the women of the State is pro or anti. To thrust on all a responsibility ardently desired by some would be an "injustice" to the former and at least a doubtful advantage to the State. Let the woman suffragists wait. Their "reform" is not ripe. It is viewed with indifference, doubt, or hostility by a great number of men, with indifference or hostility by a great number of women. The suffragists have to win these if they can. Meanwhile, presumably, they will be educating themselves for political and public life. They will come to it, if they come to it, better prepared. Postponement will be for their own good and that of the State. It seems to be the opinion of the politicians that the motion to postpone will be carried.

THE PEACEMAKER.

Dr. WILLIAM FORGO of this city was wafting Mr. BRYAN over the sea a few days ago to bring peace to a world in arms. In his ardor to close the gates of Janus the olive bearer would "for love of the cause not only "sacrifice his time, but also pay his "expenses." A heroic resolve, a sublime altruism. If the country was loath to lose that familiar voice, it felt that its loss was Europe's gain. It was resigned. If the parting would be melancholy it was a comfort to know that the missionary was an unselfish volunteer and on nobody's salary list.

Some cog has slipped. Some evil genius has frustrated virtue. Dr. FORGO's and Mr. BRYAN's hope has been disappointed. On Sunday Mr. BRYAN was in Boston, speaking on arbitration and war referendums, the intermezzo of parts one and two by a band. "He received, it is understood," says a TIMES dispatch, "$1,500 for his appearance." The gates of Janus are still wide open. The apostle of peace is still reluctantly compelled to take gate money. Why must there be an awakening from so fair a dream? Who has kept peace and BRYAN from the outstretched hands of Europe?

AN UNSENTIMENTAL TRANSACTION.

There should be no sentiment in business, or almost none. It may be that business sometimes ruins sentiment, but, on the other hand, it is absolutely certain that sentiment enough will ruin business. For the sake as much of one as of the other they should be kept apart. If we should choose to give food, blankets, war hardware, guns, and ammunition to a belligerent whose cause we wished to see prevail that would be sentiment, and nobody's business. It would incidentally be war. But so long as we are selling these things, taking in payment therefor the buyers' promises to pay, by all means let it be held to a business basis.

There ought to be as little sentiment as difficulty about placing in this country a joint Anglo-French loan up to a billion dollars. We have three billions of credit potentiality lying idle in our banks. Our power to lend has only been discovered. It has limits, but they are undiscovered. They will assert themselves in time. Meanwhile, it is altogether a matter of good business—that is, of what the borrowers can afford to pay and what we can afford to take.

Since the conference on ways and means and terms began we have heard a lot about the sentimental aspect of the transaction. England for the first time in history is obliged to borrow. She is, therefore, stiff and awkward, but really very certain of having popular sentiment on her side. That is nonsense. We are sure the English Commissioners have never encouraged it. In any way you please to argue it, the case comes back each time to a simple matter of terms. And if the Commissioners think that 5 or 5½ per cent. is a very dear rate at which to sell British credit abroad, we beg to remind them that to sell its credit at home, where sentiment should count for something, the British Government had in one year to raise its rate of interest from about 3 to 4½ per cent., and to guarantee the last buyers against loss. The 4½ per cent. war loan last Summer carried a conversion clause permitting holders to exchange at par for higher interest-bearing issues in event of the Government having to raise the rate again. The Government, to sell its war loans at home, was obliged to make them very attractive. To sell a war loan here is has only to make it attractive, and if it be attractive enough, pro-German or any other kind of sentiment may be altogether disregarded.

GOVERNMENT HELP FOR COTTON SPECULATORS.

At the President's request his secretary yesterday called attention to the President's view that Southern banks should content themselves with a rate of interest 2 per cent. above that which they themselves pay for money lent to cotton planters preferring to hold their cotton for higher prices rather than accept the current price. It might be that the banks would accept the advice and yet the President's benevolent intention might fail of fulfillment.

This is not a theory, nor a supposition without a basis in recent experience. The fact is that those who wish to borrow in anticipation of higher prices care little for the rate of interest they pay, so much greater would be their profits if their expectations of an advance were realized. What the planters preferring to hold their crop rather than sell it care about is the amount which they can borrow rather than the interest they must pay. What the lenders think about is the amount they surely can realize from the collateral in the event of the borrowers' views of the market being wrong. This is the point upon which last year's proposal was wrecked, some paltry thousands being applied for of an amount available for loans aggregating $135,000,000.

The trouble was not about the interest, but about the margin, the views of the bankers being incompatible with those of the persons for whose benefit the capital was pledged by benevolent capitalists. Now the Government takes the place of the subscribers of last year's unwanted loan, and there is similar scant appreciation of this year's benevolent proposal. The planters are not rushing their staple into the warehouses provided for the purpose, and the President of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union tells why. They want loans "to expire at the option of the farmer," and they are weary of the talk about loans on other terms. They want the loan to run until the market is right, and the bankers want a due date for their advances. If the market should prove disappointing the planters' losses would exceed their interest due as much as their profits would exceed them if the market went right. It is because the bankers think that those who would profit by the rise should take the risk of the fall that the plan to help the planters sticks on the ways.

Incidentally it may be added that the planters are doing better than might have been expected. Their crop is worth nearly 4 cents more a pound than a year ago, when the low price warned them not to raise too much. If they disregarded the warning why should the Government interest itself to save them from the results of neglecting bankers' advice? There could be no better way of providing a cotton problem for next year.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Is Size of Earnings Reprehensible?

Of several puzzling passages in the truly remarkable "confession" made by Dr. HILLIS from the pulpit of Plymouth Church on Sunday, perhaps the one lending itself most easily to comment of an interrogative sort is that in which he said:

> In the interest, also, of other plans, not selfish in nature, I decided to invest a sum of money which I had accumulated as a lecturer and writer. I am ashamed to say how much the sum was, in view of the low wages paid to poor working people.

Evidently the compunction of Dr. HILLIS is due to a present feeling on his part either that he had been paid for his writings and lectures more than they were worth, or else that as a clergyman he had no right to earn money in a way that for another man would be perfectly honest.

The first theory of his regret or remorse ascribes to him what most people would call a morbid sensitiveness, for certainly the American public was under no compulsion either to read or to hear the doctor if it didn't want to do so, and it paid for these privileges a price established in a free and open market. As for the other explanation, where is he going to draw the line as marking what material recompense a clergyman as such can, and what he cannot, in consistency with his obligations, receive from those whom he serves? At one extreme is the contention, not infrequently made in the past, that he should get nothing at all, and at the other that he should take whatever his abilities command. Common practice probably leans in the latter rather than in the former direction, for few indeed are the clergymen who hesitate, when opportunity offers, to progress from minor to major charges, with the incidental advance from a small to a large salary.

That the income of Dr. HILLIS exceeded "the wages paid to poor working people"—that it even exceeded them by much—hardly proves it to have been excessive, especially as, in earning it he presumably intended not to harm, but to help, the poor working people toward better remuneration, and not improbably did so, either by improving their characters and elevating their ambitions or by touching the hearts of their employers. It seems needless for Dr. HILLIS to reproach himself for having had a considerable sum of money with which to go into timber speculations. His fault, if any, was in going into them and subjecting himself to subsequent—distractions.

His Plaints Grow Wearisome.

If Dr. DUMBA were wiser or better advised, he would realize how much more admirable and provocative of sympathy it is to accept failure as the fortune of war and to make the best of whatever poor circumstances permit than it is to assume and maintain the attitude and tone of the man with a grievance.

Grievances, even when real, are rarely of intense, never of permanent, interest to other people, and when they are unreal—when the troubles that have befallen one are the natural and inevitable results of one's own actions—then pulling a long face and declaiming against the injustice of the world and its inhabitants is absurd at first and soon becomes intensely wearisome.

Dr. DUMBA'S grievances are not real. To make out a seeming case he has had to convince himself and is trying—quite hopelessly—to convince others that his recall was demanded because he called attention to certain laws of Austria-Hungary. His long letter of protest and complaint to Secretary LANSING contains not a line about his proposal to break down an important American industry, the perfect legality of which had recently been proclaimed to himself and his Government. It does contain many lamentations over the fact that the conditions created by the war, not by the United States, have decreased his facilities for communication with Vienna.

Our Department of State, naturally, sees no need to answer his letter, though probably a brief acknowledgment of its receipt will be made. Dr. DUMBA might well be "thinkin' on his marcies" instead of exploiting imaginary wrongs or real misfortunes. His treatment has been much milder than he had reason to expect after the nature of his activities had been discovered, for he has been spared the humiliation of a forced departure, and he has not been subjected to the slightest manifestation of public resentment. It is understood here that he merely tried to serve his country according to his lights, and, if only he would subside into becoming silence, most people would be at least a little sorry for him, just as most people were for poor SACKVILLE-WEST, who was more heavily punished for a slighter offending.

He Gave Advice on Hyphens.

Utica celebrated last week the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, in which the Thirty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, composed chiefly of Herkimer County men, took a prominent part and suffered heavy losses. There was a big parade of surviving veterans and admirers who marched in their honor, and then, of course, there were speeches in the park where the hero of Oriskany sits on his horse and observes the passage of the changing years.

Of the orations, most attention seems to have been earned and won by that of FRANZ SIGEL, Department Commander of the Sons of Veterans, who started by saying, "I stand before you a full-blooded German," and then proceeded to talk in a highly unhyphenated way. Pride in his origin he confessed, or rather proclaimed, but he declared himself as American as any of his hearers—not German-American, but plain American. There were some, he said, who failed to mark the distinction, and he added:

> "In failing to do so they fail to live up to that pledge they made when they were naturalized. It is for them I speak; that they may take thought on the subject, and so thinking may modify their future conduct, and become real American citizens. I think that they will do this, never forgetting the line of demarcation that runs hard and fast between political allegiance and sentiment for the homes of their fathers."

Danger in Rooting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now, with the advent of the football season, Umberto Sorrentino, the famous Italian concert singer, issues a warning to his friends among the young men and women singers of America. This is to the effect that "rooting" for their favorite football team is one of the most dangerous, or even disastrous, things that they can possibly do with a singing voice, for it is likely to result in either a strained condition of the vocal chords or in a laryngitis or pharyngitis from which it may take weeks fully to recover, if, indeed, recovery is ever complete.

The game is highly exciting, no doubt, and the individual players may possibly derive considerable psychological stimulus from the yells and shouts of encouragement or admonition of their friends. But it is a practice that safely can be indulged in only by those who are leather-lunged and copper-throated. Indeed, these glorious peals of sound that sweep down the gridiron fields are identical—so far as technical production is concerned—with high notes taken at top voice. And all students of musical history know that the famous tenor, Rubini, actually fractured his collarbone while singing a double forte on B flat. The recent accident to a contralto soloist in a Connecticut church choir is also fresh in the musical mind. This young lady, while attempting an unusual note, burst an artery in her throat. The accident, needless to say, terminated fatally.

E. F. BOWERS, M. D.
New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

Islands to Pawn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem that if Great Britain is unable to provide collateral securities of unquestioned value for the loan which it is proposed to float in this country, a security of another character is available.

It has long been a matter of historical observation that Great Britain alone of all foreign nations maintains a chain of fortified positions at no great distance parallel to the coast of this country. A security of a definite character and of a certain value would be found in the mortgage of Bermuda, Jamaica, and British Guiana. A historical parallel would be found for such a course in the history of Sweden.

The good faith and intentions of any nation under existing conditions of government may be undoubted, but no one can foretell the effects of revolution, which, as past history has shown, has resulted in repudiation of political and financial obligations. The pledging of such definite possessions as those suggested would eliminate any question of this character.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.
New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

Accidents from Women Drivers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to Magistrate House's opinion of women drivers of automobiles, I have completed in three years' term as county physician of Bergen County, N. J. During that time I saw the results of many automobile accidents and in no case was a woman the driver of either car where two automobiles were involved. It seems to me that if the Magistrate's opinion of woman were to be regarded as sound, there should have been at least "one little woman" out of all this considerable number of drivers too weak to control his car or who "lost his head." S. E. ARMSTRONG, M. D.
Rutherford, N. J., Sept. 6, 1915.

Mr. Ching's Idea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now is the time to explore and expand the Chinese market, to uphold and maintain the John Hay open-door policy in China, to safeguard American interests there and in the Pacific, and to free the Far East from influences detrimental to American interests. The recovery and the maintenance of American commerce in China are of equal, if not of greater, importance than the interest on the proposed billion-dollar loan in the long run. It would not only safeguard American interests in the Orient and in the Pacific, but also strengthen the Chinese-American friendship. WALTER CHING.
New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

A PROTEST AND—A PLEA.

A brown sail adrift in the twilight,
That was golden an hour ago;
A white rift of waves on the harbor,
Where the Autumn's first "norther- ers" blow.

A brown cheek aflush 'neath my finger,
Grown paler now under my touch;
Because I would bid Summer linger,
Ah, Sweet! do I ask too much?

I have followed your feet thro' the shallows
O'er many a sun-baked beach;
And waited beside you at moonrise,
When the silence of each spoke to each.

Were you then but the moth of a season?
Your bright wings now drooping and sere?
Or—will you listen to reason,
And still go on loving me, dear?

EDNA MEAD.

THREE WAYS OF REASONING.

How American Feeling May Be Classified Roughly.

Tannersville, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper there was a letter from Mr. E. Woodward Duke, Assistant Secretary of the National Security League, in which he asks if "some of your readers would kindly explain that mysterious 'kink' in human nature which has, in spite of some 'loud talking,' prevented a general rush of red-blooded Americans to arms or to preparedness, although for months the papers have devoted a great deal of space to this subject—the facts are well known."

We know that the average American is not a coward or a "softy." It is just possible he has been thinking carefully. "If my soldiers should stop to think carefully," said Frederick the Great, "not one of them would remain in the ranks."

We have had in the last year a problem suddenly penetrate our consciousness which was at once a national and a personal one. Putting aside those who had already made up their minds that the time had come in the development of the human race to give up collectively what we had long since given up individually—the reliance upon force to settle disputes—most people fail, I think, roughly speaking, into three classes.

It was perfectly natural, after the shock of seeing Europe in a cataclysm, that our first sensation was one of fear lest the same thing happen to us, as we realized we were absolutely unprepared for war in the modern European sense. Our first impulse was to get ready, and get ready quickly, for anything that might happen. We must have soldiers and sailors, submarines, aeroplanes, dreadnoughts, and big guns! A number of young men, with imaginations easily fired, made up their minds over night, joined camps, talked about war, and rushed into print. It was a new, overpowering idea, coupled with an inherited instinct. Unfortunately, such men are apt to be physically the most fit. Their loss to the nation would be an irreparable one. They are needed as fathers. These men, and the women like them, who formed numberless "committees," are the first class. They have what might be called primitive patriotism; they are brave, attractive, and sincere, but their reasoning is immature.

The second class is composed of those who talk the most and the loudest and call other people "craven," "pusillanimous," "peace at any price," "cowards," "softies," and "old women." They are exceedingly apt to be themselves old men, those who would be most unlikely to see any active service. They form a definite, distinct type—a head-shaking, eye-snapping, cane-twirling type! They also have their counterparts in the fair sex. Quite unconsciously they give one the idea that it is their personal safety and their own interests on which their minds are fixed.

In the third class are those who, at the outset, went through the same mental process as the first class, but who have more elastic minds and who, unlike Frederick the Great's soldiers, are stopping to "think carefully." They realize that the whole European civilization is built on the idea of force. That Germany is by far the most extreme example does not blind them to the fact that all the warring nations have sinned; that they have all relied on force and secret diplomacy rather than upon law and fair dealing; that it is a system which is an anachronism and which has failed more utterly than anything else within the range of their knowledge has failed. They have eyes to see and ears to hear, and they have used them.

The belief that we have got beyond the dispensation of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" is very strong in many minds. The pacifist's idea is as yet an unpopular and colorless one. It is only in the making, but I submit that the feeling in the air is the reason many strong, courageous, adventurous young men are thinking twice before they turn their backs on the greatest chance they will ever have to help free the human race from the dreadful obsession that the crime of war is inevitable and the fallacy that armed preparedness prevents it. Perhaps, too, they know some facts which are not in "the newspapers" about the international industry of war, which has had Europe in its clutches and has reached out its iron claw to us across the Atlantic. The appalling strides that the armament business is making in this country are enough to make one wonder what it is all for!

But if we are to be really a happy nation we must have a positive and not a negative peace; we must make such horrors as the Eastland disaster impossible. Suppose the Eastland had been sunk because of criminal negligence on the part of German officials! The Lusitania is not a disgrace to us as a nation; Germany bears that odium. But the Eastland, with its upward of 1,500 dead, is our shame. Our failure in government has made such things possible. A. A. M.

How to Write a Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Supplementing my recent letter concerning the desirability of regularity in the pagination of correspondence, allow me to quote a passage from Professor Edwin C. Woolley's "Handbook of Composition," Page 137, which I have just discovered:

> When four-page sheets are used all four pages may be written on. The letter should be so written that a person reading the first page has at his left the fold and at his right the coinciding edges opposite the fold. If the substance of the letter occupies less than two pages of the sheet the first and third pages may be written on and the second be left blank. If the substance of the letter occupies more than two pages it is best, both on the ground of good usage and on that of the reader's convenience, that the pages be written on in their natural order, namely, 1, 2, 3, 4; not in the order 1, 3, 2, 4 or 1, 4, 2, 3. On the same grounds it is best that the lines of writing on all the pages be at right angles to the fold, not parallel with the fold.

New York, Sept. 20, 1915. A. L. W.

A Plea for Two Cats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the Bide-a-Wee Home, 410 East Thirty-eighth Street, there are two cats that have never been separated, and now ask for a good home together. They belonged to a poor little old lady who is no longer able to pay her lodging in a tenement house and has to be sent to a public institution, where she is not allowed to keep her cats with her. Besides making this dear old lady happy, whoever takes these cats will find them pets well worth having. Miss Champion, Secretary of the Bide-a-Wee, and an authority upon the subject, vouches for them eugenically and as to character and disposition.

There have been many requests for the cats individually, but will THE TIMES help us to find them a home where they will not be separated? A. D. B.
New York, Sept. 20, 1915.

Nurses in Marseilles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In her communication to THE TIMES Elizabeth Van Slyke says she found that the men in the military hospital in Marseilles were suffering from neglect because they had only one orderly for 200 or 300 men, and the Sisters on duty were prohibited by their religious profession from giving them many kinds of services.

I have had three years' training in a Sisters' hospital, as well as five years' special work, and I never once knew or heard of one thing their religious profession prohibited them from doing to help, or relieve in any way, man, woman, or child. It would be very inconsistent for a woman to enter a religious order to do nursing and have the same order prohibit her from doing it.

MARGARET A. JONES, R. N.
New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

Label It Poison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the article under the head "Bottle up War," I so thoroughly enjoyed its suggestion that I would like to make another. After it is bottled label it "Poison."

Babylon, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915. S. E. R.

WHAT STUFF THE GUARD IS MADE OF.

Views of a Regular Army Officer Detailed as Instructor of State Militia—Harsh Discipline Makes a Soldier.

By ALBERT T. RICH,
Captain Seventy-first Infantry, National Guard, State of New York; First Lieutenant Third United States Infantry.

New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do the persons writing letters about the National Guard continually harp on and sneer at the fact that it is requisite that the national guardsman be prepared for service with the regulars? Is not the average guardsman capable of being trained to a state of preparedness as well as the regular? I have found in the time that I have been detailed with the National Guard that the average guardsman is very keen about his military work and is anxious to be a soldier ready and prepared to defend his State and country with the same spirit as the regular. I do not believe that he is influenced to a great extent when he enlists by the fact that he is going to wear a gaudy uniform or that he will be entitled to wear his uniform on special public occasions, such as dances, receptions, &c.

One of your correspondents wrote: "He would never have enlisted if he had supposed he would be peremptorily called in the regular service for any length of time and if he believed such to be the case now he would take his discharge at the earliest possible moment."

The writer must realize that a great majority of the men who enlist in the National Guard are married men and he places a stigma on their attempt to display their loyalty and patriotism. A married man realizes that he is placing his services at the disposal of his State and his country, and I firmly believe that he would unhesitatingly offer his service in time of war. A man when he enlists should provide for such a contingency and arrange for the future support of his family. I feel confident that practically all the married guardsmen that answered the call in 1898 had previously arranged for their families. A man who does not arrange for the future subsistence of his dependents would not become a suitable subject for any military training, and therefore would not be desired in time of war.

Another of your correspondents said: "A day or two ago a Lieutenant wrote about the necessity for training the men of the Guard to take trenches at night. This is on a par with other twaddle that has appeared along that line, that the national guardsman should be equal to the regular, and does not take into consideration that the regular is a professional soldier and the guardsman is a professional clerk or has some other similar vocation."

I do not know who the Lieutenant was that wrote regarding the training of the national guardsmen to take trenches at night, but I desire to congratulate him on his conception of military training desired for the Guard. The close-order formations and drills are necessary for the purpose of instilling discipline, teaching precise and soldierly movements, and inculcating that prompt and subconscious obedience which is essential to proper military control. In my opinion the most important part of the education of a soldier is field training. The excellence of an organization is judged by its field efficiency. The field efficiency of an organization depends primarily upon its effectiveness as a whole.

A guardsman may be able to have his uniform tailored and his shoes polished for a parade or a social function and still not be a soldier in any sense of the word. A green recruit is fully able to cope with such circumstances and look very "pretty." It is the man who can apply himself to circumstances which would arise in field service and adapt himself that counts in the long run. In order that the soldier may be competent of executing common sense in time of war he must be trained in the various details which will arise at that time. He must be able to care for himself physically; cook his own meals with a handful of chips, and not require a fire that would require the combined efforts of an entire company to put it out; load wagons correctly, have a working knowledge of map reading, road sketching, reconnoitring, and selection of topographical positions; methods of signaling, care and preservation of his equipment, and innumerable other things. Full consideration is taken of the fact that the guardsman is in many cases a professional clerk, &c., but I have met very few guardsmen who would give this as an excuse for not gaining all the knowledge they could of field service.

I think that I can speak knowingly on this matter, as I have in the last year organized and drilled a company in the National Guard of this State, and I have found that the men, if properly instructed, will take a great deal of interest in both the armory close-order drill and the field service. I have questioned many noncommissioned officer of the Guard and have found that the general complaint is that they get altogether too little practical instruction in field work.

I have been credited with the desire to eliminate dances from the armories and substitute drills therefor by some of the Guard. Such is not the case. I most heartily approve of dances in the armories as a social relaxation which affords pleasure for the men and their friends. What I do contend is that if dancing interferes with the discipline and efficiency of the men, find some other means of social relaxation. A good soldier can soon be a good dancer, but a poor soldier would only be unsuited at a dance, for the reason that he would not have the pride of the well-instructed and disciplined soldier at heart.

I can state from personal observation that the soldier who has been trained in field service looks with some pity on those who have not had the opportunity of receiving the same. Therefore, is it not better to train men to take trenches at night and allow them a feeling of pride than to deprive them of this merely because it is considered unnecessary to mix the professional military training with the professional civil training? The father of one of my men stated to me that his son had come back from camp filled with enthusiasm of the field service instruction that he had received there; that he knew how to handle himself if he should be sent out alone in active service on some important mission, and that he could control any number of men in his company in the field by merely using the arm signal code. The father spoke with a great deal of pride of his son, and said that it was a great thing for the National Guard to allow the young men to receive this field training, as it gave them training to act as individuals, and not as machines.

All men can gain by following the example of trained men, and I cannot conceive of any harm being done to the guardsman if he is trained as the regular is trained. I was told when I organized my company in this city that the regular army methods would not stand in the Guard by some that had a very slight conception of what such really was. The men "that knew and could understand" instructed me to use them, I did, and I know from results that my men have not been degraded in any way, but have apparently thrived under the harsh, brutal regular treatment. I know that while my company was at Camp Whitman many of the men of my company and of other companies visited the camp of the regulars (Thirtieth United States Infantry) and watched them at their work. I noticed many signs of copying their methods by my men. Does that indicate that the interested guardsman did not desire to become as proficient in the military work as the regular?

ALBERT T. RICH.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

Why One Moves to Promote Friendly Relations with the Other.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the people of America are waking up on commercial matters and making plans to become the bankers of the world, it will be well for them not to forget Russia. This immense nation is looking to us for supplies, capital, and a better understanding, as never before. A land of 170,000,000 people, it is reaching out to America with the hope of teaching us its life, its ideals and its desires, and it is time we were giving attention.

Recently published items about the establishment in this city of a Russky Narodny Dom, or Russian national house, and of the visit of the great commercial experts, such as the President of the Moscow Chamber of Commerce and others, to our shores emphasize the coming "rapprochement" of the two nations, in which we cannot help being benefited.

Not long ago there was organized in Petrograd, with offices at No. 46 Liteiny Prospekt, a "Society for the Promotion of Friendly Relations Between Russia and America," (Obshtchestvo Sblizheniya Mezhdu Rossiehe i Amerikoi,) at the head of which is Baron Rosen, former Russian Ambassador to the United States, numbering among its members some of the leading social and business lights of the empire, and which has the sanction of the Imperial Russian Government. The following statement of a circular letter recently issued by this society is translated for your readers:

> The war has wrought a great change in the life of Russia, and after the war is over it cannot, and must not, fall back into its old channels. We are undoubtedly faced with the necessity of beginning a new existence.
>
> Which of all the countries of the world can give us the necessary leading and instructive example in following that path?
>
> It is our deep conviction that the only country in point of territory, population, natural resources, and general conditions that can adequately fulfill that function for us is the United States of North America. Here we can see an actual demonstration of the best means of applying science to agricultural occupations—how transportation systems can be organized over wide areas, various nationalities united in a harmonious whole and apparently incongruous elements fused into the national unit, &c.
>
> We are through with Germany, but, being in need of a long list of wares, of capital and of technical experts, (as there are things we do not produce,) and of a market for our raw material, we must seek another country, and such a one, along with England, should be the North American United States.

This address was signed by M. Pokhitonoff, a noted scholar and man of affairs of Petrograd, and distributed to Russian representatives in this country.

What are we doing to meet these earnest, far-sighted people? In Washington, D. C., at the Home Club of the Department of the Interior, a well-patronized Russian class has been organized, and employes of the Department of Commerce in that city are taking up the study of the language in a practical manner. Russian is for the average American not more difficult than French to pronounce, but the grammar is not easy. Still, its beauty and richness amply repay our careful study, to say nothing of the big advantages of a commercial nature likely to flow from a command of the language by our students. Let us meet our Russian neighbors half way in their program of better acquaintance and improved commercial relations! AMERICAN.
New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

FAME IN SUSPENSE.

A Further Discussion of the Discovery of Hypochlorites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have no desire to enter into discussion with Dr. Baxeres de Alzugaray relative to the antiquity of the use of hypochlorites as disinfecting agents, but I wish to give credit where it is due.

First, it must be remembered that chlorine as an element was not discovered until 1774 by Scheele, just prior to the discovery of Priestly, and later, in the nineteenth century, calcium, sodium, &c., (which is lime,) were proven to be alkaline metals by Sir Humphrey Davey by use of the voltaic battery. Disinfectant qualities of chlorine in connection with calcium and sodium were noticed by Berthollet shortly after this, but its use cannot be dated further back than the early part of the nineteenth century, when Greyton Morveau and Duputren pointed out its value as a disinfectant; even then it was not generally used. In fact, its popularity dates only

NEW WAR DRAMA DEEPLY IMPRESSIVE

"Moloch," by the Author of "Across the Border," at the New Amsterdam.

AN ELABORATE PRODUCTION

Able Playing in a Sincere and Unrelieved Picture of the Futility and Misery of War.

MOLOCH. A war drama in a prologue, three acts and an epilogue, by Beulah Marie Dix. At the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Robert.....Holbrook Blinn
Katherine.....Lillian Albertson
Roland.....Cornish Beck
Lydia.....Mrs. Thomas Whiffen
Gertrude.....Louise Rutter
Basil.....Creighton Hale
The Professor.....T. Wigney Percyval
Martha.....Ida Waterman Benson
Phillip.....Paul Gordon
The Woodsy Boy.....Sidney D. Carlyle
Frances.....Laura Iverson
Margaret.....Rosina Henley
Thomas.....Richard Dupont
A Major.....Edwin Brandt
An Adjutant.....Paul S. Bliss
A Sergeant.....Jules A. Ferrar
Another Sergeant.....Charles Rolfe
A Soldier.....A. P. Kaye
Another Soldier.....A. H. Ebenhack
A Third Soldier.....John Dupont
A Fourth Soldier.....Thomas Hill
A Major.....Redfield Clarke
A Lieutenant.....Gareth Hughes
A Corporal.....Edmund Breese
A Trooper.....Dale Kennedy
Another Trooper.....Theodore C. Brown
A Third Trooper.....Harry Dean
A Fourth Trooper.....Vincent Phillips

"Moloch," a graphic and dread picture of war, was presented to New York for the first time last evening at the New Amsterdam Theatre. It is a play in five scenes by Beulah Marie Dix, the woman who wrote "Across the Border," and like that earlier work of her pen, this, too, is a protest raised in the theatre against war as something at once futile and unspeakably monstrous. The story of this grave play is one of misery unrelieved. Written with rare and unswerving sincerity, "Moloch" is arresting, vivid, impressive, and utterly cheerless.

Of all the war plays, long and short, that have come to the New York stage since Aug. 1 a year ago, this is of the finest and highest quality by far. It is closest kin to the preceding piece by the same author, but inevitably it provokes comparisons not with "Across the Border" but rather with "Under Fire" at the Hudson. The latter is the conventional war play; a superficially modernized but none the less recognizable military melodrama of the old style, a tale of valor, told to the strains of inspiriting martial music, and, from first to last, incorrigibly optimistic and entertaining.

"Moloch," on the other hand, is a dramatic study of war written in bitter earnest, and as such is just about as cheerful as Poland. To many of those who filed soberly out of the New Amsterdam last evening, there must have been something grotesque in the urgent clamor of informed youth inviting one and all to ascend forthwith to the gayety of the Midnight Frolic.

In a prologue, three acts, and an epilogue, "Moloch" tells the story of a family in a country made desolate by war. The country is unnamed, the enemy is unnamed, and, in this case, at least, this procedure has the curious effect of giving something of universality to the play. Through what is, after all, only the thinnest disguise, you recognize England as the country, however, and the Germans are spoken of throughout as "The Foreigners."

You see a peaceful community caught up in the rush of war newly declared. There are the young folk departing jauntily to the front; there is the clamor to see them even through the tears of the women. The girls at the window are laughing and tossing roses down to the men marching by below.

That is an early picture. There are glimpses then of an invasion and of the firing line itself, but at the end you see just the wreck of the first home, a ruined and miserable household, listening incredulous to the news that their country has come to an open break with her late ally. The news comes in just the same way as it had come before, and as though mechanically the same response is made.

Here is a suggestion of war as something unending, irresistible, insatiable. It echoes the title with its reference to

> Moloch, horrid King, besmeared
> with blood
> Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears.

There is conveyed, too, and with great subtlety and force, the suggestion of war as a nightmare, a dreadful adventure incredible to folk nursed and taught in the ways of peace, such as the people in this play—and such as we.

In the intervening scenes between prologue and epilogue, there are pictures of war in action that are grisly enough. There is one intensely dramatic moment where frail and gentle boy Lieutenant of the invading Foreigners is stabbed in his sleep by a crazed woman in the house sheltering him.

There is another where a captive aviator, writhing with pain, is tortured by being put against a wall and forced himself to give the signal to the men standing with guns aimed at his heart. There is one episode in which a conscript, made hopelessly out of a half-witted waif from the woods, is shot down at his refusal to march to the firing line. These are but samples.

Mrs. Dix-Flebbe has done her work intensely, and there is good and meaty writing in the text of this play. Only in the epilogue does she become discursive, and as if taking the cue from her, the players will then, when a bearing as of people dazed and dulled would be richer in meaning.

For the most part the playing is admirable. All told, the conspicuous performance of the evening is given by Gareth Hughes as the young Lieutenant of the invaders. It is a brief rôle, which he makes very effective and touching. Mrs. Whiffen, the well-beloved, is delightful as the Spartan mother of the family, whose loyal devotion to the traditional standards is part of the quiet and significant irony of the play.

Creighton Hale is capital as a buoyant boy of a soldier and Holbrook Blinn, who did the staging, is effective in a negative rôle. Lillian Albertson plays with genuine feeling, and there are some good moments in Paul Gordon's performance, but he does not husband his force for the outburst expected of him in the third act.

The production is on a huge scale, and it is admirably handled. "Moloch" is deeply impressive, but those who have had their tastes formed by the dramatic soda pop usually served over the Broadway fountain will feel considerable sympathy for the youthful usher who slipped away into the corner last evening to vent himself of this gravely uttered criticism:

"Pretty strong stuff!"

HARRIMAN WEDDING TODAY.

Nuptials of Son of E. H. Harriman and Miss Kitty L. Lawrence.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 20.—Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrance's wedding tomorrow to William Averell Harriman will be in Trinity Episcopal Church at 5 o'clock. Allen Blanchard Fenno, who married her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Turnure, will play the organ a half hour before the ceremony and for the service.

Dean William M. Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a former rector of Trinity Church, Lenox, will perform the betrothal service, and the Rev. William Lawrence Wood, rector of the church, will officiate at the nuptial service and give the benediction.

Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, and Miss Carol A. Harriman arrived tonight at the Hotel Aspinwall, where they have the State suite. Coming tomorrow will be Judge and Mrs. Robert Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, and others.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 18th, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.19 cents; imported beef, 9.70 cents per pound.—Advt.

BERNARDI IN MANY ROLES.

Quick-Change Artist Makes His American Debut at Colonial.

Constantine Bernardi, a protean actor from the halls of Europe, made his American début yesterday afternoon in the Colonial Theatre. Mr. Bernardi is reputed the greatest artist of his kind since Fregoli, and while he gave a remarkable demonstration of the art of the quick-change performer, the fact that he spoke English with a difficult accent served as a great handicap to his act.

Mr. Bernardi took the audience into his secret and by means of transparent scenery showed his dressers making the changes. In one sketch he gave distinct characterizations of a dozen people who visited a manager's office in the course of a few minutes. A few seconds was sufficient time for him to jump from one costume to another and completely change his appearance. Then in the orchestra pit he conducted in disguises that transformed him into images of some of the world's greatest composers.

His performance included some clever feats of magic, not the least baffling of which was his escape from a chair suspended in air in which he had been sitting hidden by a cloth. When the attendant removed the cloth and showed the empty chair he then revealed his own identity as Bernhardi himself.

JAPANESE SOPRANO ARRIVES

Mme. Tamaki Miura to Sing Madama Butterfly—Belgian Artists.

Mme. Tamaki Miura, the Japanese operatic soprano, arrived yesterday on the Philadelphia from London to sing the title rôle in "Madama Butterfly" with Max Rabinoff's Russian Ballet and Opera Company when it opens in Chicago on Oct. 5. Mme. Miura has sung in opera in Europe and is the only prima donna of foreign opera in Japan.

Four Belgian operatic singers from Antwerp and Brussels arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Orduna to give concerts through the United States and Canada for the benefit of the Belgian widows and orphans of the war. They are Mlle. Octavie Belloy, Jan Collignon, Mlle. Gabrielle Radoux, and Mlle. Daisy Jean. Willis Flanagan, an American tenor, who has been singing in Italian opera, is with them. They gave two concerts on the steamer on the way over.

French Actors Will Entertain.

M. Lucien Bonheur of the French Theatre is to give a talk this afternoon at a meeting of the Westchester County Art Alliance, which is to be held at the home of Mrs. Walston Brown, in Dobbs Ferry. Members of the French company are also to recite.

Albert D. Smith Left $1,498,882.

An accounting of the estate of the late Albert D. Smith of Orange, who was head of the cotton commission house of A. D. Smith & Company of New York, was filed in the Surrogate's office in Newark yesterday, by the Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee. It showed the estate to be worth $1,498,-882. The income, which goes to the widow and daughter, amounted to $77,-079. They have a life interest in the estate.

STRAWRIDE IN NEWPORT.

Elliott C. B. Darlington Is Host at Moonlight Picnic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—Elliott C. B. Darlington, son of Bishop and Mrs. James Henry Darlington, with Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., as chaperon, gave a straw ride and moonlight picnic at Lawton's Valley tonight for young people, who journeyed to and from Newport in a large bus spread with straw. Under a bright moon they danced and cooked a hot supper in the valley. The guests were the Misses Barbara Norman, Ethel M. Huhn, Alexandra Dolan, Betty Pierson, Dorothy Willard, and Kate Brampton Darlington, and Garrick Mallery, Charles Warren Lippitt, Jr., Alexander Farnum Lippitt, John Sanford, Jr., Jack Morgan, Hermann Oelrichs, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Theodore P. Grosvenor, Durant Bowers, Henry Seaton, and William McShane of Baltimore.

At the annual meeting of the Grave's Point Fishing Club Lispenard Stewart was re-elected President, Henry F. Eldridge, Treasurer, and Stuyvesant Leroy executive officer. The club season closes Oct. 1 with a fish luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer and family returned to New York today from Lenox.

Wednesday members of the Outer Fountain Fishing Club will have their annual outing and fishing contest for the A. Lanfear Norrie Cup.

Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff close their season on Oct. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt returned to Philadelphia tonight on the steam yacht Josephine.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

These are the new plays the young season has brought forth, their stars, and the theatres in which they are to be found: "Hit-the-Trail Holliday," with Fred Niblo, in the Astor Theatre; "Grumpy," with Cyril Maude in his famous characterization, at the Empire; "The Duke of Killicrankie" and "Rosalind," with Marie Tempest in the principal roles of both, at the Lyceum; "The House of Glass," a new melodrama, in the Candler; "The Boomerang," in the Belasco; "Under Fire," a war melodrama, at the Hudson; "Some Baby," at the Fulton; "Chin-Chin," the only play held over from last year, at the Globe; "Rolling Stones," in the Harris Theatre; "Common Clay," with John Mason and Jane Cowl, in the Republic; "Cousin Lucy," with Julian Eltinge as Lucy, at Cohan's Theatre; "Young America," in the Gaiety Theatre. The spectacular "The Birth of a Nation," is still being shown at the Liberty. In the Vitagraph a feature having preparedness for its theme is being shown.

In addition to the Italian protean actor, Bernardi, the new program at the Colonial includes T. Roy Barnes, who has returned to vaudeville from his brief engagement in farce; Victor Morley and company in "A Regular Army Man," Lyons and Yosco in their familiar musical act, and Ida Brooks Hunt, who sings songs from her light opera roles.

Wilton Lackaye appeared in the dramatic playlet, "The Bomb," yesterday in the Alhambra Theatre. Arthur McWatters and Grace Tyson gave their "Revue of Revues," and Frances Dooley and Corinne Sales offered their amusing diversion which they call "That's Silly." "The Corridor of Time" was acted by Hallen and Fuller.

"The Surgeon," a playlet, was presented by Noah Berry, Marguerita Abbot and company yesterday at the American Roof. The Ogden Four appeared in a program of songs and Bud and Nellie Helm gave a comedy skit.

Rol Cooper Megrue's melodrama of the thrill of jewel smugglers, "Under Cover," which was last season's attraction at the Cort, began a week's engagement yesterday at the Standard. Florence Malone Rockliffe Fellowes, Robert Druce, and Harry Crosby played the leading roles.

In the York Theatre James Forbes's comedy of stage life, "The Show Shop," was acted. This is the amusing play produced last Spring in the Hudson, and Zelda Sears and George Sidney remain in their original roles.

"A Full House," Fred Jackson's farce of last Summer at the Longacre, is this week's offering in the Lexington Theatre. George Parsons, May Vokes, and Herbert Corthell, who were the principals of the original cast, continue in the roles they created.

"It Pays to Advertise," the Hackett-Megrue farce that had the longest run of any drama last season, at the Cohan, is the current attraction at the Bronx Opera House.

A new two-act burlesque entitled "Two Husbands and One Wife" was presented yesterday in the Columbia Theatre by the Girl Trust company. Frank A. Burt was the leading comedian and Maudie Heath and Nellie Francis were his principal assistants.

The Tip-Top Girls company began a week's engagement at the Yorkville Theatre yesterday. Two one-act burlesques and a vaudeville olio were presented by a company that included the Princess Luba Meroff, Frank Harcourt, Nellie Lockwood, and Helen Spencer.

The shades of Joe Weber and Lew Fields visited their old Music Hall last night. They were not spectral apparitions bu the projections of the two comedians on a screen from a film for which they acted. "Mike and Meyer's Children Elope" was the title of the picture in which Mr. Fields and Mr. Weber appeared in the characterizations made famous by them.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Eugene Brieux's drama "Damaged Goods," has been made into a motion picture by the Mutual Film Corporation. Richard Bennett and the company that appeared with him in the original production acted the picturized version. A private showing of the picture will be given Monday morning at the Broadway Theatre.

Lou Tellegen, who returned last week from California, where he had been acting for the movies, is to be starred in a new play by Jules Hois, a French dramatist and Academician.

SELL SODA CHECKS AS THEATRE TICKETS

Speculators Swindle Aliens at Movie Exhibition of "German Side of the War."

EIGHT PERFORMANCES GIVEN

Eager Crowds Watch Pictures, More Than 5,000 Gathering for Opening at 44th Street House.

Ticket speculators played a new game yesterday by selling soda water checks to some who could not read English in the crowds which lined up yesterday in front of the Forty-fourth Street and Forty-third Street entrances to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, where the first moving picture exhibition of "The German Side of the War" was given.

Advertisements of the show contained in large letters the word "Today," and this gave the impression to many that the pictures would be exhibited for one day only. Crowds were turned away at each of the eight performances which took place yesterday.

More than 5,000 persons, many of whom complained in foreign tongues of the discomfort of being caught in such a jam, had gathered before the theatre before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when the first show started. Ticket speculators wormed their way to the box office, bought all the tickets they could, and resold them to those in the rear of the crowd at prices advanced from 25 cents to 50 cents and $1.

When this way of making money was found too slow one of the speculators got the idea of selling the soda water checks, which were obtained from a store near at hand. These were only sold to those who, from the thickness of their accent, were judged to be unable to read English. The soda water checks and the moving-picture tickets were both pink and the same in general appearance.

Some of the soda-water checks were sold for $1 apiece, and others at 50 cents, the speculators shouting as they made sales that the show lasted for only a day only. At the beginning of each performance there was a scramble at the entrance to the theatre, and the ticket takers were so hard pressed that many soda water checks were accepted before the fraud was discovered.

The men whose soda-water tickets were rejected made a furious protest and then went out into the street to look for the speculators. Early in the afternoon it became too hot for the soda-water ticket salesmen and they disappeared, but ordinary scalping continued at such a rate that the management of the theatre telephoned to Inspector Dwyer for more policemen. Half a dozen policemen were on duty late in the afternoon, and they put a stop to the resale of tickets. Many of the scalpers were pointed out to them, but no one in the crowd was found to make a complaint and no arrests followed. The show is to continue indefinitely.

The crowd was greater than ever for the evening shows. At 7 o'clock it ran from the entrance to the theatre, near Broadway, south to Eighth Avenue and then south to Forty-third Street. Thirty policemen kept the lines in order, and some of those near the front of the theatre were kept busy repelling those who tried to get through the doors without undergoing a long probation in the line.

The crowd was so great that W. C. Willets, manager of the theatre, said he would keep on running exhibitions all night if necessary. A few got tired of waiting and went home, however, and the others were all able to see the show by 11 o'clock, when the eighth exhibition ended. According to Manager Willets the house was filled to its capacity of 1,700 each time, so that a total of 12,000 saw "The German Side of the War." With a policeman for every twenty feet of the line in the evening, the ticket speculators did not attempt to pursue their calling.

GERMANY ON THE SCREEN.

Movie Report on the Armies of the Kaiser at 44th Street Theatre.

The peculiar competence of the motion picture camera as a war correspondent was again attested yesterday, when an extended cinema report on Germany at war was put on exhibition at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre under the direction of the enterprising F. Ziegfeld, Jr. Most of these deeply interesting pictures show the armies of the Kaiser in the Russian, Austrian, and Italian fronts, and were taken by E. F. Weigle of The Chicago Tribune. One half of the proceeds are pledged to a German fund for the relief of blind and crippled soldiers. In the eighty minutes it takes the reels to unfold, there is afforded an impressive and depressing evidence of the smoothness, speed, and immensity of the German war machine.

You see soldiers setting forth in debonair spirits for the front, you see armless and legless soldiers being patched up in the hospitals. You see across a broad rolling field the dust of an interminable column, and you see a patch of woods grow suddenly and mysteriously populous with German infantrymen. You see the little machine guns in incessant action, and the huge thirty-centimeter guns aimed at Przemysl, and tearing up the whole landscape when they are fired.

Some hint of the tremendous audience awaiting this movie record of a tour within the German lines was given by the box-office queue, which at times yesterday reached all the way to Broadway. It, too, seemed largely a German line, and the frenzied applause at the appearance of Wilhelm himself upon the screen could not have been outdone had every seat been taken by reservists. But the pictures are interesting to all of us.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam) — Mrs. F. Ahearn, A. P. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Barnes, Miss Georgina Barnet, Mrs. A. Bertram, J. S. Biggir, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bride, Mrs. Philip A. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, J. C. Davis, Sir Thomas and Lady Ewing, Miss H. M. Ewing, Mrs. Pauline French, W. Gifford, J. W. Gilmore, W. P. Graham, Pierre P. la Haye, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hooper, W. C. C. Hurt, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Laing, Laurance Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. McClellan, Miss R. Mapleson, W. D. Mercier, Francis Neilson, M. P., Mrs. Neilson, W. O'Donnell Iselin, B. W. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Paton, W. H. Price, A. W. Savage, G. E. Scott, W. A. Taylor, Howard Taylor, Prince Poniatowski, H. S. Stuart, Haddon Chambers, and Granville Barker.

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—V. S. Andrew, Miss R. C. Bailey, E. A. Barnes, B. K. Burbeck, Mr. and Mrs. L. Burbidge, Miss A. Campbell, H. Cutler, R. W. Davis, A. J. Eaton, Miss May Furlong, A. J. Gates, R. C. Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Hunter, Miss F. M. Law, W. E. Layland, A. J. Marr, Mrs. M. S. Moore, Professor and Mrs. R. G. Moulton, P. A. Price, H. Gordon Selfridge, W. P. Steele, Miss E. M. Taylor, Alfred Turner, J. S. Wall, Professor and Mrs. R. C. Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. W. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wills, Sanford Wills, R. C. Wright.

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—Professor A. H. R. Buller, Miss C. A. Care, J. E. Burgess, Mrs. A. J. Chivers, Miss E. B. Davis, Cecil Elmy, F. H. Grove, Miss H. M. Nesbitt, A. O. Parker, Colonel V. S. Smyth, Miss A. S. Tatlam, Mrs. L. W. Topp, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Wandell.

LINCOLN TRUST Company

THERE is no reason why the atmosphere of a bank should be cold and forbidding—just because it *is* a bank.

204 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Madison Square)
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

ALEX. CARR AT THE PALACE.

He Shares the Honors with Sylvester Schaeffer.

Alexander Carr, late member of the sentimental firm of Potash & Perlmutter, returned to vaudeville yesterday afternoon as the leading player of a playlet called "An April Shower." It is considerably better than the average short play devised for the two-a-day, and, with its strong resemblance to the Fannie Hurst type of story, is just such a pocket-size comedy as might be written for David Warfield by the indefatigable Edgar Allan Woolf, who can write a vaudeville sketch to order and does so frequently. As a matter of fact, he did write "An April Shower" for and with Mr. Carr, who appears in it to advantage.

Sylvester Schäffer, the young German who can do so many things, does ten of them ranging all the way from painting in oils to feats of marksmanship. Josie Heather, an ultra-demure recruit from England, found favor with yesterday's large audience, and there is plenty of laughter left in the unreplenished antics of the Ward brothers. The taller Ward still squeals with greater virtuosity than any other artist on the American stage.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE PLANS.

Emanuel Reicher to Establish Stations for Membership Enrollment.

Emanuel Reicher has opened offices for the Modern Stage and the American People's Theatre, both of which were founded by him, in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building. Here information can be had about the plans of both societies, and free membership cards to the latter organization may be obtained. These cards will entitle the holders to copies of a magazine to be published with each play free of charge. Twelve stations in various parts of the city where people may join the People's Theatre have been established.

In an interview published in THE TIMES Sunday with Mr. Reicher, he was quoted as saying that the season of the Modern Stage would consist of seven performances. It will be made up of seven programs, each month to have a single play or group of short plays.

BELL AS FINANCE CHAIRMAN.

Indianapolis Mayor Handled Contributions to County Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—Mayor Bell, who is on trial charged with fraud committed at the last election, was Chairman of the Democratic County Finance Committee in the 1914 campaign, and was suggested for the position by County Chairman Fred Barrett, according to J. W. Joseph, Treasurer of the Democratic Committee, who testified today. Joseph's memory had to be refreshed from his testimony before the Grand Jury before he could say who suggested the Mayor for the position. Barrett was indicted with Mayor Bell.

"Some of the sub-treasurers reported to the Mayor's office in the City Hall," continued the witness. "The money collected by them is not accounted for in my report unless it was included in the funds presented to me by Mayor Bell."

Dr. Melville E. Heiner, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Coroner, testified that he attended two meetings of candidates at which Mayor Bell presided.

"At one meeting," the witness said, "fear was expressed that the Kervan crowd would get out an injunction to block the burning of the ballots after the primary in a South Side precinct. Mayor Bell said, 'We have Judges and clerks that are all right, and Judge Charles Orbison said we need have no fear, that his court will be closed for a week.'"

A number of witnesses were called by the State to show that men purporting to vote in the Democratic primary from certain street addresses were not known in those neighborhoods. Some of these witnesses were women. All were excused without cross-examination.

SUES RUSSIAN INSURANCE CO.

Liquidator of American Union Seeks to Recover $264,217.

Charles Johnson, Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, as liquidator of the American Union Fire Insurance Company, which became insolvent and was dissolved in conformity with an order and decree filed with the County Clerk in Philadelphia, Penn., on March 27, 1913, brought a suit yesterday in the Federal District Court to recover $264,217.93 from the Warsaw Fire Insurance Company of Warsaw, Russia.

Commissioner Johnson alleges that in 1911 and 1912 the American Union Fire Insurance Company entered into contracts with the Warsaw Company, the business of which is conducted in this city by Fewter & Folsom, Incorporated, for the reversion to the latter company of 50 per cent. of the reserved line policies which had been underwritten in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, with the understanding that the policies should affect both companies in like proportions as to premiums and losses. The amount sued for includes a demand loan of $115,360.67 made by the American Company.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Alphonse H. Alker of 21 East Sixty-sixth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Mabel W. Alker, at a reception to be held at her residence on Nov. 18, and will give a dance for the débutante on Dec. 21 at Sherry's.

William W. Russell, United States Minister to the Dominican Republic, and Mrs. Russell and family will arrive at the Wolcott today to remain until Thursday, when they will sail for South America.

Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman and a group of society women are arranging to give an entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria during the first week in December. Quadrilles are being organized, and the entertainment is to close with a cosmopolitan ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Jean St. Cyr, who are at the Ritz-Carlton, are leaving tomorrow for the White Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia.

Mrs. Theodore Vernon Boynton has returned to this country after spending a year in Paris, where she worked among the refugees.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Benedict and Miss Stella Benedict are at the Hotel Gotham, preparatory to opening their home in Park Avenue.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde and Mrs. John H. Coster are making a motor trip from the Adirondacks, and are at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, N. Y.

Mrs. Edmund E. Miller and Miss Mary Kilgour Miller of Cincinanti are to spend several weeks in New York as the guests of Mrs. Edward Frothingham Wyman, at 57 West Fifty-eighth Street. The engagement of Miss Miller to Walter F. Wyman, a son of Mrs. Wyman, was announced a few days ago.

FORD TO SEE DANIELS.

Will Submit Plan for New Type of Diminutive Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Daniels today made an appointment to see Henry Ford of Detroit, who, it is understood, will submit a plan for a new type of diminutive submarine. The appointment for the conference was made through a friend, it was explained, and not by direct communication with Mr. Ford.

Newspaper reports from Detroit have stated that the new submarine would be equipped with a gasoline motor, and would be one-fourth the size of those now in commission, and less expensive to operate. Mr. Daniels said today that he was glad to receive ideas from any source to improve the submarine arm of the navy, or in any other way develop the navy, and that he would listen to Mr. Ford with an open mind.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 20.—Henry Ford, who recently announced his plans for world peace by agitation against armament, assisted provisionally by a fleet of deadly submarine "fishboats," gasoline driven, to blow up recalcitrant navies, left tonight for New York. From there he will go to Washington Wednesday for a conference with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. He expects also to see Thomas A. Edison at East Orange, N. J., although he has no appointment with the Chairman of the Daniels Navy Advisory Board.

Mr. Ford is inclined to give credit to Professor Herschel C. Parker, the Mount McKinley climber and scientist, who recently wrote to Mr. Ford and revealed to him the scheme which Mr. Ford repeated in his "fishboat" plans. It was this letter, Professor Parker's friends are reported to have stated, which inspired Mr. Ford to his pronouncement. E. G. Liebold, secretary to Mr. Ford, threw some light on the previous failure of Mr. Ford to give Professor Barker credit for the "fishboat" scheme.

"Since the announcement of his $10,000,000 endowment for peace propaganda," said Mr. Liebold, "Mr. Ford has received an average of 600 letters daily. Some of these letters, like that of Professor Parker, contain valuable ideas. It would be folly for Mr. Ford to try to read them all, but he has read a good many of them, and there are still some awaiting his perusal when he returns. Out of the mass of this correspondence he has, of course, acquired many new thoughts concerning his propaganda and other defense matters. It certainly was not his intention to slight Professor Parker in his statement."

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE REUSCH, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 207 West North Avenue, Cranford, N. J. He was a Director of the National Bank of Westfield, and a former Director of the Westfield Trust Company.

HUGH A. LEACY, 52 years old, proprietor of a livery business in Englewood, N. J., for many years, died suddenly of heart disease in front of his office yesterday.

HARRY B. BROWN, 67 years old, a cashier in a brokerage firm at 66 Broadway, died suddenly last night in Cornelison's restaurant where he was taken from a taxicab at Brooklyn Bridge, after suffering an attack of heart disease.

The Rev. ROB ROY MacGREGOR CONVERSE, for eighteen years rector of St. Luke's Church in Rochester, N. Y., died suddenly of heart disease in Rochester yesterday.

JOSEPH F. OWENS, for more than forty years associated with James M. Shaw & Co., china and glass, at 28 Duane Street, died on Sunday at his home, 25 Second Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Owens is survived by his wife and several children.

HERBERT B. VIALL, a banker, formerly Mayor of Keene, N. H., and a member of the Governor's Council, died in Keene yesterday. He was 78 years old.

ALEXANDER CRITCHEY, a millionaire merchant of St. Louis, and President of the First National Security Company, died yesterday at his home in St. Louis, Mo., in his seventieth year.

JOHN TOOLE, for many years publisher of The Paterson Morning Call, died yesterday at his home, 726 East Twenty-seventh Street, Paterson, N. J., from paralysis. He was born in Manchester, England, in 1852.

JOHN E. BANIGAN, formerly a prominent silk manufacturer in Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that city from Bright's disease. He was born in Providence in 1851.

The Rev. Dr. HENRY WARD, until five years ago pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Closter, N. J., where he had served for twenty-two years, died on Sunday at his home in that place in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBBINS HEWLETT, widow of Henry Thorne Hewlett, died on Saturday at the Hewlett homestead in Roslyn, L. I., in her eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH S. PAYTON, mother of Corse Payton, actor and theatrical manager, died recently at her home in Centreville, Iowa, in her eightieth year.

CHARLES BRACKEN, 68, a retired clothing merchant and formerly a member of the firm of Brackman & Brackman, died on Sunday at his home, 88 Wadsworth Avenue, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. ROSE HIRSCH, a sister of J. B. Greenhut, the dry goods merchant of this city, died at her home in Peoria, Ill., on Saturday night in her sixty-ninth year.

THOMAS J. ELLISON of Oyster Bay, L. I., a former Commander of William G. Mitchell Post, No. 559, G. A. R., Department of New York, died yesterday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn.

Captain JOHN M. MARTIN, 59, for more than forty years on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, is dead at his home in Charleston, West Va.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS DOWDEN, owner of the first telephone in Newark, N. Y., and known there as an art critic and collector, died on Sunday at his home, 125 Lincoln Avenue, in his seventy-second year. From 1875 until 1903 he held annual exhibitions of his paintings, and these were widely attended and were a matter of local pride in Newark.

Mrs. SARAH A. RHOADES, wife of Benjamin Rhoades, a retired merchant of Manhattan, died yesterday at the residence of her son, Benjamin H. Rhoades, 27 North Fifteenth Street, Flushing, L. I., aged 68 years.

BERNARD MOLITOR, a pioneer hotel proprietor of Long Beach, L. I., and member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 388, F. and A. M.; the Long Island City Lodge of Elks, and the Foresters, died yesterday at the Queens Water Hotel in Long Beach. He was in his fifty-sixth year and left three sons and a daughter.

CHARLES A. SHEPHERD, a retired steamship man, died on Sunday at his home, 404 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, from hardening of the arteries. Mr. Shepherd was born in England seventy-one years ago.

Miss LOUISA CATHERINE CLARK, a nurse in the Holy Family Hospital, Brooklyn, died at her home, 58 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, leaving her mother, two brothers, and five sisters.

JAMES L. KERRIGAN, a retired fireman, formerly a member of Hook and Ladder Company 64, died on Sunday at his home, 183 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

STEPHEN A. HENNESSY, a salesman for H. B. Claflin & Co., and widely known among merchants throughout the country, died recently at his home, 186 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He will be buried in Darlington, Wis., his home town.

DANIEL McNAMEE, an Inspector in the Bureau of Fire Prevention at Fire Headquarters, died at his home, 316 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 35 years old.

Mrs. MARY E. BALDWIN, widow of George R. Baldwin, Past Commander of Mackenzie Post, No. 599, G. A. R., died on Sunday at her home, 395 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. She left four sons and two daughters.

SPANISH DIPLOMAT DEAD.

Don Pedro S. Heeren, Secretary of Embassy, Succumbs in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—Don Pedro Stanley Heeren, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy, died here today from a series of complications in his fifty-fourth year. He arrived here in May with his wife and two children.

Señor Heeren was a son of the Count and Countess de Heeren of Biarritz and was a close friend of the Grand Duke Michaelovitch of Russia, who visited New York and Newport several years ago. He had been attached to the Spanish Embassy for less than a year, relieving Don Count Esteban. Previous to this he was attached to the Embassy in Paris and the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Madrid, Señor Heeren had been in the Diplomatic Service for seven years.

He is survived by his widow, who is a member of a French family, and by three brothers and two sisters. One of his brothers, Count Arturo de Heeren, married Miss Fernanda Wanamaker, a daughter of Rodman Wanamaker and a granddaughter of John Wanamaker of Philadelphia.

His funeral services will be held at St. Joseph's Church in this city at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, after which the body will be sent to Madrid for interment.

JOSEPH A. FLANNERY DIES.

Lawyer Who Grew Rich in Condemnation Suits and Was Disbarred.

Joseph A. Flannery, one-time lawyer, who until his disbarment in 1912 made a fortune estimated from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 through the condemnation of property by the city, died yesterday at his Summer home at Hewlett, L. I. He was 40 years old and left a wife and two daughters. Mr. Flannery was admitted to the bar when he was 21 years old.

Beginning the practice of law, he made a specialty of condemnation proceedings. He became a member of Tammany Hall, and with the increase in influence he began to turn his knowledge of condemnation proceedings into a fortune.

The motion to disbar Mr. Flannery was made in April, 1912, by the Bar Association, through William D. Guthrie. It was based upon a report made by Hamilton Odell, as referee, who conducted hearings into the matter for sixteen months. He was ordered disbarred by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on May 17, 1912. Ex-Fire Commissioner Johnson had complained that Flannery had sold to the city for $252,000 property at Hunt's Point which he had bought for $80,000, and also charged commissions for finding a purchaser, who was himself. It was also charged that Flannery practiced deceit upon the Condemnation Commissioners in the case of the Hester, Eldridge, Canal, and Forsyth Street school, and in connection with property owned by the Cammann heirs.

CORNELIUS J. FIELD DEAD.

Builder of Electric Railroads Was an Associate of Edison.

Cornelius J. Field, an electrical and mechanical engineer and formerly chief engineer and General Manager of the Edison Company of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 825 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fourth year. He was born in Chicago and was graduated from Stevens Institute in 1886 and entered the employ of the Edison Company as a draughtsman. In 1889 he was appointed chief engineer of the Edison United Manufacturing Company, and a year later became General Manager of the Brooklyn Edison Company and retained this position until 1893.

Mr. Field then went into construction work and built electric railroads in Buffalo, Newark, Worcester, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Philadelphia, and a number of other cities, constructing in all more than 500 miles of line. In 1895 he became consulting expert to a number of banking corporations and ten years later went to the West Indies and Europe and built several electric lines and a number of power plants. In 1909 he joined Thomas A. Edison, who had then perfected his storage battery for traction use, who turned over to him the development of the bus end of the business.

Major Erastus D. Benedict.

Major Erastus D. Benedict, civil war veteran, lawyer and politician, died on Sunday at his home, 1,787 East New York Avenue, in his eighty-second year. Major Benedict was born in Broome County, N. Y., and after graduation from Union College he took up the practice of law in this city. When the civil war began he volunteered, and was rapidly promoted until he became Major in the cavalry. In 1865 he was appointed Judge Advocate of the United States Provost Court in Louisiana. He was a close friend of the late Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn and active in Democratic politics in Kings County.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

CARROLL—JOYCE.—

RED SOX AGAIN DEFEAT TIGERS—YANKEES TRIUMPH IN LAST INNING—DODGERS SHUT OUT

MULLEN'S PINCH HIT DOWNS WHITE SOX

Yankees Take Last Game of Series with Chicago in a Ninth-Inning Rally.

Now that it doesn't matter whether the Yankees win or not they keep right on winning. They beat the expensive White Sox yesterday by a score of 3 to 2. That ended the season's series between the clubs. The White Sox won fifteen games and the Yankees seven. Five of the Yankees' games were won by the score of 3 to 2.

Donovan's big regiment won yesterday by a sudden rush in the ninth inning. Carroll Brown pitched a while for the Yanks, but not long enough to lose the game. Cy Pieh also pitched a while, and then Old King Cole finished the pastime, and did some smart twirling in the ninth inning, when Chicago runners inhabited the bases and promised to make trouble.

Each train into the city brings a new consignment of Yankee recruits. The Yankee bench was crowded to suffocation, and the overflow extended out on to the field. There were more players on the bench than there were fans in the grand stand. Manager Donovan expects another carload over the Erie today. A lot of old familiar faces were seen yesterday. Charley Mullen, Pius Schwert, Pete Daley, and Frank Gilhooley, who have all sojourned here before, have returned to play an encore. They have been brought back on the theory that, like wine and old friends, they improve with age. Maybe. We shall see, as the man said when he put his spectacles on his nose.

At the start the Sox couldn't figure how they could lose with Brown pitching. Crafty Manager Donovan crossed them, however, and sent in Pieh after a while. Then he shifted to King Cole.

Eddie Murphy's pass, Weaver's sacrifice, and a single by Eddie Collins gave the Sox their first run. An infield single by Weaver, Brown's wild throw to first, E. Collins's sacrifice and an error, whereby Hartzell muffed Jackson's fly, gave the Chicagos their second run.

The Yanks tied it up in the seventh. Hartzell shot a single to left and Cook sacked to centre. Hendryx singled to right and sent Hartzell to third, and Roy counted when Eddie Murphy threw wild to third. Hughey High, batting for Pieh, walloped a triple to right centre and scored Hendryx. High tried to stretch the bang into a home run, but he was out at the plate, Ray Schalk giving Hughey the shoulder and sending him spinning on his ear in real football fashion. Bob Shawkey kicked to Umpire Nallin for the roughouse work, but Bob was exiled to the clubhouse.

The Yanks won in the last half of the ninth. Hartzell got a pass and went to second on Cook's single. Hendryx singled and jammed the sacks. Alexander fanned. Charley Mullen, fresh from Richmond, struck out, but a single, and sent Hartzell home with the joyful answer. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mails, 3b	4	0	1	2	4	Murphy, rf	2	1	0	1	0
Pratt, ss	3	1	0	1	2	Weav'r, ss	3	1	1	2	3
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	12	2	E.C'ns, 2b	3	0	2	2	0
Rm'n, 2b	4	0	0	2	1	F'nler, cf	2	0	1	2	1
Hart'l, lf	2	2	2	2	1	J'kson, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Cook, rf	4	1	0	2	0	H.C'ns, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Hdr'x, cf	4	1	2	3	0	Jolns, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Alex'r, c	3	0	0	4	3	Schalk, c	2	0	1	6	2
Brown, p	1	0	0	0	3	Cicotte, p	3	0	0	0	1
†Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0						
Pieh, p	0	0	0	0	0	Total	25	2	6	27	11
‡High	1	0	1	0	0						
Cole, p	0	0	0	0	1						
§Mullen	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	32	3	11	27	16						

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Battted for Brown in fifth inning.
‡Batted for Pieh in seventh inning.
§Batted for Cole in ninth inning.

Errors—Weaver, Johns, Hartzell, Brown Cole.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hits—High. Earned runs—New York, 3; Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, E. Collins, Schalk, Pennaugh. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Double play—Bauman and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cole, 1; off Brown, 1; off Cicotte, 3. Hits—Off Brown, 4 in 5 innings; off Pieh, 1 in 2 innings; off Cole, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Pieh, 1; by Cicotte, 3. Wild pitch—Brown. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

Athletics and Indians Break Even.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Cleveland got an even break here today, Philadelphia winning the first game, 5 to 4, and the visitors the second, 5 to 3. In the first game the Athletics won by mixing hits with fielding errors by the visitors. In the second contest Cleveland secured all its runs on fielding errors, Davis giving twelve bases on balls, hitting a batsman, and making two wild pitches. He was hit for only four singles. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'ng, cf	4	1	2	3	1	Gr'ney, lf	4	0	0	6	0
Str'nk, rf	4	2	2	2	0	O'Neill, c	4	0	1	2	0
Seibold, ss	4	1	1	2	4	Roth, cf	4	0	2	3	0
Tyl'e, 2b	3	0	0	1	5	Smith, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Mol's, 1b	4	1	2	11	0	Kirke, ss	4	1	2	7	1
Oldring, lf	4	0	0	2	0	Evans, 3b	3	1	1	1	1
Morse, 3b	4	0	0	2	2	Wh'ke, 1b	4	0	0	9	2
Lapp, c	3	0	1	6	2	B'lings, c	4	0	0	5	1
Crowell, p	1	0	0	0	0	C'more, p	4	0	0	0	0
Eccles, p	2	0	0	0	0	*O'Neill	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	8	27	14	Total	30	4	6	24	9

*Batted for Wambsganss in ninth inning.

Errors—Graney, Kirke, Collamore, (2,) Eccles.

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Kirke, McInnes, Strunk. Three-base hit—Schang. Home run—Roth. Stolen base—Roth. Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Eccles, Sacrifice flies, Wambsganss, Leibold. Double play—Schang and Lapp. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Collamore, 1; off Crowell, 1. Hits—Off Crowell, 3 in 4 innings; off Eccles, 4 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Collamore, 3; by Crowell, 1; by Eccles, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'ney, lf	3	1	0	2	0	Scha'g, cf	4	1	1	2	1
Wall, ss	2	0	1	1	4	Str'k, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Roth, cf	4	0	0	1	0	S'bold, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Smith, rf	4	1	0	4	0	Lajoie, 2b	3	1	1	3	3
Kirke, 1b	4	0	2	11	1	M'l's, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
Evans, 3b	2	0	0	2	3	B'k'n, lf	4	0	0	2	1
Wh'ke, 2b	2	2	0	3	1	H'ley, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
O'Neill, c	3	1	1	2	0	M'A'y, c	3	1	1	6	2
Carr't, p	3	0	0	1	3	Davis, p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	27	5	4	27	12	Total	33	3	5	27	16

Errors—Chapman, Kirke, Seibold (3,) Davis.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Stolen bases—Evans, Schang, Strunk. Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Evans, Kirke. Double plays—Wambsganss and Kirke; Davis, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Garrett, 1; off Davis, 12. Hit by pitcher—By Davis, Chapman. Struck out—By Garrett, 3; by Davis, 4. Wild pitches—Davis, 2; Garrett, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Evans. Time of game—1:45.

Dumont a "Find" for Senators.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Dumont, the young pitcher from Fargo, N. D., who recently joined the Washington Club, duplicated his showing in his first game against Cleveland last week by shutting out St. Louis and allowing only two hits. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge, 1b	3	0	2	8	2	Shot'n, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Fost'r, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	How'd, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
Acosta, cf	4	0	0	4	0	Sisler, rf	3	0	0	0	0
J'mis'n, lf	4	0	1	3	0	Pratt, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Barb'r, rf	3	0	0	2	0	W'ker, cf	3	0	0	6	0
Sh'nks, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	Austin, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
Henry, c	3	1	0	4	1	Lavan, ss	2	0	0	1	3
M'E'de, ss	3	1	1	3	4	Leary, c	3	0	1	3	0
Dum't, p	2	1	2	1	2	Soth'n, p	1	0	0	0	2
						Tillm'n, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Hoff, p	0	0	0	0	1
						*Jacobson	1	0	0	0	0
						†Lee	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	6	6	27	12	Total	28	0	2	24	9

*Batted for Tillman in sixth inning.
†Batted for Hoff in ninth inning.

Errors—Shotton, Sisler, Leary, Foster.

Washington	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Sacrifice hits—Dumont, Double play—McBride, Shanks, and Judge. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 2; off Sothoron, 3; off Hoff, 1. Hits—Off Sothoron, 4 in 3 1-3 innings; off Tillman, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Hoff, 1 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hoff, (Judge;) by Dumont, (Sisler.) Struck out—By Sothoron, 2; by Hoff, 2; by Dumont, 4. Wild pitch—Hoff. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

HEAVY HITTING BY FEDS.

Brooklyn Team Gets Thirteen Hits and Ten Runs at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.—Brooklyn batted Johnson's offerings hard today and won the opening game of the series 10 to 2. Five hits off Johson were for extra bases. Poor pitching with costly errors kept the locals in trouble throughout the game. Marion held Kansas City scoreless and allowed only one hit until the eighth inning. Score:

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A	KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf	4	1	1	2	0	Dh'b'n, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Myers, 3b	5	1	1	1	2	K'ger, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Heit'h, 2b	4	1	3	0	5	Shaw, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Kauf, cf	4	2	0	1	0	Eastly, c	4	0	0	6	0
G'per, lf	3	4	2	3	0	K'wy, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
Smith, ss	4	1	3	2	3	Per'g, 1b	4	0	1	13	1
Holt, 3b	4	0	1	5	1	H'dley, 3b	4	1	1	0	4
Land, c	5	0	1	3	0	R'ggs, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Marion, p	5	0	1	0	1	J'son, p	3	0	1	0	4
Total	39	10	13	27	10	Total	33	2	5	27	14

Errors—Smith, Kenworthy, Rawlings, (3.)

Brooklyn	0	1	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	—10
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Kansas City, 4. Stolen bases—Kauff, Shaw, Perring. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 2. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Helfrich. Two-base hits—Smith, (2,) Marion, Johnson, Helfrich, Cooper. Double play—Rawlings, Kenworthy and Perring. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; by Marion, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Holt.) Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and O'Brien.

More Players for Yankees.

Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees announced last night the names of some of the players the club had obtained in the draft at Cincinnati last week. The promising talent includes Blodgett, a left-handed pitcher from Omaha; Ross, another left-hander from Chattanooga; Cable, an infielder from Bradford, Penn., and Shocker, a pitcher, from the Ottawa club of the Canadian League. Secretary Sparrow also announced that the rumor that the Yankees had drawn Ping Bodie from San Francisco was a base exaggerration. Bodie was once with the White Sox and was sent back to the coast. The Yankees did not sign Whiteman the outfielder from Montreal, "Whitey" was once with the Yanks and was released.

Browns Get Player Riley.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20.—The National Baseball Commission today awarded Player Riley of the Wichita Club to the St. Louis American League Club. The St. Louis Club claimed Riley under an agreement in which Player Clyde E. Wares was released to the Wichita Club. Wares was later repurchased by the St. Louis Club, and Wichita claimed that this repurchase made the claim on Riley null and void. The commission, however, ruled that the agreement held good, regardless of the repurchase of Wares.

Pitcher Bluejacket Slightly Hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—James Bluejacket, pitcher for the Brooklyn Federal League baseball team was among twenty persons injured when an interurban train of the Illinois traction system was derailed near here today. His injuries were not serious. Most of those hurt were in a sleeping car which rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment. Injuries were confined to cuts and bruises.

World's Series to Start Oct. 9.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission in a statement today, said that the world's series would probably start on Saturday, Oct. 9. Mr. Herrmann said that the championship season in the East does not close until Oct. 7, and it is the custom to give the contending teams a day to get ready for the big event.

Burkett Out of Worcester Club.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 20.—Jesse Burkett, for several years manager of the Worcester team of the New England League, and a part owner, today withdrew from connection with the club. His stock was placed in the hands of Secretary John J. O'Donnell, and will be sold to local men.

Harvard Baseball Manager Resigns.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—The resignation of Evan H. Foreman of Atlanta, Ga., as manager of the Harvard College baseball team, was received by the Harvard Athletic Association today. George A. Parsons, of New York, will advance to the vacancy.

Quimby to Coach at Andover.

ANDOVER, Mass., Sept. 20.—Frank L. Quimby, former coach of the Yale baseball team, has been appointed coach at Phillips-Andover Academy, it was learned today.

DETROIT'S PENNANT HOPE IS CRUSHED

Red Sox Take Third Straight Game from Tigers—27,000 See the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—The Boston Red Sox proceeded on their gallop for the American League championship today by beating the Tigers again, making it three victories in the series of four games and fourteen wins in the twenty-two games played between the two clubs this year. Today Detroit got away to a two-run lead, and Boston went to the sixth inning before it could overtake Hughey Jennings's clansmen, but in this session a pass and two hits, one of which was a triple by Duffy Lewis, put Boston ahead 3 to 2, which was the final score.

Jennings sent Dauss, who beat Boston last Thursday, out to repeat his victory, but his great change of pace, while it bothered the sox considerably, was far from an infallible weapon of defense. "Babe" Ruth, who pitched for Boston, was effective when he was not wild, this weakness causing him to be withdrawn in the eighth inning when the Tigers had three men on bases. Foster, whom the Tigers beat earlier in the series, was the relief man and he saved the day by fanning Catcher Baker.

Another large crowd turned out, the turnstiles checking off more than 27,000 and bringing the attendance for the four-game series to the total of 107,400.

The two clubs picked up the fight where they left off after twelve innings on Saturday, and today's battle was every bit as exciting.

In the first inning Ruth passed Bush and then hit Vitt, Cobb sacrificing and then Bobby Veach drove out a left field single for the two runs which had to stand as the Tigers's total for the day. After this Detroit had a man on base in five of its remaining eight innings, but had no punch left.

Boston got its first run in the first inning on a pass to Hooper, Speaker's out at first base, and Hoblitzel's hit to right, later being unable to take advantage of several fine chances for runs with men well advanced on the bases. In the sixth, however, the lid was blown off, Hoblitzel drawing a pass, and then coming all the way around on Lewis's three-base hit, which shot over Burns's head and rolled to the deep right field corner. Gardner then hit to Young, whose throw to the plate was fast, but Stanage could not make his play, and Lewis was safe with what proved to be the winning run by the smallest margin. Stanage protested very vigorously against the decision by "Silk" O'Loughlin that he was put out of the game.

Even with the score 3 to 2, however, Boston's troubles were not over. In the seventh there were Tigers on first and second bases when Ruth fanned Vitt for the third out, and in the eighth a pass to Cobb, a low throw to first by Gardner on Burns's bounder, and another ticket to pinch-hitter Kavanagh, filled the corners. Ruth then served a wide one on Baker. Manager Carrigan were pulling him from the game and sending in George Foster. Foster's first pitch was a ball, but he then settled down to work and finally cut the middle of the plate for a third strike, while Baker stood with his bat on his shoulder. In the ninth inning Cobb singled, but was caught at the third base by Hooper's great throw following Veach's clean drive, and two innings later, when Dauss got a Texas leaguer over Hobby's head to right field, Hooper whipped the ball back to Barry at first base, and the Tiger pitcher was caught before he could return after rounding the bag. This helped Boston greatly. Bush followed with another hit. In the Red Sox's second inning Gardner was left on third base after opening with a hit. Hooper started the third with a single, but was doubled up with Scott, these two chances being the Sox's best except in the innings in which they scored. The clubs made six hits each, and there were few thrilling fielding features. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf	3	1	1	2	2	Bush, ss	3	1	2	1	2
Scott, ss	2	0	0	1	3	Vitt, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
Hoblitz'l, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	Cobb, cf	3	0	1	0	0
Thomas, c	4	0	1	4	0	Veach, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Speker, cf	3	1	0	3	0	O'ford, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Hoff'r, 2b	4	0	1	7	0	Burns, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
Lewis, lf	4	1	1	1	0	Young, 2b	2	0	0	2	5
Gard'r, 3b	4	0	1	3	0	Kav'h, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	3	3	St'ge, c	2	0	0	2	0
C'gan, c	1	0	0	2	1	Baker, c	2	0	0	1	0
J'rvis, ss	1	0	0	0	1	Dauss, p	3	0	1	0	1
Ruth, p	3	0	1	0	1	*McKee	1	0	0	0	0
Foster, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	30	3	6	27	8	Total	32	2	6	24	13

*Batted for Dauss in ninth inning.
†Batted for Scott in fifth inning.

Errors—Young, Scott, Speaker, Hoblitzel, Gardner.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Lewis. Stolen bases—Veach, Stanage. Bush. Sacrifice hits—Cobb, Barry. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Dauss, 3; off Ruth, 4; off Foster, 1. Hits—Off Ruth, 6 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Foster, none in one and one-third inning. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (Vitt.) Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Ruth, 5; by Foster, 1. Passed ball—Carrigan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

Athlete Platt Adams Injured.

Platt Adams, the best all-around amateur jumper in the world, will be out of competition for about six months as the result of a pulled tendon in the left leg, which he received while playing baseball in Newark on Saturday. The injury to the Newark athlete will prevent him from competing in some of the biggest athletic events of the Winter season. The loss of Adams is only one of the serious blows the Mercury Foot athletic contingent has received this year. First it was Homer Baker, then international half-mile champion, who was incapacitated through a motor cycle accident. Baker is still in such bad condition that it is difficult for him to walk, although this accident occurred several months ago. Then Kenneth Curtis, the pole vault champion, was laid up with an injured foot, and though he tried to get in shape for the national championships in San Francisco he is still on the hospital list.

Moulton Seeks Trainer's Position.

Dan Moulton, one of the most noted professional sprinters of bygone days and until a few months ago connected with Leland Stanford University of California, has applied to the College of the City of New York for the position of trainer. Moulton severed his connection with Leland Stanford to take charge of the athletic field of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and in his absence his place was filled. The veteran trainer was in charge of athletics in the California institution when George Horine made his world's high jump record of 6 feet 6¾ inches. He also recorded some of the credit for the success of Edward Beeson of the Olympic Club, who is holder of the world's high-jumping record of 6 feet 7⅞ inches.

It is doubtful if Moulton's application will be received favorably by City College, for while the local institution now has one of the finest athletic fields in the East in the Lewisohn Stadium, it has no money for track and field sports.

Marty Cross Knocks Out Lorenz.

Some interesting boxing was witnessed in the two ten-round bouts last night at the Olympic Athelic Club of Harlem, one of which ended in a knockout. This was the main bout, in which the principals were Marty Cross, a brother of Leach Cross, and Battling Lorenz, a welterweight of Boston. The latter was hopelessly outclassed from the beginning of the bout until near the end of the third session, when the east side welterweight sent over a right cross to the jaw, and ended the contest.

Willie Astey of the west side was entitled to the honors over George Mass, a former amateur bantamweight champion, in the other ten-round contest. This was a fairly even bout until the eighth session, with both boxers alternately assuming the aggressive, and each accomplishing about an equal amount of effective boxing. In the ninth and tenth rounds, however, the west sider spurted, and this work earned him the honors by a shade. Mass was cut over his right eye.

Farrell Signs with Giants.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 20.—Taylor ("Chick") Farrell, an outfielder who led the New England League this season with a batting average of .345, today signed a two-year contract to play with the New York Giants.

COMISKEY BASEBALL GENIUS

Old Roman Excels in Every Branch of Game Except as a Player.

Baseball enthusiasts of the "good old days" type look upon Adrian C. Anson, manager and Captain of the famous old Chicago White Stockings, as the greatest manager of bygone days. He was by far the most spectacular figure of his time, a wonderful player, an inspiring leader, a man who had the advancement and integrity of baseball at heart. Yet to say that, because he was a great ball player and captained one of the most remarkable teams in history, he was the superior of any other leader of his time is snap judgment, according to J. C. Kofed of Philadelphia, who regards Charles A. Comiskey, the "Old Roman" and present owner of the Chicago American League team, the peer of the old-time leaders.

In defending the right of Comiskey to the honors invariably ascribed to Anson, Kofed has the following to say:

"When the National League was formed and the late A. G. Spalding induced Anson to leave the Philadelphia Athletics and manage the Chicago White Stockings a powerful team had already been secured for Chicago. Spalding, White, Barnes and McVey, Boston's Big Four, and Glen Hines, Peters, and others were in the Windy City. When Anson took the lead the team was ready for him.

"The game then was in its formative stage, and such players as these needed little direction on actual plays. In fact, Anson was excluded from the 'signal plays' of the Stockings' great infield. Burns, Pfeffer and Williamson executing them without the aid of their leader.

"Those giants overwhelmed their opponents by their massive frames and great reputations even before the contests began. During one season they actually played in full dress suits, stiff white shirts and all, which may give an idea of how contemptuously they regarded their opponents.

"As a player Anson had few peers. As a man, too, there are few who can meet the standard he has set for himself. But as a manager? Without even considering his failure in New York under the Freedman régime, it is hard to see where he can be adjudged the best major league pilot of his day. When his great players could no longer accomplish miracles on the field, Anson was involved in the general ruin. From '92 to '97 the Chicagoans were never in the running. Aggressively Anson was a wonder, constructively a failure.

"The real Nestor of baseball was Harry Wright, a man to whom the game owes more than it ever can pay. It was Wright who organized the first professional team in the Red Stockings of Cincinnati. He was the first man to win six major league championships aside from the two national titles he won with his Red Stockings. In matter of championships won, Anson and Wright stand alone among the managers of the past. Compare them with Frank Selee as a team makers and their lustre is considerably dimmed. Selee built championship squads in Boston, and then he went to Chicago, where he gathered the men with whom Frank Chance won so much glory. Yet Selee, to my mind, was not as great a leader as either Anson or Wright.

"When Chance took over the Yankees he had no Evers, Tinkers, Klings, or Browns. So the team stayed in the cellar where it had been before the lusky Californian came to the metropolis. In the Cubs' days under Comiskey, Chance would have had no equal, but, as a builder of teams he lacked the penetration and clairvoyant power that some managers possess.

"As a business man Jim Mutrie of the old Giants, was without a peer in baseball annals. As a manager Mutrie was fairly successful, winning two pennants during his nine years stay in New York.

"During 1892 and 1893 the Baltimore Orioles were the joke of the National League. The following season, with one of the greatest teams the game has ever known, they forged ahead and then captured three consecutive pennants. Ned Hanlon was the manager, and with such brainy men as McGraw, Keeler, Jennings, Robinson, Keeler, and the rest to execute his orders and utilize their own wonderful baseball brains, he was successful. When he lost these men, like Anson, he failed to bring together another band with serious pennant intentions.

"You may notice that the name of one of the greatest men baseball has ever seen or may hope to see has not been mentioned. In his day a wonderful player, a manager of the first water, one of the biggest hearted, cleanest Americans in the land—Charles Comiskey typifies to my mind the ideal manager of the period. He was one of the constructive geniuses of baseball. When he first covered first base in the big league it was the custom of the guardian of the station never to field his position as it is fielded today. It was his duty merely to take throws. Comiskey revolutionized that. He taught his contemporaries to range over toward second, so increasing the efficiency of the infield. The 'Comiskey Run,' as it was called, was another of Comiskey's inventions—as were a score of tricks now utilized in ball games every day.

"Comiskey was, perhaps, the greatest field leader of his time. He had the knack of 'getting the last ounce' from his men, and they respected him and fought for him as they would have fought for no other man under the sun. He was Anson's equal as a player, Selee's as a builder of teams, Mutrie's as a business man. In no single line was any pilot of the past, from Hicks Hayhurst to Frank Chance, his superior.

"Comiskey built up the St. Louis Browns into the champions of the American Association during 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, winning the world's championship from Anson's White Stockings in the second year. Individually the Browns were not the brilliant stars that Anson's men were, but Comiskey's wonderful leadership and spirit brought victory when defeat was looming with ominous darkness above them.

"The greatest of his time?

"Wright, Anson, Selee, McAleer, Hanlon, Chance, all the great managers of the past, have adherents among old-time fans. They were excellent handers of men, those pilots who have made baseball history. But where in that grand galaxy of talent can one find a man so determined yet gentle, so daring yet not foolhardy, so brilliant, brave, and witty as Charles Albert Comiskey—the best loved man in the game?

"Leaders of his type appear but once in a score of years. It is not that the man in the bleachers three decades ago admired Anson less, but he loved Comiskey more. And so we all love and admire the great pilot the past has seen, Charley Comiskey."

Three Recruits for Giants.

The Giants have signed three more recruits and will give the youngsters a chance to show their skill before the season is over. Manager McGraw has signed Pitcher Fred Herbert of Toronto, the twirler who was to go to the Giants in the proposed Marquard deal, which fell through. Ben Dyer, the infielder who trained at Marlin with the Giants a few seasons ago, has been recalled from the St. Paul Club of the American Association. McGraw has also signed Catcher Bradley Kocher of the Toronto Club.

Pirates Draft a Texas Outfielder.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club announced today that Outfielder Eugene Madden of the Galveston (Texas League) Club had been obtained by the Pirates in the draft at Cincinnati last week.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 2; Atlanta, 1.

Other games postponed; rain.

Yamada Again Defeats Coleman.

Koji Yamada administered another defeat to Hal A. Coleman, national amateur Class B title holder, in an exhibition match at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night, by the score of 250 to 225. The contest required 26 innings, and, although Yamada maintained a lead throughout, it was interesting. Coleman played a consistent game, but was unable to offset the big runs made by the Japanese. Yamada's highest run was 68, and he had an average of 9 16-26. Coleman made a high run of 32, with an average of 9 2-25.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

WAGNER'S LONE RUN DEFEATS BROOKLYN

His Double, Followed by Another by Baird, Shuts Out the Dodgers, 1 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—There may still be those who labor under the impression that Honus Wagner, after twenty years of baseball, is not such a powerful factor in the game as was once the case, but you couldn't prove it by any member of the Brooklyn team. He scored one tally against the Dodgers this afternoon, and that was enough to give victory to the Pirates by a count of 1 to 0.

For the opening game of the series Robbie sent Ed Pfeffer to the mound, as Ed has been a more consistent winner for the Brooklynites than any other of the pitchers. Opposed to him was Bob Harmon, and the game was a pitchers' battle. Pfeffer was hit hard at times, but he managed to hold the Pirates safe until the seventh inning. It was then that Hans Wagner got his only hit of the game, and it was the foundation for Pittsburgh's run. There had been long hits before—a double by Johnston and a triple by Viox—but in each instance the Brooklynite had been able to escape from the difficulty without damage to the score board. This time it was different. Wagner crashed his bat against one of Pfeffer's slants and sent it out to left field for a pair of bases. Hans raced down to third when Viox went out at first, and then Baird brought gloom to the Brooklyn camp by smashing a double to right field, and Honus came to the plate with the winning run. There you have the combination that beat Brooklyn.

While Pfeffer was being soundly thumped, Bob Harmon was imbued with some of the cunning of his team mate Mamaux. He wasn't unhittable, but it was almost the as far as Brooklyn was concerned. Just three men, O'Mara, Wheat, and McCarty, bumped the ball safely, and there was only one of the Dodgers who went as far around the circuit as second base. This was Smyth, who took the place of Wheat after the first inning. He was fortunate enough to get one of the two passes that Harmon presented, and stole second. The journey ended there. Strangely, not one of the men who singled went beyond first base. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	0	1	3	0	O'M'ra, ss	4	0	1	3	3
J'ston, 1b	4	0	1	12	0	D'bert, 1b	3

FOOTBALL PRACTICE AT COLLEGES

FOOTBALL PROBLEMS OF ARMY AND NAVY

The Situation at West Point Seems Easier Than the One at Annapolis.

Army and Navy enter upon the 1915 football season with vastly different problems to solve, meeting, in the course of their preparation for the annual battle, this time in New York, different sets of opponents. Two elevens harder to judge than these on the eve of the final game could hardly be found in the East. They meet in common no standard eleven, and as both have but the one goal in view a study of the early season at West Point and Annapolis hardly gives a line on either in the team sense, great as the opportunities are to watch individuals and position play.

In general, however, it may be said that the Army need only attain to the standard of a year ago to maintain its forward place in the East, come victory or defeat in the final game, while the Navy must reorganize the coaching system to the end that better use may be made of some of the fine material that turns up every year at Annapolis. In the course of the last few years the Army has had a settled policy, a distinct plan of campaign, the variations being noticeable only in detail, in building into a well-grounded, sound, true type of attack and defense the special aptitudes of certain men. The Navy, on the contrary, has vacillated not a little, there having been at Annapolis apparently something of a struggle between progressive and conservative opinion. Flatly, the Navy has not kept abreast of the game.

Perhaps the blessing of unusually stalwart material has not been entirely unmixed. It has taken some time to recover from the effect of putting too much dependence in a wonderful line that counted among its members such men as Brown and Howe, and a kicker like Dalton, who might at any moment score from as far back as the forty-yard line. The rest of the Navy's play was not rounded out, and when, with Dalton gone, the Navy attempted much the same type of play built around a man who punted from close to his shoetops, it was natural that the superlatively good block-kick tactics of the Army should give the soldiers command of the game.

In the meantime the Navy depended largely upon power for the attack, an attack that was not sufficiently varied. The forward pass, like the Navy defense against it, became something of a makeshift. Both on attack and defense there must be vast improvement in this branch of the game this year, and the best evidence that there will be such improvement lies in the presence at Annapolis of Lieutenant Jonas Ingram as head coach, and Huntington R. Hardwick of Harvard as his assistant. There can hardly be a doubt that these two keen, broad-minded students of football will put on the passing game cleverly executed and in its proper place and proportion. A little greater freedom in the play of the line would also prove a help, as well as a complete readjustment of the relative positions of the backs when meeting the open type of game. After that is a matter of material and generalship in action.

The Army has a far more difficult task before it than appears on the surface. The soldiers have lost an entire backfield and a whole squad of ends. They have lost Pritchard, one of the greatest field generals the game has seen, whether under the old or the new rules, and his twin terror, Merillat, the great receiver of the forward pass, and a wonderful runner from his position. Few ends have ever got around so fast in that peculiar pinwheel play that wrought so much havoc with the Navy two years ago. An excellent line remains, pivoted on McEwan, who looks to be in even better shape than last year, but a line with little hope of reinforcement by material coming up from the plebe class.

The soldiers must develop an entire backfield, two new quarter backs, and half a dozen ends, and this is the problem with which Lieutenant Charles D. Daly and his aids are wrestling just now. There will be, of course, a thorough trial of Neyland, last year's companion to Merillat, with Oliphant also working in the quarter back position. Neyland is an athlete of the all-around type. He has developed co-ordination of hand, foot and eye, not alone on football, but by baseball—his remarkable record as a pitcher last year is still fresh in every one's memory—and by boxing. He is fast and he is tall—tall enough to continue that little habit of Pritchard's of looking over the opposing line that so disconcerted the sailors at Philadelphia. He is long of arm, having a fine sweep with the forward pass, and there is in him the making of one of those rare types, the fast and heavy quarter back. He is weighing at present 170 pounds net. Of course he is by no means a fixture, but to the outsider he looks to be rich in promise.

Oliphant had too much to forget last year to make a really fine player in a single season at West Point. Certain mannerisms that were not drawbacks in the type of game played in the part of the country from which he came proved too risky in the East. He is about due for a good season this year, because he is a hard and earnest worker, and has had a year's excellent experience under one of the best coaching systems in the country. Most of the other backfield candidates look to be a little light, and there is need of more and better kicking.

Should the Army solve its problem of building up the open game once more to work smoothly with the other forms of attack, and the Navy work a regeneration in its type of play, which seems at this writing not unlikely, there should be a great battle at the Polo Grounds to conclude the season. It has been the fashion in the past to say that neither team played football in a class with the leading colleges in its final game. That fashion has been steadily going out, and it is to be noted alone that the annual clash draws the best football men in the country to the scene of battle, but that these men go away with a little broader knowledge of the game than when the first whistle blew. Out in the Middle West they are still analyzing last year's game—a perfect game from the Army side to set before any quarterback.

Rutgers to Play in New York.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 20.—Charles Reed, manager of the Rutgers football team, announced today that a game with Washington and Jefferson in New York was practically assured for Nov. 6, in addition to the games with Hamilton Fish's All Stars at the Polo Grounds, and New York University at Ohio Field.

A game has also been definitely arranged with the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College team at the Federal League Park in Newark on Oct. 30. Negotiations are under way with Colgate for a game either in New York or Newark.

Anglo-American Cricketers Win.

In the final game of the championship series of the Van Cortlandt Park Cricket League, played at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday between the Anglo-American and Yonkers teams, a close finish was the result, the former team winning by the margin of 2 runs. J. Riddett of Yonkers was high score man with 15, while doubles were added by F. Shaw and T. Baker for their respective teams, the totals were: Anglo-Americans, 37; Yonkers, 35.

Willie Beecher an Easy Victor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—At the reopening of the Knickerbocker A. C. tonight Willie Beecher of New York demonstrated his superiority over Frankie Mack of Boston in a ten-round bout. Mack showed to advantage in the opening rounds, but slowed down after receiving a few of Beecher's punches. Mack landed frequently, but his blows lacked power, and the final rounds were decidedly in favor of the New York boy, who was strong at the finish.

JAMES MORTIMER DEAD.

Well-Known Dog Judge and Superintendent Dies at Hempstead.

James Mortimer, the dean of dog judges and bench show Superintendents, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at his residence in Hempstead, L. I. Mr. Mortimer was in his 73d year, and for almost four decades was prominent in the kennel circles of the United States and Canada. Mr. Mortimer was in failing health at the last show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America at Mineola in June. Two weeks ago Mr. Mortimer went to Toronto, Canada, to act as one of the judges at the annual bench show in connection with the Canadian Industrial Exposition. He became ill and was unable to fulfill the appointment.

Mr. Mortimer was born in Credeton, Devon, England, and came to America forty years ago. Like all his countrymen he was extremely fond of pointers, and when he arrived here he soon sought out persons with a similar taste, and eventually became manager for the Westminster Kennel Club at Babylon, L. I., the members of which kept up a large kennel of gun dogs on the premises. It was under Mr. Mortimer's advice and management that the Westminster Kennel Club secured several excellent gun dogs. At the death of Charles Lincoln, Mr. Mortimer became Superintendent of the greatest of all kennel fixtures in America, the Westminster Kennel Club's show in New York. Year by year the show grew in its entries and quality. Mr. Mortimer never lost his interest in pointers and foxhounds. It was the "Devonshire" that was in him apparently that always cropped up. Some years ago he became fond of Sealyham terriers, since his wife was born at Fishguard and close to the old estate of the Edwardeses of Sealyham. Mrs. Mortimer, two sons, and two daughters survive the deceased. The funeral services will take place at the Mortimer home, Hempstead, on Thursday, at 2:30 P. M.

It was generally expected in the kennel circles yesterday that Harry Mortimer will succeed his father as Superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Club shows.

DAY IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 20.—The Yale football squad held its first practice on the home grounds this afternoon, Frank Hinkey sending the first and second elevens through two sharp ten-minute halves. Part of the practice was held behind closed gates, and this policy will be pursued during the rest of the week, in preparation for the first game of the season with the University of Maine on Saturday. The squad now numbers sixty, and about twenty additional men are expected to report this week.

The work of Harry Legore was the feature of the play. No scoring was done by either eleven, but Legore made several long runs. He has been playing on the second eleven for the past week, but will undoubtedly be the selection for full back in the game with Maine. "Chub" Sheldon and Van Holt played at the tackle positions on the Varsity, and Mosley and Allen, the two freshman ends of last year, were on the wings. Kent, formerly of St. Mark's, and Kositsky were the guards, and Way, the former guard, was at centre. He had been tried at this position on the second eleven for two days. Lowry, a novice, was quarter back. Captain Wilson and Mal Scovil were the half backs, and Gunnesy full back. The veterans, Legore and Jim Sheldon, played full back and guard, respectively, on the second team. The men are practicing for the present on the old football gridiron.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—Harvard's football team got its first taste of the real game this afternoon, the Varsity scrimmaging against the second for more than an hour, the coaches trying out practically all of their first-string men. Except for the absence of Watson and Gilman the first team as it started play represented Harvard's best strength, Quarter back Merrill, who was overcome by the heat last week, while Gilman, the 1913 tackle, is taking no chances with a bad ankle. Wallace's eligibility not being decided, the coaches used Wiglin of last year's freshmen eleven at centre. He will probably play the position in Saturday's game. Bigelow and Farsh were the tackles, Cowan and Cannon guards, and C. Coolidge and Soucy the ends. Willcox was at quarter, having for his backs Mahan, Ming and McKinlock, all of whom have played two years. The Varsity held the ball all the time, playing straight football and making several touchdowns against a very well-organized scrub team. L. Curtis, a substitute end last year; Hardy and Reynolds, freshmen, Lesner, a tackle, arrived at Cambridge today.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Cornell football men were put through a hard scrimmage this afternoon, the first and second and third and fourth teams alternating in taking the field. For most of the time play was started on the Cornell 40-yard line. The line-up of the 'Varsity began to take form today. Shelton, Eckley, and Ryerson were tried at ends, Jameson, last year's substitute, and Gillies, a freshman from last year's freshman eleven, were the tackles. Anderson, last year's regular, and Snyder, a former substitute were placed at guard and Brown, centre. Hamilton, last year's regular, played that position on the 'Varsity today. Barrett was at quarter back and Collins at left half back. Shiverick, a likely looking recruit from freshman team, was at right half, and Mueller, a substitute of last year's team, was at full back.

A squad of about forty men reported to Tom Reilley, coach of the New York University football team yesterday. The candidates had a varied practice that started with scheeling the ball and work in the tackling dummy, and ended with a light scrimmage practice in breaking through a defensive line. Sulzer, a 250-pound candidate from Hartford, and Morris, formerly of Brown Preparatory, are now candidates for line positions. Williams, who played tackle on the Cushing Academy eleven, also reported. Among the other men who joined the squad were Loeflelhous, from Stuyvesant High School; Lyons, a tackle from Orange High School, and Freer, a half back from the High School of Commerce. There will be an abundance of material for the back field positions.

All fears that Alex Yule, the Fordham full back, would not return to the Bronx university this year were dispelled when the Maroon veteran reported yesterday. Yule was Fordham's biggest point scorer a year ago. Tom Cordier, last year's left end, has made his first appearance yesterday. The practice was the hardest of the season, and included the first scrimmage. No attempt was made to choose a Varsity, but regulars appearing on both sides. The back field spent part of the time practicing kicking and forward passing.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 20.—Additional candidates for the football team at the Naval Academy arrived today. Eight of them were placed on the first squad, including Schlabauer, a former enlisted man, who will try for guard. The arrivals included Miles and Ward of last year. The full squad is expected by Wednesday. Coach Ingraham was assisted by Hanwick, the former Harvard player, who will be here the entire season; Logan, who played quarter back on the Crimson last year; Hollenback of Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Smith, a former academy player.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 20.—The Carlisle Indian football players came out of Saturday's game against Albright College in good physical condition notwithstanding the extreme hot weather. This afternoon Coach Kelly sent the squad to work to some extent. After a short signal drill the 'Varsity scrimmaged for thirty minutes against the reserve eleven.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 20.—The process of elimination was begun today by Resident Coach Keady with his squad of Lehigh football men, and some of the veterans will have to work hard to retain their positions. Stegelow, a former Minnesota University player, and Nutter, a Boston man, were the 'Varsity ends today. Robinson, at centre, was another new man. Crawford took Halsted's place at half back, the latter being on crutches with a sprained ankle. Particularly good work was done at half back by Boland, Tomlinson, and Hazletine.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 20.—Another Exeter man is a candidate for the Lafayette football team. Clouch, the former quarter back of the New England team, reported at the practice on March Field this afternoon and played in the backfield. Coach Crowell gave the squad the first scrimmage of the season, which lasted twenty minutes.

Begins His Hundredth Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 20.—Passaic's oldest resident, Benjamin Franklin Fell, of 42 Ascension Street, celebrated the beginning of his 100th year today by taking his usual daily walk. Mr. Fell was born Sept. 20, 1816, in London, England.

Mr. Fell attributes his long life to the fact that he never drinks liquor and that he never smokes. He eats heartily and sleeps well.

Anthony Comstock Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 20.—The condition of Anthony Comstock, the vice crusader, who has been ill at his home here for the last week from intermittent fever, was declared by Dr. John Burling, the attending physician, to be much improved today. A blood test was made yesterday, and this morning it was declared that "Mr. Comstock is considerably improved."

ASTOR CUP RACE DRAWS BIG ENTRY

Twenty-eight Nominations for Sheepshead Bay Event—Nine Foreign Cars Will Compete.

It was announced yesterday that twenty-eight entries had been received for the 350-mile Astor Cup race which will be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Oct. 2. This total may be increased, as all nominations mailed yesterday and bearing a postmark of not later than midnight will be accepted. Of the cars entered nine are of foreign make.

The list of drivers includes all of those best known in the auto racing world. Every winner of a classic event this year will compete for the Astor Cup and the $50,000 in money prizes. Among the contestants will be Harry S. Harkness, President of the Speedway corporation, who will re-enter the racing game as pilot of one of the Delage cars. He is the son of the late L. V. Harkness, and ranks as one of the best amateur drivers in the country. In 1905 he made a new record between Boston and New York, and also established new figures for the climb up Mount Washington.

Under the conditions of the race the candidates must enter the elimination trials which will be held at the Speedway Friday and Saturday. It is required that to be eligible to enter the actual race for the trophy a car must maintain an average of eighty-five miles an hour for a two-mile trip around the course. The positions in the races will be determined on the basis of these elimination trials, the one making the fastest lap getting the pole in the first row. It is believed that every one of the cars will qualify at the high speed demanded.

Ralph de Palma, who has won many of the classic events, will drive the same Mercedes with which he won the last 500-mile race at Indianapolis. Dario Resta, winner of the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize races, will drive the Peugeot in which he made the ten-mile record average of 108.03 miles an hour on the Speedway last Saturday, and with which he won the 100 and 500 mile races at Chicago. Bob Burnham will also drive a Peugeot, as will Ralph Mulford, John Aiken, and Howard Wilcox.

Barney Oldfield will be at the wheel of a Delage. There are four Stutz cars entered. Among the drivers of these will be Gil Anderson and Earl Cooper, who have won a number of victories this Summer. Eddie Rickenbacker will drive the same Maxwell which carried him to victory in the Providence and Sioux City races and which led all of the American cars at Indianapolis. Another American team of which great expectations are entertained are Eddie Pullen and Glover Ruckstell, who will drive Mercers.

The drivers and the cars in which they will compete are:

Ralph De Palma, Mercedes; Barney Oldfield, Delage; Harry S. Harkness, Delage; Earl Cooper, Stutz; Gil Anderson, Stutz; driver not named, Stutz; driver not named, Stutz; Dario Resta, Peugeot; Bob Burnham, Peugeot; Ralph Mulford, Peugeot; John Aitken, Peugeot; Howard Wilcox, Peugeot; Bob Moore, Sunbeam; Eddie Pullen, Mercer; Glover Ruckstell, Mercer; Eddie Rickenbacker, Maxwell; driver not named, Maxwell; Jean Porporato, F. R. P.; driver not named, F. R. P.; Louis Chevrolet, car not named; Eddie O'Donnell, Duesenberg; Pete Henning, Duesenberg; driver not named, Duesenberg; Irma Vail, Mulford Special; Tom Alley, Ogren; Ora Haibe, Sebring; Grover Bergdoll, Erwin Special; driver not named, Erwin Special.

RUGBY AND OUR GAME.

Nevada Coach Compares Main Essentials of the Two Sports.

J. R. Glasscock, coach of the University of Nevada football team, commenting on the American game after the university authorities decided to abandon Rugby for the home brand, said:

"The question of American football versus Rugby is a very vital and interesting subject. Were I able to discuss the absolute merits of both games pro and con, it would indeed comprise a volume of no small dimensions. The average American youth demands for his recreation a game that introduces all the principles of strength, courage, and skill. American football embodies these three principles to a nicety.

"Like Rugby, the present American game does not need weight as an essential to a perfect fighting machine. The boy who thinks quickly, acts upon his own impulse in all emergencies, is worth ten times his weight as mere weight goes.

"In Rugby possession of the ball meant very little, the ball changed hands constantly and the ground gain was usually on long runs, kicks to touch, or high centres or dribbling rushes.

"It is not the long runs that count in the American game, but the consistent gaining of three or four yards through the enemy's weak places, and to do this we must have the ability to concentrate and mobilize rapidly at points where the attack is least expected. In Rugby the forces were too scattered to do this effectively.

"Waterloo may or may not have been won on the Rugby fields of Eton or Harrow. I have some doubt as to the outcome of that famous battle if it hadn't been for Bluecher and mass formation, thrown in at the right time. The tactics used by the German militarists of today in the Russian campaign, that of massing the greatest amount of troops at the right time, and the right spot, are similar to those used in American football, and it has been found repeatedly that this force when applied correctly will plow through any loose formation, whether the finale be Petrograd or between our opponent's goal posts."

Rice Leads Newspaper Golfers.

Newspaper golfers teed up yesterday for their second annual championship of New York City on the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club at Hartsdale, N. Y. Grantland Rice led the field at the end of the first thirty-six holes with a total score of 155, twelve strokes less than last year's champion, William W. Harris. Rice's big lead was the result of his fine 72 on the afternoon round.

Conditions governing the championship provide for the entire field to play eighteen holes on the first day and the best sixteen to play an additional eighteen holes the same afternoon. Next Monday at Scarsdale the best eight will play thirty-six holes, medal play, the title going to the player who makes the best total score for seventy-two holes.

Coincident with the two rounds were two medal handicaps. In the morning Alfred P. Roth, with 88, 15—75, tied with Charles Leonard Fletcher, with 86, 11—75. Later in the day Rice won the handicap with 72, 5—67. The scores:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.

	1st R.	2d R.	Total.
H. Grantland Rice	82	72	155
William W. Harris	84	87	171
Charles L. Fletcher	86	86	172
E. H. Eaton	89	87	174
Charles M. H. Atherton	86	89	175
Frederick K. Flaugh	94	82	176
Alfred P. Roth	88	90	178
A. C. Murray	91	91	1-2
Harry B. Martin	95	88	183
Harry A. Haines	95	89	184
Albert Hedley	93	93	186
Harry D. Cashman	93	94	187
Archie J. Gifford	100	90	190
C. H. Wright	98	98	196
John G. Logan	102	104	206
W. W. Burge	109	99	208
Charles F. Laux	110	107	217
F. W. Hall	120	101	221
George F. Ralston	113	112	225
Robert McLaughlin	125	109	234

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The storm reported during the last several days in the Gulf of Mexico is apparently crossing the coast of Mexico immediately south of the Rio Grande.

Another storm of marked intensity was central Monday night over the Province of Ontario and moving toward the St. Lawrence Valley.

This disturbance has been attended by showers in the great central valleys and rains and high winds in the upper lake region.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes except west Superior.

The weather has become much cooler in the Mississippi Valley and the Plains States, while moderate temperatures continue throughout the East and South States and west of the Rocky Mountains.

There will be showers Tuesday and generally fair weather Wednesday throughout the Atlantic States except Florida. In other regions east of the Mississippi River fair weather will prevail during Tuesday and Wednesday.

Considerably cooler weather will overspread the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the interior of the Gulf States during Tuesday and Tuesday night.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong south, shifting to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and strong south, shifting to west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Showers and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and cooler.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Local showers, followed by clearing and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and cooler.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	58	63	4 P. M.	79	73
6 A. M.	58	65	6 P. M.	73	70
9 A. M.	65	68	9 P. M.	71	69
12 M.	73	77	11 P. M.	66	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; the corresponding day last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 65.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 6.15 A. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

1:40—62 Pitt St.; not given.....Slight
2:34—302 10 Av.; Mary Bedell.....None
7:50—308 E. 99 St.; Nathan Goldicker..Slight
11:40—57 Mangin St.; Eliz. Freund....Slight

P. M.

12:20—Front of 1 W. 21 St.; (taxicab) Mason-Seaman Co.....Slight
12:30—1,696 Washington Av.; L. Horowitz..$50
7:25—141 Division St.; August Appeler..Slight
9:40—509 E. 75 St.; John Schwartz....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—1st Lt. G. E. Manning, retired, is detailed on his own application as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Miami Military Inst., Germantown, Ohio.

Maj. T. Q. Donaldson, 14 Cav., is relieved as Act. Insp. General Nov. 30, and detailed for service in Inspector General's Dept., effective Dec. 1, vice Maj. A. Gray, relieved.

Lt. Col. G. O. Cress, Cav., is detailed as Act. Insp. General, Dec. 1. He will proceed to Chicago on arrival in United States for duty as Asst. Insp. of the Central Dept.

Maj. H. W. Stickle, Corps of Engrs., on his own application, retired, Jan. 11.

Capt. C. S. Wallace, S. C., from this city to Omaha, Neb., for temp. duty with Sig. Corps, general supply depot there, then to his proper station.

Resignation of 1st Lt. D. C. Seagrave, 1st F. A., accepted.

Promotions in C. A. C.: A. M. Hunter, from Lt. Col. to Col.; G. Blakely, from Major to Lt. Col., and J. B. Douglas, from Capt. to Major, all dated from Aug. 25. Col. Hunter and Lt. Col. Blakely will remain at their stations, and on their present duties. Maj. Douglas, now awaiting orders in Honolulu, will report to comdg. officer, C. D., of Oahu for duty.

Following are assigned to regiment indicated: Inf.—Col. F. H. French, to 21st, Oct. 1; 1st Lt. V. W. Boller, to 11th, F. A.—1st Lts. W. C. Potter, 1st, to 6th, Oct. 2, and H. S. Wagner, 1st, to 5th, Oct. 2.

Following M. C. officers are designated to conduct correspondence courses for medical officers of the organized militia in the States specified: Majors C. R. Reynolds, Territory of Hawaii, vice Lt. Col. F. P. Reynolds, relieved, and J. B. Clayton, States of Texas and Oklahoma, vice Maj. C. R. Reynolds, relieved; Captains C. E. Huggins, States of Kansas and Nebraska, vice Major C. C. Billingslea, relieved; L. S. Hughes, States of Colorado and Utah, vice Capt. J. B. H. Waring, relieved, and Capt. C. C. McCornack, States of Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, vice 1st Lt. A. W. Schoenleber, relieved.

Col. O. Bundy, 16th Inf., is detailed for service in the Adjt. General's Dept. Oct. 2. Upon expiration of present leave he will proceed to Ft. San Houston, Texas, for duty as Adjt. of Southern Dept., relieving Lt. Col. L. W. Oliver, Adjt. General, who will report to Comdg. General, Southern Dept., for duty as asst. to the Adjt. Lt. Col. Heard will remain on duty as Adjt. of the Cav. Divn., Lt. Col. Lee, Adjt. Gen., upon the demobilization of the 2d Divn., will repair to this city and report to the Adjt. General for duty in his office.

Major W. T. Bennett, Adjt. Gen., is relieved from duty in office of the Adjt. General, effective on arrival of Lt. Col. G. W. Read, Adjt. Gen., and is assigned to duty as Adjt. of Brig. He will proceed to Omaha, Neb., after any leave granted and take station in that city.

Leaves: Capt. G. B. Comly, 7th Cav., 2 months; Maj. L. C. Scherer, 8th Cav., 20 days; Maj. W. C. Bennett, Adjt. Gen., 2 months and 10 days; Maj. J. M. Heavy, Inf., 2 months; Capt. F. W. Benley, 12th Inf., 6 months.

Navy.

Lt. Comdr. M. H. Simons, recvg. ship at San Fran., to command the Milwaukee.

Lts. E. C. Oak, the San Diego, to temp. duty, Mare Island Yard; A. C. Kail, from command of the Milwaukee to charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Seattle, Wash.; and C. A. Jones, the New York to the North Dakota.

Lts. (Jr. Grade) B. O. Wills, the Maryland, to command the Lawrence; J. W. Oliver, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard to the Paducah; G. Hulings, the C-4 to command the Severn; R. W. Holt, the Milwaukee to the Cheyenne; and J. A. Fletcher, the North Dakota to the Ohio.

Ensigns E. H. Quinlan, the Maryland to Naval Training Station, San Fran.; R. W. Carey, Jr., the San Diego, to Naval Training Station, San Fran.; O. O. Kessing, the Maryland to the Annapolis; F. G. Angers, the Annapolis to the San Diego; and W. E. Doyle, Naval Training Station, San Fran., to the Hull.

Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, the Connecticut to New York Yard.

Chief Pay Clerk C. C. Alger, Washington Yard, Nov. 1, to connection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Pay Clerk J. Thornton, resignation accepted, effective Oct. 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived — Pompey, Chauncey, Dale, and Bainbridge, at Camp Overton, P. I.; Caesar, at Norfolk yard; Ontario and Worden, at Newport; Neptune, from San Francisco, Dubuque, and New Jersey, at Hampton Roads; Culgoa, at Vera Cruz; Powhatan, at New York yard, Princeton, Nanshan, and the New Orleans, at San Francisco; Glacier, at San Diego; Paducah, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Saturn, at Dutch Harbor; Culgoa, at Tampico, and the Wilmington, at Shanghai.

Sailed—Raleigh, Mazatlan for San Blas; Nero, Mazatlan for La Paz; Hector, Norfolk for Guantanamo; Marietta, Port au Prince for Sanchez; Brooklyn, Philadelphia, to sea; Paul Jones, Ferry, Preble, and Whipple, Bremerton for San Francisco; Chester, Alexandretta for Beirut; Yorktown, Corinto for Balboa; Jupiter, Key West for Hampton Roads; Eagle, Port au Prince for Jeremie, and the Osceola, Cape Haitien for Gonaives.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CARLEY, MARY E., (March 25;) net estate, $16,267. Widred A. Carley, brother, receives $9,033; Emma A. Halsey, sister, $2,581; residue to three nephews and two nieces. Bank, $8,214; personalty, $389, and mortgages, $12,102.

GREGOR, JOSEPH, (Dec. 23, 1914;) net estate, $4,183. Widow the beneficiary. Bank, $2,226; personalty, $75; stocks and bonds, $2,579.

HOUSTON, EDWARD, (March 20;) net estate, $6,940. Mary Josephine, widow, and the three children are beneficiaries. Assets, equity of $7,000 in 134 Seventh Avenue and bank, $613.

MILLER, CHARLES A., (Aug. 2, 1912;) net estate, $75,809. Emma Gett and Albert and Augustus Schultz, cousins, are the beneficiaries, and bring $25,000. Bank, $6,437; personalty and claims, $2,815; interest in firm of Miller & Brewer, dealers in nails, anchors, &c., $57,496; interest in the estate of Mary Miller, $13,836.

REGENSBURG, EDWARD, (June 18, 1910;) net estate, $204,110. Mary Regensburg, widow, receives the personalty, jewelry and household effects, valued at $5,011, and a life estate in $186,926; Carrie Jacoby and Amalia Regensburg, nieces, a life interest in $5,000 each; Florence Jacoby, grandniece, $500, and ten charitable institutions each receive $100. Realty, 121 Lenox Ave., $58,000, and equity of $10,635 in 347 West 88th St.; bank, $2,988; personalty, $5,014; insurance, $30,000; claim against E. Regensburg & Sons, $7,884; 28 shs. of the Bryant Park Bank, $3,875, and 240 shs. in E. Regensburg & Sons, $23,840.

STURGES, OSCAR W., (May 11, 1911;) net estate, $1,630. Annie E. Sturges, widow, receives the bulk of the estate. Assets, realty, $1,916; personalty, $42.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesdays, Sept. 22 and 29; general motions on Sept. 23 and 30; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10.30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Standard Computing Scales Co<Farrell.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion.

Robinson<Vanoscope.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar at 10 A. M.

Cheatham El S & D Co<B'R T.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—Litigated motions.

Zipfel<Zepfel.
Re CNY, (Fordham Rd.)
Klemann<Hofstatter.
Fruchbom<Gucken-heimer.
Hillhouse<MacConnell.
Cunningham<Ulster & Del R'R.
Collins<Rexton Rty Co
Guar Tr Co<Taber.
Rice<Star Co.
Relch<Relch.
Mun Lleas<Burton.
Stiefel<Morris.
Belley<Hyman.
Brit-Am Tobacco Co<US Fid & Guar Co.
Heifershausen<Marx.
Davis<Davis.
Henry<Tully.
Freedman<Martin.
Koss<Yagada.
Waxman<Shapiro.
Donaher<Kenny.
Goldstein<B & S Rty.
Friedman Con Co<Dalley.
Clark<Ryttenberg.
Albany Sav Bk<Cushman Rsty Corp, (2.)
Medwin<B & S Rty.
Stiess<Early.
Rabe<Baldwin.
Johnson<Amburgen Hydraulic Con Co.
North River Sav Bk<Pawel, (2.)
Germino<Thurnauer.
Ventura<Zuelch.
Re Pontano.
Rabinowitz<Rabinow'z

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Estates of:

Louis Young.
Riste Weser.
James Simpson.
Philip Perlman.
Daniel Rosendorf.
James McBride.
John Schnugg.
Servando O. y Rodriguez.
Lillian Lunn, &c.
Walter MacIntosh.
S. Brenner, infant.
John F. Birdie, inf.
W. Myerowich, inf.
Carrie Wasserburg, inf.
Minnie Myerowich, infant.
Margaret L. Monroe.
Julius L. Rosenberg.
James Lawrence.
Lillian N. Young.
Saran Corbett.
Frank Lombardo.
Helen Warren.
Frank B. Tesson.
Annie Kurchensky.
Isaac Copen.
Jennie Orr.
Jonas Levy.
Thomas Rutter.
Eugene Callas.
Emil Bernhard.
F. R. Schmitz.
Florlano Tolcolarone.
David J. Benolel.
Jennie Klatsky.
H. H. Stephens.
Caroline B. Le Row.
Nicolo Ranza.
Abigail Sullivan, &c.
Anna Nielsen.
Karl Gehm.
L. Chidester, &c.
Peter Wolff.
Mary V. McCusker.
Anna M. Newton.
Fanny M. Dorsey.
Hazel Levy, infant.
Julius Horwitz.
C. Weldon.
Lillian Young, (2.)
Harriet Quimby.
Alice V. Ford.
S. O. y Rodriguez.
G. W. Silberhorn.
J. H. Loewenstein.
James Carson.
Kate Sullivan, &c.
William H. Clark.
Sarah W. Kathan.
F. W. Townsend.
Margaret Connor.
Joseph Blumberg.
Marea W. Bellman.
John Leonard.
Ignatz Kraus.
Alice D. W. Chauncey.
Marian M. Faversham.
Agnes P. Diamond.
Sarah Hardy.
Patrick Flynn.
John Crowley.
Antoinette B. De Witt.
Fannie M. Lothrop.
Alfred W. Kubler.
Mary A. Murray.
Martha Schwarz.
Jose Aymar.
William S. Pyle.
Mary C. Worrall.

Hooper<Bowman.
CNY<Reilly's Sons Co.
Esrick<Rothschild.
Conger<Conger.
Kingsland<Irving Arms R E Corp.
Goldberg<I R T, (2.)
Johnson<Johnson.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Safier<Safier.
Cohn<Cohn.
Nordlinger<Kamenetsky.
Re Whittemore.
Cent Dairy<Therman.
Luria<Luria.
Fish<Iselin.
Hilden<C. RI & P RR
Kurtz<Lasarovitz.
City R E Co<Erice (3)
Goldsmith<Janney.
Domestic<For Miss Soc'y<Stickney.
Salzman<Salzman.
August<Lefevre.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cohen.
Quartwitch<Goldstein.
Dittrich<Ashley.
Reiman<Prospect Hts Hospital.
Mut Life<Parke.
Shenkel<Doscher.
Re Levy, (Cohen.)
Re Radio Bay Light Co, (Wilkins.)
Re Laberbera.
McSherry<McSherry.
Conger<Conger.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Mallon.

Andrew Devine.
Jane Honeyman.
Ernest Calvert.
William Orth.
Hamilton E. Towle.
Louis Lewin.
Moreau Delano.
B. C. De Wachter, &c.
Elizabeth Richardson.
Catherine McLaughlin.
Ellen Driscoll.
Oscar E. Schmidt.
Margaret M. Slattery.
Simon Lavanburg.
Margaret Lerninan
Matilda Culver.
Caroline E. Tuppack.
Emilie Strompler, &c.
Charles Smith.
Frederic Baker.
Timothy Dwyer.
Lewis Einstahn.
Gondolfo Defina.
F. W. Saltzsieder, &c.
G. Garbarino.
Alice Philpot.
Zacharias Bendheim.
Charles F. Petry.
Thomas Rutter.
Bella Hanus.
Aaron Strasburger.
Strasburger infants.
Mary A. Secor.
Jennie Chambers.
Cecilia Poznanski.
Adam Marquart.
Arthur S. Levy.
D. Blenderman.
Fritz L. Schmidt.
Mary E. Chandler.
Catherine Reilly.
Michael Kelleher.
Henry Tandlich.
Eva Bauer.
Dorothy M. Rohrig.
Marie

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SOIREE AND CHANGEABLE TAFFETA WANTED IN PASTEL SHADES ONLY. ANY QUANTITIES; WILL PAY CASH. GOLDBERG & ROSENBLATT, 137 WEST 25TH ST.

WE will buy jobs of coats, suits, dresses, or wearing apparel of any kind; spot cash; no samples to be sent; will call; advise by mail nature of lots. J. M. Lloyd, Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OPENING store, want stylish waists, dresses. Rose, 367 Steinway Av., Astoria, L. I.

OPEN to buy quantity of Ural or Arabian cloth. 1,182 Broadway, Room 303.

JOBBER looking all week at velveteens, suits, dresses, also coats and skirts. 5th floor, 127 West 17th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall line popular-priced coats. Call after 9 A. M., Fifth Floor, 29 West 21st St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT fur-trimmed silk and velvet dresses. Call all week, 137 West 35th St., 7th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SAMPLES COATS AND SUITS. 25 WEST 26TH ST., 6TH FLOOR.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on medium-priced cloth dresses; write for appointment. N 72 Times.

CREPE AND CREPE DE CHINE underwear manufacturer closing out line; also will sell 2,000 yards Camisole laces. Room 865, 200 5th Av. Telephone 2289 Gramercy.

WE HAVE 30 pieces of P. P. L. poplins in green, brown, Copen., to close out at 87½c. 138 West 25th St., sixth floor.

JOBS IN CORDUROY AND PLUSH COATS TO CLOSE OUT. ULIN BROS., 54 WEST 3D ST.

JOB of ladies' and misses' mixture coats to close out cheap. Cohen Bros., 21 Spring.

WE HAVE crepe de chine waists, $16.50 up, for immediate delivery. Daily Waist Co., 10 West 19th St.

SMALL LOT GENUINE BEAVER for sale; reasonable; suitable for trimmings. N 78 Times.

FOR SALE.—20 pieces navy French serge, at 72½ cents; mill price, 77½. Phone Madison Square 6672.

HAVE esquimette plush to sell at $2.25 net cash. Telephone Madison Square 1392.

FUR-TRIMMED suits for immediate delivery. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

AMERICAN HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS. —Opportunity to capture Irish trade in popular-priced hosiery formerly held by Germany; Secretary Irish Commercial Travelers' Association desires agency Ireland or Dublin. Address J. V. MacConville, Secretary, 33-L, Abbey St., Dublin.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL BUY FOR CASH cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, &c.; quantity only. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St Fn. 1350.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅝@3¾ per cent for the best names
Saturday...3⅝@3¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dress Suits in Demand.

While there are many who believe that the dancing craze has had its "run" as a fad and is passing out, clothiers who specialize on the making of dress suits do not find any decrease in the sale of their goods. On the contrary, the demand for evening dress has assumed larger proportions, if reports are to be credited. The tendency in goods of this kind is in the direction of making suits for evening wear more comfortable. This has been accomplished by eliminating linings wherever possible and cutting down the weight of the fabrics used. Silks, it is believed, have been stimulated in this way.

Spring Dress Gingham Prices.

More interest was added to the local dress gingham situation yesterday when Jarvis & Prankard, selling agents for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, announced that they had reduced prices on A. F. C. dress ginghams and Amoskeag seersuckers to 8½ cents, which figure is a quarter of a cent lower than the one quoted on these goods a week ago. It was said yesterday by a member of Smith, Hogg & Co. that no further reduction in prices would be made on their fabrics, they having priced Red Seal zephyrs and York seersuckers at 8½ cents a yard on Monday last. It is understood that no reduction from the original prices named will be made by another prominent factor in this part of the cotton goods field.

War Contracts In Abeyance.

Very little in the way of progress on war contracts could be discovered yesterday in the piece goods market. There are many rumors afloat concerning large contracts for uniform cloth said to have been placed by the English and Russian Governments with the leading factor in the market, but the reports lacked confirmation. A well-posted man in the market who has secured a large amount of business of this sort estimates that fully 50 per cent. of the woolen machinery in the country is engaged at present on contract work. This estimate, he said, excludes worsted machinery and that which is devoted to making three-quarter goods.

Heavyweight Goods Scarce.

With conditions much improved in the clothing industry, several well-posted buyers believe that a scarcity of heavyweight goods will develop this Fall. The mills have been proceeding cautiously and, according to all reports in the piece goods market, there is a dearth of stock goods. The situation in dyestuffs has also made it necessary for the mills to devote their attention entirely to orders in hand, and prevented any preparations against the future. Another condition that will doubtless have its effect in bringing about a shortage of heavyweight goods, is that a very large number of mills are engaged on goods for supplying foreign armies.

Neckwear Business Brisk.

The men's neckwear manufacturers have no complaint to make concerning the volume of Fall and holiday business being done. In fact, the trade is in better shape than it has been in past seasons. One of the features that stands out in present trading is the demand for the better grades of neckwear. This is rather remarkable in view of the fact that for holiday business the cheaper merchandise is generally taken. Roman stripes and plaids, large jacquard effects, strippings, and embroidered goods are among the designs favored. The demand is also good for striped and figures. For next Spring there are indications at hand that point to a wide use of ribbon effects on the de Joinville order.

Service to be Extended.

Commenting on the wide difference in service, rendered in one case to the consumer by the retailer and on the other by the wholesaler to the retailer, a prominent manufacturer said yesterday that the time is soon coming when the service idea will spread into the manufacturing and wholesaling business. "The retail stores," said he, "have found the great advantage of selling service as well as merchandise. All things are very nearly equal nowadays as far as buying opportunities are concerned in the retail field. Where one store surpasses another is not so much in the better bargain it is able to offer as in the way in which the customer is handled, the promptness of delivery, and the constant desire to please. The manufacturer and wholesaler must soon adopt the same methods."

Futurist Decorations Liked.

No little attention is being shown in local decorative circles in the increasing interest being taken by householders in the so-called futurist decorations. All sorts of weird colorings and patterns are said to be finding their way into wall-papers, draperies, &c., as a result of this vogue. Not to be outdone, a furniture dealer in the metropolitan district is said to be showing a futurist bedroom suite. The bed, for instance, is white enameled, with the tops of the posts in black. On the outside of the footboard, and on other conspicuous places unique designs in vivid peasant colorings are displayed. It is said, however, that none of these designs is so located as to smite the eyes of the sleeper. Opinions differ as to the vogue for black and white decorations, but they are apparently as much in favor as at any time since the use of them began.

Why Advances Cannot Be Paid.

It has always been a source of mystery to many woolen men why the clothiers will refuse to pay a small advance on the goods they use in their manufacturing. The increase may amount to 10 cents a yard, and yet the clothier will reject the cloth with the remark that the "increased price takes the cloth out of its proper schedule." If the selling agent for the mill accepts this explanation and goes no further, he is left in the dark concerning the real facts of the case. At 10 cents a yard advance, it will cost the clothier 35 cents more to make a suit of that particular kind of cloth. It might be supposed that he would pass the benefit of having a higher priced cloth in the suit along to the retailer. As a matter of fact, however, the margin upon which most clothiers operate is so small, that the advance of 35 cents would make it profitless to sell the suit at its regular price to the retailer.

Burlaps Quiet, but Higher.

Yesterday was said to be the quietest day the local burlap market has seen for nearly two weeks, but there was no apparent effect on prices. Ten-and-a-half-ounce, forty-inch goods are available around 7.70 cents, but neither they nor ten-ounce goods, which may be had for arrival in the next few weeks at 7.45 to 7.50 cents, are in liberal supply for spot or nearby shipment. Eight-ounce goods are also scarce, being held around 5.45 cents, while 7½-ounce burlaps are to be had for spot and arrival to Oct. 15 at 5.30 to 5.45 cents, the former being the spot figure. Thirty-six-inch, eight-ounce goods have sold freely of late at 5.25 cents, but are now hard to get at that price. Bullish reports from Calcutta and the resultant increase in the price of jute are held responsible for the advances on the fabrics. There is no guarantee that the prices here quoted will stand very long, for a renewal of buying must necessarily result in higher quotations.

Gray Goods Prices Advance.

A further rise in cotton yesterday and more good buying resulted in further price advances in the local gray goods market. Printcloths were in especially good demand, and more or less business was done on all the constructions listed below. It was largely for spot and near-by delivery, from all accounts, the mills and the buyers still being apart on prices for the later shipments. Sales of 39-inch 56-44s were reported during the day, for spot and near by, at 3 7-16 cents, and it was said to be difficult now to get 38½-inch 64-60s for any delivery at 4⅛ cents. Sales of 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s were also reported at prices which showed an advance of a sixteenth of a cent. A fairly good sheeting business was done and good sales of drills were reported, in which 3.95s figured at 4⅞ cents and 4.20s at 4⅝ cents. Business in finches and specialties continued good. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
39-inch, 56-44s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

BUSINESS NOTES.

The first gathering of the Women's Neckwear Salesmen of New York will be held at the Brevoort House, Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Friday night at 8 P. M. Among the guests will be Max Engel, President of the Women's Neckwear Manufacturers' Association, George Pierson of L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, and James Mackay of the Lesan Advertising Agency.

Joe A. Landaw, who for twenty years was a member of the Emporium World Millinery Company of Chicago, has severed his connection with that concern. He has taken an interest in the National Millinery Company, with offices at 200 South State Street, Chicago, and will be general manager of this concern. The National Company is now operating millinery departments in various cities, and Mr. Landaw's immediate attention will be given to the additional departments [illegible].

CHEMICAL EXHIBIT OPENS.

Display of American Dyes Attracts Greatest Interest.

What American ingenuity, enterprise, and capital are doing to rapidly build up an independent domestic dyestuff industry, adequate to meet the requirements of the textile and allied industries of this country were impressively demonstrated yesterday at the opening of the First National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace.

Of particular interest was the result of the development of the United States in the field of coal tar industries, which for years has been a valuable commercial asset of Germany. According to exposition officials, the embargo on German dyestuffs with the attending stimulation to the American industry has resulted in the output of dyes here being quadrupled within a year. At the present rate of production it was figured that within two years this country will be able to get along without the assistance of European countries. All the color manufacturers of the country had booth exhibits and these excited great interest.

The most popular individual section at the exposition was that of Thomas A. Edison, whose products, such as carbolic acid, pharmeceutical preparations and derivatives from coal tar and other products, formerly largely produced in Germany, were shown publicly for the first time.

The faculty with which synthetic rubies and sapphires are made surprised many of the women visitors. The substance from which they are made is white to begin with, but the chemical processes finally develop odd and exquisite colors, resulting in the end in the gems to be found in every jewelry store.

During the week many of the important technical societies will hold meetings in the exposition hall. The tariff question will be discussed today by Howard H. Gross of Chicago, President of the Tariff Commission League, while other addresses will be delivered under the auspices of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the New York Section of the American Electrochemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Industrial Division of the American Chemical Society, the Technical Section of the American Paper and Pulp Society, the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Sustain a Number of Protests by Importers.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained claims by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher on what was invoiced as "gum insoluble." The Collector classified the commodity as gum arabic and took duty at the rate of one-half cent per pound. The importers' claim was for free entry as a crude gum not specially provided for. Judge Brown decided that the importations in question cannot be regarded as commercial gum arabic owing to the fact that other ingredient was mixed with the gum. The Collector was reversed.

The board continued the process of clearing the files of jewelry protests filed under the Tariff act of 1909 by sustaining protests of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. The jewelry, which was of various kinds, was taxed 85 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for articles of personal adornment, whereas the protestants claimed 60 per cent. under the "jewelry" provision.

Wheeler Brothers and A. Hamburger & Sons, Los Angeles, were sustained in protests relating to the classification of towels, doilies, and covers composed of flax and cotton and ornamented by hemstitching or spoke-stitching. The goods returned the board under act of 1909 as drawn work and took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The board decided that some of the goods were properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as cotton manufactures, and the balance at rates lower than assessed.

The board took favorable action in protests by Thomas Meadows & Co. having to do with the rate of duty on Turkish towels made of cotton imported under the tariff. The Collector held that the goods were pile fabrics and took duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Cooper held that the claim for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem as towels made of cotton was more specific and should govern. the Collector being reversed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Albany Model, Inc.; B. W. Kinkelstein, cloaks, suits, furs; 15 East 26th; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; Miss N. Williams, jewelry, leather goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—D. Gebhardt & Co.; D. Gebhardt, woolens; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—S. Levin, men's boys' clothing; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; E. Freiburger, cotton goods, towelings; Brostell.

BALTIMORE—Barnheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, clothing; S. D. Sampson, cloaks, wrappers; 470 4th Av.

BEATRICE—W. Wiebe & Co.; W. Wiebe, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Grand.

BINGHAMTON—John L. Moran Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grand.

BINGHAMTON—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, ladies' coats, skirts, waists, dresses; L. Seidler, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, cloaks, suits, millinery; 148 W. 23.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss Horan, petticoats. Basement—Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing, hosiery, gloves; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Ford Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, waists, fur coats; 12 W. 31st.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. C. Ferris, domestics, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Maguire, Houston & Co.; Miss Gilligan, gloves, leather goods; Great Northern.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; E. Adelberg, mdse. mgr.; Mrs. Spear, notions, toilet goods; 133 Broadway.

BUFFALO—H. Oppenheimer, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. P. Watson, hosiery, gloves; Mr. Chalmers, representing; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. Mutter, domestics, wash goods, blankets; 18 W. 18; Prince George.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; Mr. Smith, furs; 17 E. 22d.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. G. Frost, lamps, fixtures; G. E. Debus, jewelry; A. F. Smith, cloaks, suits; 16 W. 36.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; J. Gallop, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, carpets, rugs; 18 West 35th.

CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; S. H. Kesner, notions, laces, ladies' neckwear; 1,261 B'way.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. Clarke, 18 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; B. Ryan, domestics, white goods; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—I. Klein; C. W. Popper, cloaks, suits, furs; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—S. Siegel & Bros. Co.; J. P. Hovland, pile fabrics coats; 7 W. 22.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mr. Wilson, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; J. B. Schoninger, leather goods, belts, &c.; 104 Worth St.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co., H. & Kline, linens; Miss J. Goldberg, furs; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. H. Johnson, flannels, blankets, linings, &c., (wholesale); 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. Weinberg, manufacturers valances, puffed shades; Marlborough.

CHICAGO—M. Smyth & Co.; Mr. Eckman, furn. goods; Broztel.

CHICAGO—Marks & Co.; J. J. Cohen, furn. goods; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—J. Newman, Jr.; A. R. Mayerfeld, muffs; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 256 Church.

CINCINNATI—Rike-Kumler Co.; L. Meiss, linens, ready-to-wear; 656 B'way.

CINCINNATI—The Outlet; I. Friedman, ladies' suits; 12 E. 33d.

CINCINNATI—W. McAlpin Co.; C. O. Lancaster, coats, suits, dresses; 23 East 26th; Gregorian.

CINCINNATI—G. Schorr Co.; G. Schorr, wholesale notions, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear, &c.; St. Denis.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; C. Allen, gloves; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, piece goods; 215 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, furs; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss K. Ford, suits, dresses; J. Siegel, general mdse.; 71 West 23d.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; Mrs. Moscovics, misses' coats, suits; Miss Rue, coats, skirts; 71 W. 23d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green, Joyce & Co.; P. A. Schneider, notions, ribbons; Imperial.

CORINTH, Miss.—Abe Rubel Co.; A. A. Rubel, furn. goods; 42 Leonard.

COLUMBUS—F. R. Lazarus Co.; J. F. Bannon, domestics; W. H. Knox, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS—L. Seidensticker & Bro.; W. Seidensticker, dry goods, notions, &c.; Navarre.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—E. Mosenfelder, ready to wear; Breslin.

DAYTON—Rike & Johnston Co.; D. V. Davis, domestics, wash goods; 2 Walker.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. L. Jones, jobs ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

DES MOINES—Younkers Bros.; C. Gerhardt, white, wash goods; G. T. Everett, (basement,) ready to wear; 308 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. Burrows, skirts, dresses; Broadway Central.

ELMIRA—S. F. Iszard Co.; Hy Iszard, cloaks, suits, waists; F. K. Iszard, dry goods; 315 4th Av.

DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; F. A. Patrick, domestics; 43 Leonard.

EASTON—Bunstyn & Co.; H. Bunstyn, H. A. Latham, millinery; Gregorian.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Fowler & Co.; G. R. Bright, furn. goods; Latham.

GALVESTON—R. I. Cohen Co.; R. I. Cohen, men's furnishing goods, hats, men's, boys' clothing, &c.; 855 4th Ave.; Ansonia.

GRAND RAPIDS—P. Steketee & Sons; D. C. Steketee, domestics; E. Steketee, dry goods; Collingwood.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring Dry Goods Co.; W. F. Wittenberg, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 East E. 26th.

HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. M. Worcester, notions, jewelry; 2 Walker.

HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; S. Youngman, books, toys, art goods; 17 E. 22d.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; G. E. Reardon, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 230 5th Ave.

HARTFORD—Crawford-Plummer Co.; C. R. McClellan, waists, dresses; 12 W. 31st.

LUXORE—McAuslan & Co.; J. J. Reardon, housefurn. goods; Navarre.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Wainsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; M. S. Block, ready to wear; Miss Blum, waists; Miss Jacobs, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Brothers; Miss M. L. Cabaniss, cloaks, suits, waists; 225 5th Av.

KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Brothers; Miss G. Ray, cloaks, suits, waists; 31 Union Square; 224; M. F. Geary, dry goods; Holland House.

KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; Wm. Geissler, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—John Taylor Dry Goods Co.; B. Pettibone, silks; 200 5th Av.

LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; G. C. Johnson, domestics, white goods; 432 4th Av.

LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; G. Johnson, domestics; 432 4th Av.

LAWRENCE—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; Mr. Mulcahey, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; F. D. Goldstone, laces, hosiery, gloves, notions; 58 Worth.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. McCarthy, dress goods, silks; 31 Union Square.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson & Co.; Mr. Merritt, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, neckwear; Mr. McCarthy, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. D. Lipsey, waists, dresses; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits, furs; Mrs. N. Wilson, waists; 2 Walker.

MOBERLY—F. B. Forney, clothing, &c.; New Strand.

NORFOLK—Greenwood's; M. Greenwood, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, domestics; 432 4th Av.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, representing; 432 4th Ave.; Latham.

NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. N. Pendleton, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

PALATKA—C. Carmon, read-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; Churchill.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; H. F. Ensign, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; C. H. Clark, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; Percy Wolff, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.

PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; P. Wolff, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Sq.

PHILADELPHIA—C. S. Tanguay & Co.; C. S. Tanguay, waists; 1,270 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Marks Fur Shop; E. Marks, furs; Longacre.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Strauss, jewelry, cutlery, leather goods; C. H. Churchill, carpets, rugs; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss Benner, gowns; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Wolk & Bros.; G. Wolk, furn. goods; Grand.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne & Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; J. G. Kohl, flannels, blankets; 48 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Beckton, suits; basement, 37 West 26th.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, domestics, wash goods, 432 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Gladding Dry Goods Co.; Miss C. M. Gaffney, gloves; 200 5th Ave.

PROVIDENCE—H. Lederer, dry goods; Herald Square.

PROVIDENCE — Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. G. Reid, J. Hood, domestics, linens, wash goods, linings, white goods; Miss Daly, Miss Geraghty, gloves; 2 Walker.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. G. Carmany, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; M. Kelly, prints, ginghams; 2 Walker; Albert.

ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; A. A. Johnson, upholstery goods, curtains, rugs; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens, flannels, blankets, Prince George; G. F. Merrick, millinery, McAlpin; E. G. Eggleston, notions, McAlpin; Miss K. Maloney, infants', children's wear, Gotham; 432 4th Av.

ROME, Ga.—J. Kuttner & Co.; M. M. Kuttner, domestics; 737 B'way.

SAN ANTONIO—Moke Millinery Co.; N. Sulabacher, millinery, ladies' furnishing goods; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; J. P. Gorman, silks; B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Frank & Meyer Neckwear Co.; S. M. Frank, neckwear; 1,270 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; C. J. Yates, dry goods; Miss J. Wade, negligees; 23 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—M. Freidman & Sons' Cloak Co.; H. A. Friedman, coats; 1,204 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Robinson, Strauss Co.; J. Richter, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Capital Suspender Co.; D. I. Herzt, suspenders; Latham.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Niswanger & Birkesser Co.; J. O. Niswanger, dry goods; Imperial.

SYRACUSE—E. W. Edwards & Son; J. Artley, groceries; Latham.

TOLEDO—The Moyer Co.; Mr. Isaacs, suits; 2 Madison Av.

TORONTO—R. Simpson Co., Ltd.; H. S. Bond, boots, shoes; McAlpin.

UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. J. Clement, silks, millinery, flowers, feathers; 320 5th Av.

UTICA—G. W. Reed, men's, boys' clothing, women's ready to wear; Navarre.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 West 26th; Wallick.

WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. H. Boyce, domestics; 215 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—Blum Bros.; W. Blum, furniture, &c.; Murray Hill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; M. E. Cohen, cloaks, suits; 48 W. 23d.

WINNIPEG—Christie-Brand Co., Ltd.; E. E. Wheeler, ready-to-wear; 1,195 Broadway.

WESTERLY, R. I.—F. L. Gavitt Co.; F. L. Gavitt, furniture; Navarre.

WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, domestics, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; Miss M. J. Kelley, laces, trimmings; 2 Walker.

WORCESTER—A. Bryson & Co.; A. Bryson, ready to wear; Murray Hill.

WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; A. J. Moir, laces, ribbons, trunks, toys; 432 4th Av.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Marshall, Matheson Co.; Mr. Slater, domestics, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; Miss J. Miles, muslin underwear, corsets; 75 Spring.

YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown D. G. Co.; Mr. Keller, ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

British Chief Buyers of Wool.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,000 bales. The demand was moderate and prices were steady. Russia bought the best grades of scoureds, but home traders were the chief buyers, Americans were quiet, as it is difficult to obtain licenses to export crossbreds.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 20.—Charter filed: Consolidated Oil Refining Company, $3,000,000, to refine, market, and distribute crude petroleum and all kindred products; to explore for same in any part of the United States, including Western Pennsylvania and Ohio; J. P. Nixon, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, all of Wilmington, Del.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In the City.

CHARLES KATZ, residing at 1,229 Park Avenue, formerly President of the Eastern Brewing Company of Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $115,692 and unknown liabilities for a large amount as maker and indorser of notes of the Eastern Brewing Company, and no assets.

BERNARD DORF, manufacturer of cloaks, suits, and dresses at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to Howard Babcock. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Weng & Lacuna, $915; Leon Bernstein, $75, and Janet Bernhart, $35.

SALTZMAN & LEVY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Saltzman and Max Levy, who composed the firm of Saltzman & Levy of 118 West Twenty-second Street, by these creditors: Henry L. Bunin, $236; Alexander Goldstein, $200, and Charles Cohen, $120.

GIACOBBE PRESS, INC., printer of 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Arthur Werner. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the company by these creditors: Antonio Rizzo, $250; Frank Gabriel, $275, and John Triolo, $275. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000. The business was started in 1908 and incorporated on July 23, 1913, with capital stock of $75,000 and S. A. Giacobbe as President.

LEONARD D. GOLDSTONE, manufacturer of dresses at 24 West Thirty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,021 and assets of $2,780, consisting of stock, machinery, and accounts, estimated at $2,500; claim for water damage, $224, and cash in bank, $56.

ROTH & MARBE, INCORPORATED, manufacturers of leather goods at 106 Seventh Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $29,113 and assets of $26,687, consisting of stock, $18,500; machinery, $3,138; accounts, $4,484; notes, $500, and cash in bank, $65. The stock, machinery, and fixtures have ben sold by the assignee for $5,300.

JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM, doing business as the New York Standard Boarding and Livery Stable at 427 and 429 West Thirty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to A. Emanuel Eichner.

AARON GALEF.—Judge Mayer has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Aaron Galef, manufacturer of women's hats at 647 Broadway. His liabilities were $11,324.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Fred L. Norton and West Corporation, fruit, candy, and extract wholesalers and manufacturers of Binghamton, filed petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $56,757, and assets of $55,985.

Earl R. Milford, partner of J. George Norris, hardware store, Lafargeville, filed petition with partnership debts of $10,317, and assets of $8,505.

CHICAGO, Ills.—Eugene F. McLaughlin, 737 West Madison Street, physician, in bankruptcy; liabilities, $25,287.16; assets, $390, all exempt.

John M. Paver, Jr., 2,408 Grant Street, Evanston, broker, in bankruptcy; liabilities, $69,223.83; assets, $339, all exempt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Acme Electric Garage—E. B. Stolt & Co. $204.30
Balassa, Cornelius C.—E. Fonthan 189.87
Buellesbach Construction Co., Inc.—S. Trimmer & Son, Inc. 616.46
Burwell, Edmund S.—Crown Market, Inc. 846.68
Borst, Charles A.—E. P. M. Von Genren. 3,050.82
Brenner, Philip—American Slicing Machine Co. possession of chattels and ..... 40.14 or 150.14
Certigue Mining & Dredging Co.—R. J. H. Bradley 1,990.25
Calumet Silk Mills, Oscar Hofman Corp. and Oscar Hofmann—Wormser-Morris Co., Inc. 252.59
Cantino, Ralph, and Dominick Colusonno —T. P. Kane Co. 306.66
Corsaro, Julius—Fruit Auction Co. 663.27
Commercial Cafe Co.—F. D. White 153.41
Curti, Charles, and John Morel—A. Seton et al. 166.04
Downes, Marie L.—Charles & Co. 147.51
Dorson, Henry—Stern Brothers 207.11
Daniels, Charles E.—Wheeling Corrugating Co. 187.54
General Electric Utilities Co.—Fullerton Electric Co. 115.50
Golden, Jacob—S. Teitelbaum et al. 358.36
Galligan, Bartholomew J.—E. & Z. Raalte, Inc. 206.22
Gussow, Max—Rusch & Co. 558.50
Greenblatt, Pincus—Driver-Harris Wire Co. 143.04
Gluck, Richard—G. H. Thomas 111.81
Hons, Frederic de P.—C. Worhington 4,661.18
Hechtl, Leon M.—A. L. Fitz et al. 322.27
Janpole & Werner Construction Co., Inc., and Louis Werner—H. Haner 229.20
Katlin, Irving—P. Rosofsky 128.65
Katterer, Percival C.—Pinkel Brothers 416.79
Kelly, George—N. Brody 121.09
Kalfon, Emil—Independent Light and Power Co. 104.69
King, Harry C.—Daniel P. Boehm Co., Inc. 267.76
Levin, Louis—Rusch & Co. 1,955.40
Lottimer, S. Barday—W. R. Phelps et al. 129.64
Lane, Ralph—Bross Bros. 154.40
Lucius Engineering Co.—H. Schmitt 245.38
Metrokas, Alex—C. Christ 107.62
Maresca, Henry F.—S. Raphael 191.91
Murray, Graham A.—Kittanning Sales Co., Inc. 149.03
McWaters, James—I. Fischer 113.12
Nagler, Cabinet Co., Inc.—M. Gold 124.05
Marks, Philip, Michael Berg, Jacob Newman, and Abraham Terkeltaub—R. Goldberg 147.37
Marks, Phillip, and Michael Berg—S. Miller 189.34
Newburger, Alfred—Blackford Norton and Smith 1,079.27
Odom, George—J. H. Powell 594.38
Richheimer, Henry C.—I. Wiesbader 288.81
Rosen, Morris—S. Brinn et al. 207.81
Ryan, Roderick R. and Edward H.—E. L. Sykes et al. 341.83
Smith, George F.—J. J. MacSorley 120.99
Shawmut Waxed Paper Co., Inc.—F. G. Fontana et al. 216.68
Symphony Talking Machine Co.—S. Spector et al. 209.23
Shannon, Richard B.—Hitchings & Co. 154.10
Schwartz, John B.—F. Goodrich 188.71
Stern, Charles—William B. May & Co. 140.41
Shapiro, Harry—Evans Bros., Inc. 111.08
Sukoff, Jacob—S. Frank 129.88
Tucker, Rose F

Stability

The stable earnings of some of the large Public Utility Corporations of the United States during the past 5 years demand respect.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's earnings for the past 9 years follow:

1906	$ 8,947,162
1907	11,342,140
(1907-08 Panic)	
1908	12,657,305
1909	13,491,288
1910	14,044,595
1911	14,604,609
1912	14,744,651
1913	16,202,337
1914	17,320,503
(War Period)	

The Company is now earning the dividend on its First Preferred Stock between 7 and 8 times.

More information concerning this corporation gladly given on request.

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This Company operates in forty prosperous communities in the Middle West and shows earnings over four times interest charges on these bonds. The present market value of the stocks provides an equity of over $10,000,000.

Send for Booklet T illustrated with half-tones and maps, showing the capitalization, history, properties, and territory of the Company and its subsidiaries. Write today.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Interesting Comparisons for Holders of Preferred Stocks

Owing to large advances in many preferred stocks while others have lain dormant the market presents some excellent opportunities to secure accrued profits and increase income return. We have prepared a letter on this subject which will be sent on application for

Letter No. 180

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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Boston Baltimore London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Favorable Loan News Reflected in Stocks and in Exchange Rates.

Both the stock market and the exchange market rose yesterday, each in reflection, to some extent, of the news of progress in the negotiations for the placing of the Anglo-French loan in this market. News of that sort is distinctly good news, for it is very generally recognized that the granting of credits to our largest customers in Europe is called for for the protection of our trade interests. The righting of the international exchanges is the immediate object sought, but the ultimate object, so far as we are concerned, is to safeguard our trade against the restriction of demand which would result from the placing of barriers between our customers and ourselves through further unsettlement of the exchange market.

While the news regarding the loan negotiations is favorable, it is necessary to bear in mind that the transaction is an unusual one in many respects, and time must necessarily be taken to carry the negotiations through to a successful conclusion. While a practical understanding has been reached on some very important points, there are other points which have not yet been agreed to, nor has all the general approval of the loan been reduced to specific pledges in its support. The success of the issue is regarded as assured, but the transaction cannot be looked upon as closed until a large enough group of bankers and investors have been heard from to assure the taking up of the full amount which may eventually be offered. That amount it is not at all likely to be less than $500,000,000. How much more than that remains to be determined.

It was natural that the stocks most influenced by the news of progress in this important international financing were those which are included in the group of issues in which speculative interest has been greatest. A special factor in the buying of some of these stocks was the impression created last week by the big cash distribution by the General Motors Company. This was still much in the minds of traders yesterday, and induced buying of other stocks, some of which are looked to by traders for distribution to be made out of the abnormally large profits of recent months. The rise in prices extended to most issues, but it was not all inclusive. In some instances profit-taking sales led to substantial net declines, but these were the exceptions and not the rule. Some of the major stocks, it was noted, moved relatively little.

LONDON MARKET UNSETTLED

Money in Good Supply and Discount Rates Incline to Ease Off.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were inclined to ease off today. Cable transfers opened weak on a demand for dollars, but later recovered and sold from $4.68⅜ to $4.69.

The stock market was unsettled by politics, Russian news, and budget uncertainties. Business was dull and confined to a few colonial stocks and rubber and oil shares at about unchanged prices.

American securities responded to the strength in Wall Street, and values were raised, but business was only moderate and confined to Canadian Pacific and United States Steel. The closing was steady.

The Exchange will be closed Saturday, Sept. 25.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Prices were barely steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 67 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 41 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	"	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	"	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	"	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	"	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	"	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	"	4	4	5	5
Dallas	"	4	4	4	5
San Fran.	3	4½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½
90 days	2½@2¾
4 months	2¾@3
5 months	3@3¼
6 months	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼
Other names.	
4 months	3¼@3¾
6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71¾	$4.68¾	$4.80⅝	+.03¼
Cables	4.71⅞	4.68⅝	4.71½	+.03⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.70⅝	$4.71½
Paris	5.80	5.79
Switzerland	5.30	5.28
Scandinavia	25.83	25.90
Berlin	.83⅞	.83¼
China—		
Hongkong	43.00	43.05
Shanghai	55.00	54.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.16	5.17
Holland	.40⅜	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.75	
Italy	6.16	6.15
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.00⅛	
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.70
Rio	23.36	23.50
Spain		19.00
Austria	15.37	15.50
Russia		35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.66⅛	$4.64½	$4.65¾	$4.63½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $230,539,247; balance, $13,595,466. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $140,293.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, $3.12½.

Bar Silver.

London, 28 9-16d, up 1-16d. New York, 48¾c, up ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Receipts and expenditures for Sept. 18:

	Sept. 18.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$508,124	$9,874,262	$40,140,445
Ordinary	1,350,200	18,658,014	77,769,836
Cor. & inc. tax.	28,787	641,755	10,643,382
Miscellaneous	22,664	2,630,841	11,001,178
Total rcpts.	$1,909,727	$31,804,873	$139,554,844
Expenditures.	2,708,400	37,288,800	174,121,945
Deficit	798,673	5,983,927	34,576,498

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	869,811
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	104,933,800
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	80.97 + .40
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	80.85	Sept. 18	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
38⅜	38½	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	38¼	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
43⅝	44	18,325	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	44¼	45⅛	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅝
71½	72⅜	4,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72¼	72⅝	72	72	+ ½
62⅝	63	2,400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	63¼	63¾	62¾	63	+ ⅛
66	66½	8,000	Am. Beet Sugar	66¼	67⅝	66¼	66½	+ ⅛
100	104½	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ⅜
165	175	100	Am. B.S. & F.pf.tr.r.	170	170	170	170	...
60⅝	60¾	19,800	Am. Can	61¼	62	60¼	60⅝	−1¼
104¾	106	400	Am. Can pf	105	105½	105	105½	+ ½
71	71¼	4,900	Am. Car & Fdry	71½	71⅝	70⅝	70⅞	+ ⅛
116¾	117¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	− ⅛
116⅝	117¼	50	do., odd lot	116¼	116¼	116¼	116⅞	+ ⅛
151½	152	1,200	Am. Coal Products	153½	153½	152	152	−1½
...	...	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	...
100	103½	100	Am. Express	103	103	103	103	+ ½
9¼	9½	2,500	Am. H. & Leather	9½	9⅝	9	9⅜	+1⅛
41¼	41½	4,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	40¾	41⅜	40¾	41⅛	+1¼
20⅛	20½	1,500	Am. Linseed	20⅜	20½	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
34½	36	200	Am. Linseed pf	35½	35½	...	...	...
57	57½	9,000	Am. Locomotive	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	58¼	+1⅛
6⅞	7	100	Am. Malt	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
83⅞	84	33,310	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82⅛	84⅝	81⅞	84	+ 2⅛
107	108½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
79½	80	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	80	80	80	80	−1
149	153	200	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	−2½
56	56¼	3,100	Am. Steel Fdries	58	58	56	56	...
108½	109½	2,200	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109⅞	108	109½	+1¼
114	115	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	...
124	124½	700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124¼	124½	124	124½	+ ½
227	231	250	Am. Tobacco	228	228	227¼	227¼	− ⅞
106	109	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	...
47⅞	49	11,800	Am. Woolen	49	49¾	48	48	− ⅝
92½	94	350	Am. Woolen pf	93¼	94	93¼	94	+ ⅝
71½	71⅝	8,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	71½	72⅜	71½	71⅝	+ ⅛
102⅛	102¼	5,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅛	102¼	101½	102¼	+ ⅛
98⅝	99⅜	300	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	98⅞	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
81¼	81¾	10,500	Baldwin Loco.	81½	82⅞	80⅝	81½	+ ½
106½	107	27	Baldwin Loco. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
84⅝	84¾	5,800	Baltimore & Ohio	84⅝	84⅝	84⅛	84⅜	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	588	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜	71½	+ ½
344	345	600	Bethlehem Steel	347	350	345	345	+1
338	163	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	160	160	160	160	...
84½	84¾	1,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	...
60	60½	800	Butte & Superior	60¾	61¼	60¾	60¾	− ⅝
21	21¼	15,700	California Petrol	19⅜	21⅛	19⅜	21	+2¼
46	46½	2,300	California Pet. pf	45⅝	47	45⅝	46	+1
135¼	156¾	2,200	Canadian Pacific	156	156	155	155⅜	− ½
48¾	49¼	23,825	Central Leather	48½	49⅜	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅞
12	14	150	Central Leather pf	100	100	106	106	...
31	31½	1,650	Chesapeake & Ohio	49½	49¼	49	49	...
...	...	1,400	Chi. Great Western	12	12¾	12	12	...
85	85⅞	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31¾	31⅞	31	31½	+1½
127	127½	2,000	do., vot. tr. cfs	31	31	31	31	...
20½	20⅝	100	Chi. Mil. & St. P	85¼	85½	85	85⅜	...
44½	44⅞	4,300	Chi. & Northwest	127⅜	127⅝	127⅜	127⅜	+ ⅜
...	...	1,650	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	21	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅛
32	35	200	Chino Copper	44½	44¾	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
54	54½	34,800	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛
26	27	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	53½	56¼	53	54½	−1⅝
11	14	500	Col. & Southern	15	15	11	11	−2⅛
127⅞	128¼	1,700	Comstock Tunnel	127	128	127	128	+1
89½	89¾	4,400	Consolidated Gas	86	90¼	86	89½	+5
9,100	700		Continental Can x d	18¾	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝	+ ¼
28,600	1,300		Corn Products Ref	84¾	85	84¾	85	+ ⅞
107	107		Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94¼	96¾	93½	94⅝	+ ⅞
116½	116¾	800	Crucible Steel	107⅞	108⅞	107⅞	106½	+ ½
100	103	200	Crucible Steel pf	116	116	114	114	− ⅞
10	10⅜	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	102	102	102	102	−1
119½	120¼	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	...
25⅞	26	10	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
22⅞	23	1,700	Detroit Edison Co	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
73⅜	74	400	Distillers' Secur	74	74	73½	74	+ ⅜
31⅛	31¾	700	Dome Mines	22¾	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
51	51⅝	20,500	Elec. Storage Bat	74	74	73½	74	+ ⅜
40½	40½	6,550	Erie	31	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	1,700	Erie 1st pf	51¾	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
46	50	100	Erie 2d pf	40½	40¾	40	40	...
286	290	1,000	Federal Min. & S	30	30	30	30	+3⅝
171	172	25	Federal M. & S. pf	45¼	49	45½	47¼	+4⅛
296	298	1,400	General Chemical	289⅞	289⅞	289⅞	289⅞	...
69½	69¾	1,900	General Electric	172½	173	170½	170½	−1⅜
119⅛	119¼	42,900	General Motors	204	206	204	206	+8
45⅜	45½	2,500	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	69¾	71¾	68⅝	69¾	+3⅛
63⅜	63⅝	36,450	Great Northern pf	119½	119¾	119½	119½	...
102	102⅜	3,550	Guggenheim Explor	46¾	48¾	44¾	45⅜	−1½
35⅛	35½	100	Illinois Central	65¾	66½	65¾	65¾	+ ⅞
20½	20⅝	6,400	Inspiration Copper	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
74	74¼	3,200	Interboro Consol	35¼	35¾	35	35¼	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅜	800	Interboro Consol.pf	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
19⅞	20	1,200	Inter.-Met.	74¼	74¾	74	74¾	...
38¾	39	100	Int. Agricultural	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	− ⅛
107	107½	300	Int. Agricultural pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
...	...	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	38½	39	38½	39	+ ½
...	...	100	Int. Har. Corp. N.J., pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
...	...	75	do., odd lot	117	117	117	117	+1½
10¼	10½	400	Int. Paper	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	...
26⅞	27	1,100	Kansas City South	30¼	30¾	30¼	30⅝	− ⅛
59¼	59⅝	200	Kan. City South. pf	27	27¼	27	27	...
69½	69¾	2,150	Lackawanna Steel	59½	59¾	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
7½	8	300	Lake Erie & West	69⅝	69¾	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
145	145¾	1,200	Lehigh Valley	8	8	8	8	+1
47	49	100	Long Island	146	146	145½	145½	− ⅝
23⅛	24¼	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
119	120	100	Louis. & Nash	23¼	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
127	128	400	Manhattan Elev	119	119	119	119	+ ½
49¾	50¼	19,460	Maxwell Motors	127	127¼	127	127¼	+ ½
92	92½	4,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	46⅞	50	46½	50	+3⅝
40	40¾	8,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	90	92¼	90	92½	−3
45	50	700	May Dept. Stores	38¼	40	38¼	40	−2¼
87⅝	88	21,400	Mexican Petroleum	45½	45½	45½	45½	−8
82	90	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	85½	89	85½	87¾	−2⅜
27½	27¾	4,700	Miami Copper	86	86	86	86	−1
7	7¼	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
15	15½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	120	120½	120	120½	+1
3¼	3½	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
57	58	1,000	Missouri Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	− ⅞
103	107	200	Montana Power	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ¼
118½	122¼	20	Montana Power pf	58	58	57¾	57¾	− ½
121½	123½	300	Nash., C. & St. L	105	105	105	105	...
82	83½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	123	123	123	123	...
26½	27	600	Nat. Cloak & Suit	122¾	122¾	122	122	+1½
86	90	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
65¾	66	5,900	Nat. E. & St. Co. pf.	27	27¼	27	27	...
13⅝	14¼	400	Nat. Lead Co	89	89	89	89	...
156	157½	12,900	Nevada Con. Cop	64½	66¾	64½	65¾	+1⅜
94⅝	94¾	6,200	N. Y. Air Brake	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½	...
32	34½	100	N. Y. Central	145¾	147¼	145¾	147½	+1¼
67¾	68	2,550	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	94⅝	95	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅝
28	28¼	2,900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. pf	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½	+ ¼
111¼	111⅞	1,025	N. Y., Ont. & West	68¼	68¾	67¾	68	+ ¼
77⅜	78⅛	10,200	Norfolk & Western	27¼	28¼	27¼	28	+ ¼
108⅜	108⅝	1,100	North American	111½	111½	111	111	+ ⅛
32	32½	600	Northern Pacific	76	77⅜	76	77⅜	+1⅝
110	110	2,300	Pacific Mail	108½	108⅝	108	108	+ ⅛
117	117	100	Penn. R. R.	32	32¾	32	32½	+ ⅛
92	92	50	People's Gas, Chi	110	110	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
87	87	200	P., M. & Co. 1st pf	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	− ¼
86½	87	80	Philadelphia Co	90	90	90	90	...
34½	34½	3,800	do., odd lot	87¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	− ¼
101½	102½	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	...
92	100	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	33	34¾	32½	34½	+1½
62	62½	2,400	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100	102½	100	102	+2
2⅝	3	100	Pressed Steel Car	91	91	91	91	+1
40	40½	1,400	Quicksilver pf	63¾	63¾	62½	62½	+ ½
21⅞	22	2,000	Railway Steel Sp	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	−1
151¼	151¾	9,200	Ray Con. Copper	40	40⅝	40	40	+ ½
80	83⅞	400	Reading	22	22	22	22	+ ½
82	84¾	327	Reading 1st pf	152	152	151	151½	+ ½
45⅝	45¾	8,000	Reading 2d pf	80¾	82	80¾	80¾	+ ½
100½	100¾	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	83	83	83	83	−½
⅞	⅞	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf	46½	46½	45¾	45¾	...
5½	6	1,800	Rock Island Co	100½	100½	100½	100½	− ⅛
8⅝	9⅛	500	Rumely, (M.) Co	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
13⅝	14⅞	200	Rumely,(M.) Co. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅝
33½	34	400	Seaboard Air Line	9	9	8⅝	9	− ⅜
155	156½	700	Seaboard Air Line pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
124¼	124⅝	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	33	34	33	34	+ ⅛
53½	55	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co. pf	155½	156½	155	155	+1
89⅞	90	9,900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ⅛
16¼	16½	1,900	Southern Pacific	55¼	55¼	55½	55¼	+ ⅛
51	52½	1,900	Southern Railway	89⅞	90¾	89⅜	89⅜	− ⅛
66	78½	200	So. Railway pf	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	20,500	Standard Milling	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	−1¼
...	...	6,550	Standard Milling. pf	64½	65⅛	64½	65⅛	+1⅜
...	...	1,700	Studebaker Co	77½	77½	76	76	−1½
...	...	9,100	Tennessee Copper	130	141	129½	140	+10⅜
...	...	200	Texas & Pacific	55	57¼	54⅜	55½	+ ⅞
...	...	5,800	Third Avenue	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
...	...	60	Third City R. T.	60	60⅝	59	59¼	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Underwr. Type x d	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	+1½
...	...	12,900	Union Pacific	78	78	78	78	− ⅛
...	...	1,100	Union Pacific pf	131¾	131¾	130¾	130¾	− ⅛
...	...	100	United Cigar Mfrs	81¾	81¾	80½	80¾	+ ⅛
...	...	300	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	54½	54½	52	52	−2½
...	...	900	United Fds. Invest	104	104	103	103	−1
...	...	500	United Fds. Inv. pf	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	38½	39	38½	39	+ ½
...	...	11,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	22¾	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	80	90½	86	86	−2¾
...	...	10,200	U. S. Rubber	100½	100¾	100	100	...
...	...	304	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	52⅝	54¼	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	103,200	U. S. Steel	105	105	104⅝	105	...
...	...	2,100	U. S. Steel pf	76¼	76⅝	75⅝	76⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	4,050	Utah Copper	113⅝	114	113¾	113¾	...
...	...	2,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	67	67	65½	66½	+ ⅛
...	...	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	38	39⅞	38	39	+ ½
...	...	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	106	107½	106	107½	+1½
...	...	800	Western Maryland	63¼	63¼	62	62	...
...	...	1,000	West. Un. Tel. x d	29¾	29¾	29½	29½	...
...	...	51,100	Westingh. E. & M.	76¼	76¾	75¾	76	+ ¼
...	...	200	Wheeling & L. E.	119	119⅜	118½	118⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	6,000	Willys-Overland	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	195	210	195	210	+17

*Cents per share. | | | | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | + ⅛

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	73.49	73.00	73.20	+ .15
Industrials	89.84	87.86	88.74	+ .64
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Sept. 18	79.18	78.14	78.99	+1.12
Sept. 14	79.72	78.72	79.33	+ .34
Sept. 15	79.90	79.06	79.42	+ .09
Sept. 16	79.81	78.75	79.28	− .14
Sept. 17	80.20	79.07	79.88	+ .60
Sept. 18	80.85	79.80	80.57	+ .69
Sept. 20	81.66	80.43	80.97	+ .40

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Sep., 1915	81.66	Sep. 20	76.71
Sep., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Sep., 1913	72.75	Sep. 15	69.81
Sep., 1912	85.81	Sep. 30	82.10
Sep., 1911	75.64	Sep. 6	69.57
*Year 1915	81.66	Sep. 20	58.90
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57

*To date.

Sep. 1 80.97
Sep. 4 70.14
Sep. 13 85.19
Sep. 28 72.48
Feb. 24 80.97
July 30 60.20
Feb. 1 88.04
Feb. 1 78.80
Sep. 25 77.60

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'

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DIVIDENDS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK
New York, September 14th, 1915.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Centum (2%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable October 1st, 1915. Transfer books will remain closed from 3 o'clock P. M., September 20th, to 10 o'clock A. M., October 1st, 1915.
J. F. Bouker, Cashier.

SHORT COVERING PUTS UP COTTON

Sold-Out Bulls Aid Movement by Taking on New Lines After Thirty-Point Drop.

NET GAIN 22 TO 25 POINTS

Talk of Cooler and Showery Weather in Western Belt Leads to Some of the Local Buying.

In spite of the fact that Liverpool at the hour of the local opening yesterday showed prices considerably lower than due, the opening range of prices here was but slightly under the previous close. Local traders and commission houses bought rather largely at the lower range of levels, and during the forenoon a steady advance was recorded.

Many of the local bull element who accepted profits on last week's strong markets were satisfied to replace commitments after a recession of 30 points, as they considered that technical adjustment of sufficient size had taken place. At no time during the day was any great quantity of cotton offered for sale, although Liverpool was credited with selling a fair amount, apparently against purchases abroad. During the early part of the session spot interests offered cotton moderately, while New Orleans interests were put down as buyers.

Talk of cooler and showery weather in the Western belt inspired part of the local buying, which, in all likelihood, represented in part short covering by those who had taken a position in anticipation of a good reaction.

While the market displayed decided firmness all through the session, it was quite noticeable that the volume of business was considerably smaller than on any day last week and that the bulk of the transactions probably emanated from Wall Street and professional sources.

Generally speaking, weather conditions are quite favorable, although reference is made to the cooler weather in the Western belt. The average frost date is many weeks off, and therefore cannot be looked upon as a factor at the moment.

In the last half hour of trading there was heavy buying, put down to covering by some of the uptown element. The close was firm, at a net gain of 22 to 25 points.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 8 to 20 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance, 1.85 for middling. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	10.81	10.46	10.80@10.81	10.54@10.55
Dec.	11.16	10.86	11.15@11.16	10.90@10.92
Jan.	11.29	11.03	11.28@11.29	11.06@11.07
Mar.	11.55	11.32	11.54@11.55	11.34@11.36
May	11.80	11.58	11.77@11.78	11.61@11.62
July	11.90	11.71	11.88@11.89	11.78@11.79

Total port receipts, 50,100 bales; last week, 25,952 bales; last year, 16,891 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,109	3,075	1,047
Galveston	10,447	9,025	9,018
Mobile	506	260	259
Charleston	3,596	1,606	870
Savannah	13,908	9,000	2,744
Wilmington	3,252	906	416
Norfolk	3,189	1,414	275

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	21,912	2,807	1,902
Memphis	1,214	1,507	3,008
St. Louis	6,779	887	307
Houston	.....	15,501	11,033

Exports, 2,075 bales; total this week so far this season, 330,725 bales; total last season, 53,176 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
300 Galveston	10.60	178,709	65,467
2,300 New Orleans	10.88	117,774	51,882
... Mobile	10.25	14,902	6,167
4,472 Savannah	10¼	138,393	25,206
... Charleston	10¼	48,851	7,918
... Wilmington	10.00	38,044	7,910
333 Norfolk	10.25	35,943	13,667
... Augusta	10.81	63,159	26,038
700 Memphis	10.38	63,570	20,893
... St. Louis	10¼	.....	18,702
1,521 Houston	10.50	.....	44,634

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling S points advance at 6.26d. Sales, 12,000; receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 4,000. Market closed steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	327	333
American Light & Traction pf	108½	110½
Adirondack Electric Power	14	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	53
*American Gas & Electric	106	†106
*American Gas & Electric pf	48	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	63	†65
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf	92	95
A. W. W. & E. participating pf	14	17
A. W. W. & E. 1st pf	52	57
Cities Service	45	48
Cities Service pf	56½	58½
Colorado Power	19	22
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L	50¼	52½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	81
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Consumers' Power pf. (Me.)	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	91	94
Electric Bond Deposit pf	81	86
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	73	78
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	17
Federal Light & Traction pf	52	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	61½	63½
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf	49	54
Northern States Power	25½	30½
Northern States Power pf	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48½	49¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	85½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	58	61
Southern California Edison	72	75
Southern California Edison pf	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	29	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	21	25
United Light & Rys	35	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	66½	†68½
Utah Securities	14½	16
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf	47	51

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6s	—Sept., 1917	104	104¼	104	104¼
4½s	—June, 1960	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	—March, 1963	102	102¼	102	102¼
4½s	—Nov., 1957	102¼	102⅜	102	102¼
4½s	—May, 1957	102⅜	102⅝	102	102¼
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	..
4½s	—March, 1964	99	99½	99	99¼
4½s	—March, 1962	98	99¼	98⅞	99¼
4½s	—Sept., 1960	98¾	99¼	98⅝	99¼
4½s	—March, 1960-60	99	99¼	99	99¼
4s	—May, 1959	95	95½	95	95¼
4s	—Nov., 1958	95	95½	95	95¼
4s	—May, 1957	95	95½	95	95¼
4s	—Nov., 1956	94	94⅜	94	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1955	94	94⅜	94	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	—May, 1917	100	..	100	..
4s	—Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	—May, 1919	99¾	..	99¾	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85¼	85⅝	85¼	86⅛
3½s	—May, 1954	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86⅛

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.90	La Rose	.50	.55
Bay S Gas	.11	.13	Majestic	.50	.55
Bingham	7⅛	7⅜	McK.-Dar.	.22	.25
Boston Ely	.20	.26	Mex Met.	.19	.20
Butte & La.	.28	.80	Mines of A	2	2¼
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	N Baltic	2½	3¼
Cal Corbin	.05	.05	N Cornelia	9⅛	9⅝
Chief	.90	.92	Nev-Doug.	.75	.81
Con Aris.	.85	.90	Old D Rcs.	7⅛	7½
Con Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	Ohio Cop.	.08	.12
Cortez	.40	.50	Oneco	.80	.85
Crown Res	.36	.40	Riker	5¼	5⅝
Davis-D.	1¼	1⅞	Stewart	.60	.71
E & B B.	1⅜	1½	Verde	6 1-8	6¼
First N C.	2½	2⅝	Utah Met.	7⅜	7½
Goldfield	1¼	1⅜	Tono Bel.	3⅝	4
Jumpton	2½	3	Tono Min.	5¼	5⅜
Iron Blos.	.67	.72	Yukon	2⅜	2⅝

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.
STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
260	Cosden	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Cosden pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
795	Houston Oil	14½	15	14½	15
75	Houston Oil pf	57¼	58	57¼	57¾
15	Northern Cent.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
75	Penn. W. & P.	69	69	69	69
100	Un. Rys. & E.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
60	Way. Oil & G.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Ala. C. & I. 5s	70	70	70	70
10,000	A.C.L. con. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½
1,000	Cen. R. con. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	C.B. 4s, '58, w.i.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con. Pwr. 4½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
4,000	M. & St.P.jt.5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON.
MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
21	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Ahmeek	98½	98½	98½	98¼
2,850	Alaska	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜
25	Allouez	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝
1,220	Am. Zinc	53¼	53¾	52⅝	53⅜
395	Arizona Com.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
235	Butte-Bal.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
660	Butte & Sup.	60½	60¾	60¼	60¼
970	Calumet & A.	62	62½	62	62½
5	Calumet & H.	543	543	543	543
35	Centennial	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
875	Copper Range	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝
255	Daly-West	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
160	East Butte	12⅛	12⅛	12	12
1,886	Granby	86¼	87¼	86	86
234	Greene-Can.	39½	40	39	39¾
20	Hedley	27	27	27	27
10	Island C. pf.	89	89	89	89
20	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
10	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
88	Miami	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
255	Mohawk	73	73	72½	73
100	N. Arcadian	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9¾
160	New Idria	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
815	Niplssing	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
405	North Butte	30	30¼	27⅞	30
50	Ojibway	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Old Colony	8	8	8	8
140	Osceola	85	85½	85	85¼
2,000	Pond Creek	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
15	Quincy	82	82	82	82
425	Shannon	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
150	Shattuck	25¼	25¼	25	25¼
200	South Utah	15c	15c	15c	15c
155	St. Mary's	52¼	53	52¼	53
100	Superior & B.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
30	Superior Cop.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20⅝
95	Tamarack	56¾	57	56¾	56¾
125	Trinity	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
400	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
765	U. S. Smelt.	41⅜	41⅜	40⅝	41⅛
272	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47	47	46	46⅞
295	Utah Apex	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼
20	Utah Consol.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
65	Victoria	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Winona	3	3	3	3
230	Wolverine	58	59	58	58
10	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

RAILROADS.

3	Bos. & Albany	186	186	186	186
102	Bos. Elevated	61¼	61¼	61	61¼
11	Bos. & Maine	25	25½	25	25½
50	Mass. Electric	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
86	Mass. Elec. pf	44	44	44	44
52	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68⅜	68½	68	68¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. C. pf.	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼
55	Amoskeag	64	64	63¾	63¾
50	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15	15	15	15
10	Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
98	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	114
882	Am. T. & T.	124	124¼	123⅞	124¼
355	Am. Woolen	49	49	49	49
75	Am. W. offs.	49	49	48¼	48¼
146	Am. Woolen pf	93	94	93	93½
50	Am. W. pf. offs	93	93	93	93
251	A. G. & W. I.	17	17	16¼	16¾
880	A. G. & W. pf.	83	83	82	82
56	Edison	242	242	241	242
28	Mass. Gas	90	90	90	90
10	Mass. Gas pf.	86¼	87	86¼	87
10	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
90	Mergenthaler	172	172½	172	172½
38	Swift & Co.	118¾	118¾	118	118
121	Torrington	85	85	84¾	84¾
20	Torrington pf.	30½	30½	29½	29½
86	United Fruit	135½	135½	135	135
486	United S. M.	49¾	50	49	50
120	Un. S. M. pf.	29½	29½	29¼	29½
2,560	U. S. Steel	76¾	76¾	75¾	76¼
8	U. S. Steel pf.	114	114¼	114	114
1,855	Ventura Oil	12¼	13¼	12¾	12¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s, 1926	100	100	100	100
10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87½	87½	87¼	87½
600	Am. T. & T. 4½s	102	102	102	102
14,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	71¼	71½	71¼	71½
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	94	94	94	94
5,000	Son. B. T. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
3,000	West. Tel. 5s	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝

CHICAGO.
STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Shipbldg.	37	37	37	37
1,811	Chi. Pn. Tool	88¾	89	87¼	88¼
9	Crane	140	140	137	138
480	Goodrich pf.	67¾	70¼	67¾	70¼
14	Dia. Match	95	95	95	95
45	K. C. Ry. & L.	25	25	25	25
18	Mont. Ward pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
10	Pub. Service	92½	92½	92½	92½
5	People's Gas	116½	116½	116½	116½
50	Quak. Oats pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
200	Sears-Roebuck	154½	156¼	154½	156¼
40	Stew. Warner	67	67	66¾	67
38	Swift & Co.	118¼	118½	118¼	118½
320	Un. Switch	112½	112½	112½	112½
100	U. S. Steel	76¼	76¾	76¼	76½

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. Ry. 6s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Com. Edis. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
10,000	Pneu. Tool 5s	95	95	95	95

PHILADELPHIA.
STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
650	Allis-Chalmers	45	45¼	44¾	45
25	All.-Chalm. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
400	Amer. Can	61	61½	60¾	60¾
10	Am. Gas N. J.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
85	Am. Railways	24	24	24	24
150	Am. Smelting	82	84	82	84
100	Anaconda	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
1,230	Baldwin Loco.	82	82½	81	82½
5	Brill Car Wks.	45	45	45	45
23,874	Cambria Steel	62¾	65	62¾	64¾
400	Col. Fuel & I.	55¾	56	53¾	56
30	Catawis. 1st pf.	51	51	51	51
8,023	El. St. Bat.	74	74½	73	74
540	Erie	31½	31½	31¼	31¼
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
50	Gen. Asph. pf.	69	69	69	69
200	Keystone Tel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
6,685	Lake Superior	10	10	8¾	9⅛
28	Lehigh Nav.	75¾	75¾	75½	75½
60	Lehigh Valley	73	73	73	73
742	L. V. Transit	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
115	L. V. Tran. pf.	34¾	35¼	34¾	35½
100	N. Y., O. & W.	28	28	28	28
725	Penn. R. R.	54¾	55	54¾	54¾
19	Penn. Steel	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
5	Penn. Steel pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
70	Phila. cum. pf.	43¼	43¼	43½	43¼
46	Phila. Elec.	25	25¼	25	25
200	Phila. R. T.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2,725	P. R. T. ctfs.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
150	Tonopah Bel.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
830	Tonopah Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
891	Union Trac.	37	38	36¾	37¼
335	Un. Gas Imp.	84¾	85⅛	84¾	85⅛
15,777	U. S. Steel	75½	76¾	75½	76¼
200	U. S. Steel pf.	114	114	114	114
10	U. S. Rubber	54	54	54	54
40	Warw. I. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	W. Cr. & Sons	89¾	91	89¾	90¾

BONDS.

$2,000	A. G. & E. 5s	87	87	87	87
1,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Inters. Rys. 4s	58	58	58	58
10,000	Key. T. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99	99	99	99
3,000	P.R.R.con. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
3,000	P.R.R.gen. 4½s	97⅞	97⅞	97¾	97¾
2,000	Phila. con. 5s	83	83	83	83
100	Phila. Elec. 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	92	92	92	92
1,000	U. Rys. inv. 5s	70	70	70	70

PITTSBURGH.
STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,895	Am. W. G. M.	21¾	21¾	20¼	21¾
520	A. W. G. M. pf.	97½	97½	97	97½
115	Caney R. Gas	27	27½	27	27½
960	Col. Gas & E.	14½	14½	13¾	14
100	Crucible Steel	96	96	95	96
80	Crucible St. pf.	106	106	106	106
70	Ind. Brewing	3	3	3	3
110	La. Belle Iron	41	41¼	41	41¼
79	Mfrs.' L. & H.	49¾	49½	49¾	49¾
2,258	Nat. Fireproof'g	8¾	9¼	8¼	9
270	Nat. Fire. pf.	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾
10	Ohio Fuel S.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
570	Pittsb'gh Coal	83	84¾	82¾	84½
80	Pure Oil	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
4,000	San Toy	14c	14c	14c	14c
705	Union D. S.	113	113	111	113
140	U. S. Steel	76	76¼	76	76¼
235	West'gh'e A.B.	141	141	140¼	140¼
165	Westingh'se E.	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Col. G & E. 5s	74	74	74	74
5,000	Pgh. Brew. 6s	57	57	57	57

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Jacket Con.	.14
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.08	Mexican	.30
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.50	Ophir	.18
Challar	.03	Overman	.07
Confidence	.16	Potosi	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.18
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah Con.	.03
Justice	.02	Utha Con.	.03

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.79	Comb. Fraction.	.08
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.15	D'field B. B.	.05
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Florence	.45
Montana	.32	G'field C. M.	1.37½
North Star	.11	G'field Kewanas	.08
Rescue Eula	.08	G'field Merger	.16
Tonopah Exten.	2.40	Jumbo Exten.	1.87½
Tonopah Merger	.35	Lone Star	.06
Victor	.20	Silver Pick	.06
West End	.62	Vernal	.03
		Nevada Hills	.17

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.20	Rochester M.	.33
Booth	.45	Round Mountain	.40
C. O. D.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan B. F.	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	9⅜	Isabella	16	16½
Elkton	25	29½	Jackpot	6¾	7½
El Paso	78	87	McKinney	36	37½
Findlay	4	4½	Portland	150	152
Golden C.	179	180	R. B. H.	3¾	4
Gold Dol.	..	4	Vindicator	153¾	154½
Gold Sov.	3¼	4¼			

HARDING DEFENDS BIG COTTON FUND

Explains Reserve Board's Attempt to Protect Planters Against Exorbitant Interest.

CITES PREVIOUS CHARGES

Says Some Southern Banks Have Been Accustomed to Charging as Much as 120 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 20.—W. P. G. Harding, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board's Committee on Cotton, at the annual dinner here tonight of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, explained the steps taken by the board to protect the growers of cotton and other commodities. At the same time he defended the plan of Secretary McAdoo to place, without interest, $30,000,000 in Southern Federal Reserve Banks to be advanced to farmers at not more than 6 per cent. The increase in the price of cotton, said Mr. Harding, demonstrated the wisdom of these steps.

Referring to criticisms of the plan to deposit $30,000,000 of the Government's money, to be distributed at a fixed maximum rate of interest, at a time when many banks had money lying idle in their vaults, Mr. Harding admitted that ordinarily the deposit promised by Mr. McAdoo, of which $15,000,000 has already been placed with the Reserve banks at Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas, would not be needed. But it was necessary, in his opinion, to restore confidence and to overcome the habit of bankers accustomed to pay a high rate for money and then charge proportionately higher rates. In this connection Mr. Harding quoted some interest rates charged by Southern banks, ranging as high as 120 per cent.

"Under the Federal Reserve system there are now twelve independent money centres," said Mr. Harding. "The interest rates have not only been stabilized but they are approximately the same at all of these money centres. The banks in agricultural systems, particularly those in the South, are usually compelled to rediscount heavily at this season of the year in order to assist in the movement of crops.

"It was evident two months ago that unless something was done to stimulate the holders and producers of cotton, the market this Fall would be altogether in favor of the buyers, regardless of the plethora of money held by the banks and the unusually low interest rates at which money could be obtained, and in spite of reports from cotton producing sections throughout the world, which indicated that the available supply of cotton during the next twelve months would not be out of proportion to the world's requirements.

"The Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas, and St. Louis, which cover practically all of the cotton producing section, have fixed a rate of 6 per cent. for this commodity paper, so that any country member bank desiring to make a loan to a farmer or merchant against warehouse receipts for cotton may, provided it has taken the loan at a 6 per cent. rate, indorse it over at once to the Federal Reserve Bank of its district and receive credit less discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. It was believed that the nature of the transaction would appeal to the banker and make it easy for him to reduce his usual interest charge, and it is thought that there are many farmers who will this Fall experience for the first time the sensation of getting money as low as 6 per cent.

"The Controller of the Currency has information from sworn representatives to his office regarding the maximum and average interest rates charged by national banks throughout the United States. From the report of June 23, 1915, it appears that there are five national banks in Alabama whose maximum rates of interest average 26 per cent., the rate in one case being 60 per cent. and in another 84 per cent. The average rate of interest which one of these banks was charging on all of its loans amounted to 12 per cent., another 10 per cent.

"In Arkansas, one national bank admitted making a loan at a rate as high as 120 per cent., another one at 50 per cent., another at 60, and another at 25. In Georgia there were eleven banks where the average maximum

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Mostly Higher on a Large Volume of Trading—Bonds Active and Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 281,573 shares of stocks and $136,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 86,776; oils, 1,282; railroads, 200, and mining, 193,315. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Can. C. & F.	100	100	105	107
300	‡C. C. & F. pf.	110	120	119	120
1,150	‡Carbon Steel..	48	61	41	61
450	‡C. Steel 2d pf.	50	63	50	63
20	‡C. Steel 1st pf	88	98	98	98
3,000	‡Car. L. & P..	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
700	‡Central Fdry.	10	11	10	11
1,800	‡Cramp Shipb.	90	91¼	88½	91
125	‡Dominion Sti.	47	48	47	48
300	Driggs-Seab'y.	110	110	107	109
18,000	Subm. B., w. i.	51¾	51¾	49½	49¾
400	Emerson Phon.	12	12	11¼	12
350	‡Fak Tire	113	117	112	117
500	‡Hall Signal...	19	21	19	19½
466	‡Hendee Mfg..	35	35	33	33
1,500	‡Houston Oil..	14¼	15¼	13¾	15
6,000	‡Inter. M. M..	4	4¼	3¾	3¾
15,000	‡I. M. M. pf..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
585	‡Inter. Motors.	30½	31	30½	31
350	‡I. Motors pf.	63	65	63	64
975	‡Inter. Nickel.	195	199¾	195	199½
310	‡Kath. Br. pf..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
250	Kelly S. Tire..	219	221	217	221
4,000	‡Lake Torp. B.	18	18	16	17½
2,200	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	18	18	16	17
2,000	Marc. of Am..	4	4	4	4
300	N. Y. Transp..	17	17	17	17
245	‡Pyrene Mf. Co.	13½	14	13½	14
400	Corp. of R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	‡Stand. Motors	9¾	10¼	9¾	10
5,000	‡Steel Co., Can.	38½	38½	36¾	37
1,500	‡St. J. Lead...	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
10,500	Tri. Film cfs..	8¾	8¾	8	8⅝
5,000	Un. C. S., new	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
4,300	Un. Prof. Sh...	2	2	1¾	1¾
650	U. S. L. & H. Corp.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,250	‡World Film...	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
11	Galena-Sig. Oil.	163	160	160	— 3½
70	Illinois P. L..	146	144	144	..
800	Inter. Petrol..	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
450	Midwest Ref..	38½	35	38½	— 1¾
90	Ohio Oil.....	151	150	151	..
170	Prairie P. L..	185	182	184	+ 2
	Southern P. L.	228	222	222	+ 5
47	St. Oil of Cal..	311	309¼	311	+ 1
82	St. Oil of Ind..	462	455	457	+ 2
50	St. Oil of N. J.	449	448	449	— 1
65	St. Oil of N. Y.	192	190	191	..

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Wab. pf.. (a).	41¾	42	41¾	42

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
550	‡Alaska Jun..	12	12¼	12	12¼	
600	‡Al. Con. M. Co.	27	27	27	27	
18,600	‡Am. Com'd'r	13	13	12	12½	
9,000	‡Ariz. Dup....	38¼	38½	38½	38½	
5,000	‡Atlanta	30	30	29	29	
1,000	‡Big Cotton..	4	4	4	4	
1,220	Big L. D. Co.	3¼	3½	3	3½	
600	‡Booth	45¾	45¾	45½	45½	
6,000	Braden Copper.	8¼	8⅞	8¼	8½	
100	Buffalo Mines.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
900	Butte & N. Y..	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
1,000	‡Caledonia	98	99	98	98	
1,200	†Cashboy	5	5	4	4	
100	†Chile Copper.	18½	18½	18½	18½	
8,200	Con. Ar. Sm..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
25,000	‡Dia. Black B.	5	6	5	5½	
500	‡Emma Cop..	27	27	27	27	
100	First Nat. C..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2,400	†Florence	50	50	45	46	
1,500	Goldf. Con...	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	
3,500	‡Gold. Mazer	20	20	18	18	
1,250	Jumbo Ext...	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
14,400	Kenne. Cop....	55¾	55¾	54½	55	
800	Kerr Lake.....	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
13,000	‡Kewanas	39	42	39	41	
775	La Rose.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2,500	Magma Copper	15¼	13⅝	15	15¼	
1,800	†McIntyre	48	48	45	48	
100	†Majtic Mines	60	60	60	60	
500	†McK.-Dar....	23	23	23	23	
18,000	‡Mother Lode	43	44	39	40½	
600	‡Natl. Z. & L.	38	38	38	38	
900	‡Nevada Hills.	19	19	19	19	
300	New U. Bingh.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5,000	Nipissing M...	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅜	
200	†North Star...	11½	11½	11½	11½	
2,000	‡Oro	8	8	7	7	
6,400	‡Rex Con. M.	51	51	49	50	
3,700	‡Sandst'm K.	13	13	12	12	
3,500	‡Silver Pick..	8¼	8¼	8	8	
900	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
10,400	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
8,000	‡Success Min.	90	90	87	88	
3,600	‡Superst. Min.	24	24	24	24	
800	Tonopah Ext..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
220	Tonopah Min..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
1,700	†Tono. Merger.	38	38	35	35	
900	†Tono. Jim B.	80	81	80	81	
2,300	†West E. Con.	52	60	52	60	
200	†Wetti, Silver.	10	10	10	10	
450	‡Wh. Kn. C. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	

BONDS.

$100,000	Del. & Hud. cv. 6s, w. i.	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
2,500	D. & H. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
54,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	170½	168	168	168

†Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.....	½	¾	½	¾
Brit.-Am. T. Co., ord.	13½	14½	13½	14½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b..	14	15	14	15
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect).....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar...	60	62	60	62
Ky. Sp. T. n. 1st pf..	90	91	90	91
Mutual Profit Shar..	0	9½	0	9½
M. Rumely, w. i.....	20	22	20	22
Savoy Oil	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Sherman Carbide	6	8	6	8
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Sterling Gum	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Wayland O. & G.....	3½	4	3½	4

RAILROADS.

Wabash, w. i.....	10½	11¼	10½	11½
Wabash pf. (b).....	20¼	22	20¼	22

MINING STOCKS.

Chile Copper.....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Cons. Cop. Mines...	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Cons. Nevada-Utah..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Howe Sound	3¾	4	3¾	4
Iron Blossom.....	68	70	66	69
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
La Rose Cons.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Lone Star	5	6	5	6
Tri-Bullion	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Tuolumne Copper....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

Int. Mer. M. new 5s.	85	87	85	87

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	121	126	121	124½
Aetna Explosives pf..	75	80	76	78
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	8	10	9	10
Am. & Brit. Mfg. pf.	34	44	33	38
Atlas Powder	215	225	218	224
Atlas Powder pf.....	94	98	94	100
Bliss (E. W.).....	360	375	362	370
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	130	140	135	..
Canadian Explosives..	325	375	305	380
Canadian Explos. pf.	101	110	103	109
Carbon Steel	57	60	55	67
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	65	75	64	65
Carbon Steel 2d pf....	52	56	44	48
Colt's Arms	577	610	595	605
Driggs-Seabury	106	110	104	111
Du Pont Powder.....	670	710	600	698
Du Pont Powder pf...	112	116	100	..
Hercules Powder	388	395	378	382
Hercules Powder pf..	111	116	112	116
Hopkins-Allen	..	67	..	55
Hopkins-Allen pf....	95	105	95	106
Lake Torpedo Boat...	16	18	17	19
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	120	124	..	..
Niles-Bement-Pd pf..	102	110	..	..
Savage Arms	285	295	288	295
Submarine Boat	50	51	50	55
Winchester Repeating Arms	2,400	2,600	2,425	2,600

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	$32.75	33.25	33.75	33.25
Lead		4.50		4.50
Spelter	*18.50	..	*18.50	..
Antimony	27.50	28.50	27.50	28.50
Quicksilver	$90.00		$90.00	
Aluminium	*45.00	50.00	*45.00	50.00
Iron, No. 2 X foundry	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 17½@18c a pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot, ...	69	10	0	69	0	0
Copper, futures	70	12	6	70	0	0
Tin, spot	152	15	0	152	10	0
Tin, futures	153	15	0	153	5	0
Spelter	65	0	0	66	0	0
Lead	23	0	0	22	17	6

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Following is the weekly statement of the local associated banks, with comparisons:

	Sept. 18, 1915.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Capital	$31,800,000	$6,000,000
Circulation	9,076,000	12,000
Loans, discounts, inv..	348,888,000	85,150,000
Deposits, inc. U. S..	282,551,000	88,085,000
Due banks	125,104,000	13,021,000
Time deposits	7,580,000	5,080,000
Ex. for Clear. House..	10,001,000	1,003,000
Due from banks.....	37,694,000	8,228,000
Cash reserve	26,862,000	4,480,000
Reserve in Fed. R. Bk.	12,196,000	5,680,000
Reserve in other banks	65,145,000	22,526,000
Cash excess	7,474,000	*200,000
Excess in New York..	45,987,000	17,836,000
Ex. with Fed. R. Bk.	2,560,000	1,535,000
Total excess	55,027,000	18,971,000

*Decrease.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, as a whole, reacted somewhat from the best levels in the closing dealings, the undertone continued good. During the day there were a number of noteworthy special movements. The motor and rubber stocks early advanced sharply and later American Smelting and Mexican Petroleum rose rapidly. The main underlying bullish influence in the general market was continued confidence in the successful ultimate flotation of the pending big international credit loan.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold..	35	35	34	35
1,878	Allis-Chalm. ..	44½	45¼	43¾	44
360	Am. B. Sugar.	66	67⅝	66	67
1,850	Am. Can.....	61⅛	61⅝	60⅝	60⅞
70	Am. Car. & F.	71	71⅝	71	71⅝
20	Am. Col. Oil..	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
80	Am. Linseed..	20⅛	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
440	Am. Locom...	57⅝	58⅜	57⅛	57¾
2,430	Am. Smelting.	82¼	84⅛	81¾	84⅛
20	Am. Woolen..	49¼	49⅞	49¼	49¾
470	Anacon. Cop..	72	73½	71⅞	71¾
100	A., T. & S. F.	102¼	102¾	102⅛	102⅛
2,130	Baldwin Loc..	81⅝	83	81	81¾
880	Calif. Petrol..	19½	21⅜	19½	21
70	Can. Pacific...	156½	156½	155¾	155¾
1,840	Cent. Leather..	48⅞	49¼	48¼	48⅝
40	Ches. & Ohio..	40	40¼	40	40¼
120	C., R. I. & P.	21½	21⅜	20⅞	20⅛
10	Chino Copper..	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜
3,500	Col. F. & I....	55½	56¼	55⅛	55¾
530	Corn Products..	18½	18⅝	18	18½
2,480	Crucible Steel.	94⅜	96⅝	93⅝	94½
80	Distillers Sec..	26	26½	25½	25½
1,800	Erie	31	31⅜	30½	30⅞
90	Erie 1st pf....	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
4,510	Goodrich Co..	69⅝	71⅜	69⅞	69⅞
1,360	Gt. Nor. Ore..	47	47	45½	45½
70	Inspir. Copper.	35¾	35⅞	35¾	35⅝
190	Inter.-Met....	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅝
250	Interboro Con..	20¾	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
30	Kan. City So..	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝
350	Max. Motors..	47¼	49¾	47¼	49⅝
900	Mex. Petrol ..	88½	89	86¼	87⅝
70	Miami Copper.	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27⅞
40	Mo. Pacific...	4	4	3¾	3¾
20	Nat. Lead.....	67	67	67	67
20	Nevada Con...	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
150	N. Y. Central.	94⅝	95	94⅜	95
40	N.Y., N.H. & H..	68½	68½	68	68
20	N. Y., O. & W.	28½	28½	28½	28¼
100	Pacific Mail..	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
40	Pitts. Coal...	34⅝	34½	34⅜	34⅝
110	Pressed St. Car	63¼	63¼	62½	63¼
50	Ray Copper....	22	22	22	22
580	Reading	151⅞	151¼	151¼	151⅛
240	Rep. I. & S....	46⅝	46⅝	45½	45½
410	So. Pacific....	89⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90
10	Southern Ry..	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
240	Studebaker	139⅝	141¼	139⅛	140
440	Tenn. Copper..	55	57½	54⅜	56½
440	Third Av.....	60	60½	59	59
1,030	Union Pacific..	131½	131⅝	130⅝	130⅝
470	U. S. Rubber.	52⅝	54⅜	52⅜	53
13,600	U. S. Steel....	76	76⅝	75¾	76
280	Utah Copper....	66	67½	66	66¾
5,700	West. E. & M.	119⅝	119½	118½	118¾
52,449					

MINING STOCKS.

200	Comstock	.13	.13	.13	.13
400	Crown Point..	.15	.16	.15	.16
2,100	Dia. B. B....	.04	.05	.04	.05
800	Gold. Daisy...	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
1,000	Grandin	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Jumbo Ext....	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
800	Kewanas	.40	.40	.39	.39
600	Mexican	.35	.35	.33	.33
600	Midway	.16	.16	.16	.16
500	Montana	.32	.32	.32	.32
300	Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
400	Ton. Ext....	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
1,000	West End.....	.54	.57	.54	.57
9,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Nine roads.....	$8,290,723	+$247,892
Six roads.....	4,474,953	— 452,800
Total (15 roads)....	7,765,676	— 504,998

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$568,140	$598,067	$581,889
Net	169,833	166,294	163,079

DULUTH SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev..	2,938,597	3,405,645	3,412,832
Op. exp.....	2,401,835	2,842,411	2,724,490
Net op. rev....	536,762	653,234	688,341
Out. op. net...			4,873
Total net rev.	536,762	653,234	693,014
Taxes	167,813	247,442	219,025
Uncoll. rev....	107		
Op. income....	329,342	405,791	473,989
Other income..	40,767	26,819	34,472
Total income..	380,109	432,610	507,461
Charges	997,193	983,590	1,046,381
Deficit	557,083	550,980	537,520

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for August—

Gross	607,703	516,541	786,038
Net	252,644	149,453	240,691
Gross, 2 mos..	1,229,598	1,047,635	1,563,904
Net	427,924	292,755	416,358

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$80,498	$71,823	$8,675
Net	40,429	31,800	8,629
Sur. aft. chgs..	22,294	14,498	7,796
12 mos. gross..	1,011,708	904,192	107,516
Net	474,499	405,227	69,272
Sur. aft. chgs..	259,820	200,059	59,761

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for August—

Gross	498,869	527,950	*29,080
Exps. & taxes.	295,061	318,481	*23,420
Net earnings..	206,808	209,468	*5,660
8 mos. gross...	4,170,622	4,140,887	29,634
Exps. & taxes.	2,456,838	2,426,001	29,647
Net earnings..	1,720,184	1,714,196	5,988

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for August—

Gross	442,699	446,198	*3,499
Net aft. taxes.	221,544	236,299	*14,755
Total income..	229,014	242,779	*13,766
Sur. aft. chgs..	85,083	105,257	*20,174
Bal. aft. deprn.	76,750	96,924	*20,174
2 mos. gross...	901,556	890,014	1,542
Net aft. taxes.	454,571	467,879	*13,308
Total income..	470,700	480,773	*10,072
Sur. aft. chgs..	183,895	206,852	*23,457
Bal. aft. deprn.	166,728	190,186	*23,457

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	16¾
Atlantic Refining....	625	630	625	630
Borne-Scrymser	260	270	260	270
Buckeye Pipe Line...	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.....	730	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	140	150	135	145
Continental Oil	250	255	247	252
Crescent Pipe Line...	46	48	46	48
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line....	247	252	245	250
Galena-Signal Oil....	160	163	160	163
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line....	144	147	144	147
Indiana Pipe Line....	100	103	100	103
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd....	9¼	9⅝	9½	9⅝
National Transit	33	34	33	34
New York Transit....	218	222	218	222
Northern Pipe Line..	102	106	102	105
Ohio Oil	149	151	150	152
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil ev. 6s, '24.	78	81	78	81
Prairie Oil & Gas....	410	413	410	413
Prairie Pipe Line....	183	185	180	188
Solar Refining	255	265	255	265
Southern Pipe Line..	220	225	220	223
South. Penn. Oil....	330	333	328	332
Southwest. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal....	310	312	308	311
Stand Oil of Ind....	455	460	455	460
Stand. Oil of Kan....	395	405	400	410
Stand. Oil of Ky.....	277	281	277	281
Stand. Oil of Neb....	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J....	445	450	447	450
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	190	193	190	193
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	485	495	480	490
Swan & Finch.....	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	80	81	78	81
Vacuum Oil	217	220	217	221
Washington Oil	38	42	38	42

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

69th COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common capital stock of the Company, payable October 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 28th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 2, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, October 1, 1915, to the registered holders of September 7, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst., and will be reopened September 18, 1915.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

116TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent., payable on and after October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25th, 1915.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BROOKLYN DEVELOPMENT CO.

Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the BROOKLYN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY will be held on the 29th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 261 Broadway, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from Two Million Dollars ($2,000,000), consisting of Twenty Thousand Shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), to consist of Twenty Thousand Shares of the par value of Twenty-five Dollars ($25) each.

By WM. E. HARMON, President.
ROBERT T. PAINE, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of John Lane Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 West 32d St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, Sept. 13, 1915.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EMMA M. POPE, Secretary.

Lake Torpedo Boat Co.

One of the largest builders of submarines is increasing the capacity of its plant in order that it may be in a position to handle with dispatch large orders which are expected and practically assured.

The Company is making big profits on present orders and paying dividends regularly on

The 7% First Preferred Stock

which we consider an attractive investment; it is backed by actual values and substantial earnings and at the same time has exceptional speculative possibilities; it participates equally in all earnings after 10% on the Common has been paid, and has equal voting power.

Our Special Circular gives details.

GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
100 Carbon Steel Com. & 2d Pfd. Stk.
20 Crocker Wheeler Com. Stock
500 Eastern Steel Com. Stock
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
25 Niagara Insurance Stock
10 Victor Talking Machine Stock
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
50 Worthington Pump Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Carbon Steel 1st. Pfd. Stock
200 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
500 Eastern Steel Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd. Stock
50 Globe & Rutgers Insurance Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 Inter. St'm Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Midvale Steel Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
200 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

STARTLING CHANGES IN OUR OCEAN TRADE

Enormous Increase in Exports of Autos, Zinc, Explosives, and Animals.

FARM IMPLEMENTS DROP

Many Other Striking Comparisons in 1914 and 1915—Shipments to Orient Decline.

Changes more startling than ever before have been noted in this country's history are revealed in the statistics of foreign commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Tremendous increases, or decreases, in the export tabulation, are equaled only by the changes in the schedule of imports.

Commodities in which the United States did only a small business with Europe have become of immense importance in the export field. Stuffs of which this country bought heavily abroad before the war now compose an infinitesimal fraction of its imports.

What is a table, presented by The Annalist yesterday, showing some details of the year's foreign commerce as compared with that of a year ago:

Imports.	1915.	1914.
Animals	$22,279,081	$24,712,111
Art works	18,475,377	35,010,449
Breadstuffs	20,236,791	36,541,157
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.	83,818,357	94,519,912
Copper, unmanufactured	11,228,541	13,696,984
Copper, manufactures	1,432,370	40,809,270
Cotton, unmanufactured	23,208,960	19,456,588
Cotton, manufactures	46,205,123	70,704,828
Earthenware, &c.	8,681,472	10,029,178
Feathers, &c.	3,866,276	8,825,176
Fertilizers	10,348,006	23,150,146
Fibres, &c., unmanufactured	40,420,017	54,349,995
Fibres, &c., manufactures	61,567,669	82,404,239
Fruits and nuts	43,901,195	58,421,258
Fish	18,398,249	18,758,143
Furs and manufactures	14,405,294	19,230,456
Glass and glassware	4,592,359	8,191,833
Hats, &c.	10,127,429	12,102,245
Hides and skins	104,177,106	120,289,781
Rubber and substitutes: Unmanufactured	87,124,679	76,162,220
Manufactures	802,122	1,559,812
Iron and steel and manufactures	22,712,660	31,790,851
Leather and tanned skins and manufactures	20,171,196	25,087,196
Meat and dairy products	43,046,850	38,760,989
Metals, metal compositions and manufactures	3,965,471	7,153,053
Oils	35,725,051	47,020,573
Paper and manufactures	4,817,583	8,571,207
Platinum	1,630,602	3,975,572
Precious stones	11,134,493	33,378,055
Silk, unmanufactured	82,130,557	100,939,025
Silk, manufactures	25,042,670	35,454,786
Silk, artificial	3,587,170	4,081,830
Spirits, wines and malt liquors	13,404,903	20,347,546
Sugar	173,992,603	101,649,315
Tin	30,717,617	39,422,479
Tobacco, leaf	27,156,995	35,029,055
Tobacco, manufactures	6,501,672	6,577,806
Vegetables	9,329,732	15,133,535
Wood & manufactures	60,734,755	62,483,039
Wool, &c., unmanuf'd	62,242,568	53,190,767
Wool, manufactures	29,191,356	34,294,294
Exports.	**1915.**	**1914.**
Agricultural implements and parts	$10,304,978	$31,965,789
Aluminium and manufactures	3,245,709	1,101,920
Animals	77,953,668	5,803,659
Brass and manufactures	20,544,549	7,472,476
Breadstuffs, except wheat	240,271,450	77,348,929
Wheat	333,552,226	87,933,456
Total breadstuffs	573,823,676	165,302,385
Automobiles and parts	68,107,818	33,198,806
Railway cars	3,417,793	11,177,766
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	46,380,986	27,079,092
Copper and manufactures	99,778,177	149,479,645
Cotton, unmanufactured	376,217,972	610,475,801
Manufactures	71,973,497	51,467,233
Earthenware, &c.	4,353,238	5,245,241
Electrical machy, &c.	19,771,737	25,060,844
Explosives	41,476,188	6,272,197
Fertilizers	3,870,877	11,978,738
Fibres and m'factures	12,288,556	12,575,470
Fish	12,870,700	12,842,173
Fruits and nuts	34,933,117	31,850,392
Furs and fur skins	3,794,459	14,969,371
Hides and skins other than fur	4,685,724	2,807,253
Rubber and m'factures	14,767,513	12,441,220
Machinery	93,863,694	115,058,814
Firearms	9,474,947	3,442,297
Total iron and steel and manufactures	225,888,358	251,480,677
Lead, manufactures	9,044,479	2,610,207
Leather and tanned skins and manufactures	120,727,156	57,566,261
Meat & dairy products	220,052,990	146,227,780
Oils, mineral	133,693,275	152,174,056
Oils, vegetable	25,831,745	16,251,486
Paper & manufactures	19,848,358	20,983,634
Paraffin & paraffin wax	10,586,843	6,516,338
Motion-picture films	5,089,948	6,547,646
Sugar, refined	25,615,016	1,829,983
Tobacco, unmanufact'd	44,403,829	53,963,670
Manufactures	6,488,088	7,489,811
Vegetables	10,813,151	6,936,400
Wool & manufactures	49,043,537	103,179,640
Wool, manufactures	27,327,451	4,790,087
Zinc & manufactures	21,939,253	995,077

A noteworthy disclosure which follows a study of these tables is that our exports to China, Japan, and South America actually have decreased considerably despite the optimistic predictions of extraordinary development of trade with these countries. The fact that connections could not be established here immediately on the discontinuance of foreign affiliations probably accounts for this and recent returns indicate a great improvement in this field in the current year.

ONLY ONE LOST ON ATHINAI.

Steamers Tuscania and Roumanian Bringing 469 Survivors to New York

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 20.—One man lost his life in the burning of the Greek steamer Athinai, according to a message received by the Marine Department today. The steamer Tuscania rescued 408 passengers and crew and the steamer Rumanian Prince sixty-one others.

The message from the Tuscania was dated at 7 A. M. today and was the first official word received from the liner since the wireless report last night that the Athinai was afire and the Tuscania had rescued the passengers. The origin of the fire was not stated in the message, which read:

Heard distress call at 8:30 A. M. yesterday. Arrived on spot at noon and sent line across to help them. Transferred passengers about 4 P. M. Athinai was abandoned about 8:30 P. M. We rescued 408 passengers and crew, and the Rumanian Prince rescued 61. There was one life lost, that of a man who jumped overboard.

We left the wreck burning fiercely in No. 1 and No. 2 holds at 10:30 P. M. Position, latitude 40.54 north, longitude 58.47 west, we were compelled, after our vessel was all afame, to abandon her. All our passengers and crew were saved. Sixty-one of the crew are on the British freighter Rumanian Prince. All passengers and rest of our crew are coming with Tuscania.

BOGIAZIDES.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was nervous and irregular, and, after moving feverishly within a range of 1½@3c per bushel, prices at the close of the day were unchanged to ½c net higher. The visible supply in the United States increased 1,848,000 bushels; the Canadian visible increased 961,000, and total stocks in America, including bonded wheat, increased 4,587,000, compared with an increase of 11,278,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat and No. 2 hard Winter were quoted at $1.21½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York Western inspection; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.01, and No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 96c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.15¼	1.17½	1.21

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.01½	98½	1.01¼	1.01¼	1.10¾
December	93⅞	92¼	93½	93⅜	1.13¾
May	97⅛	95⅝	97	96⅛	1.20⅝

CORN.

The corn market was easier early in the day, but prices rallied and closed steady at net unchanged to ½c higher. The visible supply showed an increase of only 66,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 967,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	71½	70¼	71¼	71¼	79¾
December	56⅝	55⅝	56⅜	56¼	72⅝
May	58	56⅞	58	57¼	74⅜

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were narrow, and at the close of the day were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The visible supply increased 3,574,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,014,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was quiet. No. 3 white quoted at 41c; No. 4 white, 39@40c, and clipped white, 40½@44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	37¾	37	37¼	37⅜	47⅛
December	36	35¾	35⅞	35⅞	50¼
May	38½	37¾	37⅞	38	53½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was irregular during the first part of the day, with lard and ribs relatively firmer than pork, but toward the close the entire list declined under selling, which was thought to be by packers, owing to a very poor cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000 head; estimated for Tuesday, 12,000 head; Kansas City received 7,000 head and Omaha 2,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
October	7.92	7.85	7.85	7.92	9.62
January	8.42	8.32	8.32	8.42	10.22
Ribs—					
October	7.82	7.70	7.72	7.80	11.05
January	8.30	8.17	8.17	8.27	10.80
Pork—					
October	12.20	12.05	12.05	12.17	17.85
January	14.80	14.65	14.65	14.75	20.87

COFFEE.

Price changes in the coffee market were comparatively narrow, closing at 1 point net lower to 2 points net higher, although at one time the active positions were 5 to 7 points above the final of Saturday on moderate local covering. Total sales for the day were 6,250 bags.

In the local spot market trading was inactive. A sale was reported of a round lot of Rio 7s at 6¾c, and on this basis the price for 7s on the spot was advanced to 6¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.07	6.08
October	..	..	6.00@6.02	6.01
November	..	..	6.02@6.03	6.01
December	6.07	6.03	6.03@6.04	6.01
January	..	..	6.08@6.09	6.07
February	..	..	6.13@6.14	6.12
March	6.22	6.18	6.19@6.20	6.17
April	..	..	6.24@6.25	6.23
May	..	..	6.30@6.31	6.29
June	..	..	6.35@6.36	6.33
July	..	..	6.40@6.41	6.38

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil developed a firmer tone, and prices at the close of the day were 6 to 22 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.10@6.40	6.08
September	..	..	6.05@6.25	6.08
October	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.17	6.09
November	6.20	6.17	6.16@6.18	6.09
December	6.20	6.18	6.17@6.18	6.08
January	6.27	6.15	6.24@6.25	6.13
February	6.32	6.32	6.32@6.36	6.10
March	6.45	6.35	6.41@6.42	6.33
April	..	..	6.50@6.54	6.42

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, unchanged to a decline of 4 points, with first sales 150 tons. The market improved at midday on a little buying by trade interests and short covering, and later in the day reports of freer offerings in the raw market being neglected, prices again sagged off, the market closing easy 2 to 10 points lower, with sales for the day 6,450 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	3.08@3.09	3.18
October	3.16	3.08	3.08@3.09	3.18
November	3.10	3.04	3.05@3.06	3.12
December	3.05	2.99	3.00@3.01	3.04
January	2.94	2.92	2.92@2.93	2.94
February	2.94	2.94	2.91@2.93	2.94
March	2.97	2.90	2.93@2.94	2.95
April	..	..	2.95@2.96	2.97
May	3.05	3.01	3.01@3.02	3.04
June	..	..	3.02@3.03	3.05
July	..	..	3.03@3.04	3.06

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,999 packages. Increasing firmness on high-grade fresh creamery, with an advance of ¼@½c. Most of the extras sold at 26½c and the fancier lots at 27@27½c. There was also a little improvement in the secondary grades, but the movement is not free as yet. Importers are showing some further interest. Renovated slow. Ladles and packing stock steady; demand fair. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25½@26c; good to prime, 24@25c; common to fair, 21@23¼c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20¼c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19¼c; lower grades, 13¾@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,357 cases. The market opened with a generally quiet trading, although the supply of strictly fine to fancy qualities is small and the call for such seems to be sufficient to take the offerings promptly at firm prices. The average and lower grades are moving slowly, and many lots are showing some deterioration in quality as compared with recent receipts. Near-by white eggs met some demand yesterday and offerings were moderate, containing only a small proportion of strictly fancy goods, which are held firmly; defective lots irregular. Little doing in storage eggs at the moment, although there has been some recent movement, chiefly in Summer packings, with prices ranging from about 23½c downward. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 29½@31c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 23½@25c; thirds and poorer, 21@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 18@19c; refrigerator, firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds or poorer, 19@21½c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; ordinary to good, 36@38c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 28@35c; Western, gathered whites, 28@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 34@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@31c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Local showers Tues. Wed., fair, with somewhat lower temperature; moderate, variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Cloudy, with somewhat lower temperature, Tues. Wed., fair; moderate, variable winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Tues.; cooler in interior. Wed., fair; moderate, variable winds, mostly n.

West. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed., fair; slowly rising temperature.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed., fair.

Ohio and Lower Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed., fair; strong w. winds.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; rising temperature. Wed., diminishing w. winds.

Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Fair and cooler Tues. and Wed., with rising temperature.

Minn., N. and S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer.

Iowa.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; slowly rising temperature.

Kan.—Fair Tues., with warmer in n. Wed., cloudy and slightly warmer.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:45|Sun sets..6:01|Moon sets..3:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:57	6:16	12:09	12:00
Governors Island	6:27	6:46	12:19	12:38
Hell Gate	8:17	8:36	1:59	2:18

Arrived—Monday, Sept. 20.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, Sept. 11.
SS Orduna, Liverpool, Sept. 11.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 8.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Sept. 14.
SS Sixaola, Jamaica, Sept. 11.
SS San Guglielmo, Naples, Sept. 2.
SS Kansan, Boston, Sept. 17.
SS Firfield, Spezia, Sept. 1.
SS Atna, Balboa, Sept. 2.
SS Mimer, St. John's, Sept. 17.
SS Virginia, Baltimore, Sept. 17.
SS Yasukni Maru, Marseilles, Aug. 28.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Sept. 16.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Sept. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Tuscania	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Carolina	Christiania	Aug. 31
Soverga	Genoa	Aug. 30
Moncenisio	Lisbon	Sept. 5
Santa Cruz	Balboa	Sept. 8
Willaston	Havre	Sept. 5
Calliope	Honolulu	Aug. 19
Ioannina	Piraeus	Sept. 2
Brighton	Jamaica	Sept. 15
Westerdyk	Spezia	Aug. 23
N. Y. Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 12
Cacique	Balboa	Sept. 12
Pioneer	Copenhagen	Sept. 4
Minnehaha	London	Sept. 11
Arabia	Shields	Sept. 4
Ausable	Rotterdam	Sept. 6
Stephan	Barbados	Sept. 14
Touraine	Bordeaux	Sept. 12
Santa Rosalia	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 3
Strathallan	Bordeaux	Sept. 7
Idaho	Hull	Sept. 7
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 18
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Atlantic	Buenos Aires	Aug. 27
Minneapolian	Colon	Sept. 15
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Sept. 17
Le Coq	Rouen	Sept. 5
Kansan	Oran	Sept. 2
El Valle	Galveston	Sept. 16

DUE THURSDAY.

Acre	Para	Sept. 11
Santa Maria	Jamaica	Sept. 18
American	Rotterdam	Sept. 10
Lord Sefton	London	Sept. 11
Wasildijk	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Hubert	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Hothan Newton	Manchester	Sept. 6
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Carpathia	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Manaos	San Juan	Sept. 16
Exeter City	Swansea	Sept. 10
Manin	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
Patria	Naples	Sept. 10
El Siglo	Galveston	Sept. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Kirkoswald	Marseilles	Sept. 7
Togama Maru	London	Sept. 15
Uberon	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Italia	Palermo	Sept. 13
Jethau	Montevideo	Aug. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Malls Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Giorgio, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Veenbergen, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Camargo, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bjornefjord, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Finland, Balboa	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mimer, S. Domingo	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kronberg, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Furus, Argentina	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	—	10:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	—	10:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London	—	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Bovic, Manchester		12:00 M.
St. Cecilia, London		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 20.

SS Tuscania, Glasgow to New York, was 458 miles E. at noon; due 21st, late, or early 22d. Anchor Line.

SS Touraine, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 21st, afternoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 247 miles S. at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 255 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 132 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 50 miles S. at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 166 miles N. at noon.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 133 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 111 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 279 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 251 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles S. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 870 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS S. V. Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 604 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Napoli, at Naples, Sept. 20.
SS Palermo, at Genoa, Sept. 19.
SS Canberra, at Exmouth, Sept. 17.
SS City of Lincoln, at Vladivostok, Sept. 17.
SS Bolton Castle, at Vladivostok, Sept. 17.
SS Francisco, at Plymouth, Sept. 18.
SS Polykton, at Port Said, Sept. 18.
SS Inveric, at Port Said, Sept. 18.
SS Venus, at Malta, Sept. 18.
SS Cymeric, at Suez, Sept. 19.
SS California, at Kirkwall, Sept. 20.
SS Gracia, (Swedish,) at Kirkwall, Sept. 20.
SS Lincolnshire, at Aden, Sept. 19.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Sept. 20.

Sailed.

SS N. Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, Sept. 17.
SS St. Joseph, from Marseilles, Sept. 16.
SS Harpagus, from Marseilles, Sept. 18.
SS Ile de la Reunion, from Gibraltar, Sept. 17.
SS Quebra, from Liverpool, Sept. 18.
SS Borderer, from Glasgow, Sept. 17.
SS Wells City, from Bristol, Sept. 18.
SS Meissonier, from London, Sept. 18.
SS Megres, from Rotterdam, Sept. 17.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, Sept. 18.

Passed.

SS Cameronia, New York for Glasgow, passed Kildonan.
SS Andreas, New York for Rotterdam, passed Beachey Head.
SS Oscar II., New York for Copenhagen, passed Cape Wrath.
SS Egremont Castle, for New York from Shanghai, passed Gibraltar.
SS Tomaso di Savoia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via Seattle)—Manoa.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....Sept. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru .....Sept. 26
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru.....Sept. 27
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Hilonian .....Sept. 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Sept. 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 19; Shanghai, Aug. 28; Kobe, Sept. 1, and Yokohama, Sept. 2—which arrived per steamer Shidzuoka, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 18, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 23.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Last Month's from This Port Compared with a Year Ago.

August exports of domestic merchandise from this port exceeded the same month of 1914 by $100,125,052, according to the Custom House statement of foreign commerce issued yesterday by Chief Statistician Lant. Last month's shipments totaled $141,971,554, or about $13,000,000 less than in July. A year ago in August domestic exports were set down at only $32,846,502. The poor showing of August, 1914, was due to the fact that immediately following the outbreak of war in Europe French, British and Russian vessels were tied up in port for over a fortnight. The Custom House abstract in detail is as follows:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.

	1914.	1915.
Gold (foreign)	$571,223.00	$1,679,929.00
Gold (domestic)	401,801.00	601,612.00
Silver (foreign)	1,263,934.00	2,506,994.00
Silver (domestic)	2,100.00	211,823.00
EXPORTS.		
Gold (foreign)	104,841.00	1,014,870.00
Gold (domestic)	844,500.00	17,500.00
Silver (foreign)	690,502.00	367,985.00
Silver (domestic)	2,632,437.00	2,457,010.00

Merchandise.

IMPORTS.

For consumption (free)	81,966,829.00	45,086,777.00
For consumption (dutiable)	21,891,522.00	21,684,132.00
For warehouse	9,946,061.00	9,495,936.00
Withdrawals for consumption	13,747,990.00	11,913,235.00
EXPORTS.		
Domestic	82,846,502.00	141,971,554.00
Foreign (free)	196,392.00	.....
Foreign (dutiable)	516,530.00	2,145,932.00

Duties.

On direct importations	6,725,856.64	6,584,722.65
On withdrawals from warehouse	6,077,429.64	4,338,321.75

JOFFRETTE BABY ROBES.

Frenchwoman Here Pays Her Way with Dresses Named for General.

The Label Shop at 14 East Thirty-seventh Street, to which the Consumers' League of this city has given its sanction because all its goods bear labels showing they are made under sanitary conditions and for fair pay, has a new line of articles for sale consisting of Joffrette "robes de fillettes et bébés," dresses for babies and little children, made by a French woman of New York, whose men relatives are fighting in France.

She owes on a mortgage and has no money to meet the interest with the money getters awy. But the maker of the little Joffrette frocks told the holder of the mortgage that she could obtain the money if only she could sell her fine needlework. So here are the dainty little handmade "robes de fillettes." The prety name "Joffrette" is gigen to them because, these days, in France, many girl babies are named after the French war leader, General Joffre.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 30, SS Canopic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 21, SS Patris.

Liberia—Closed to sailing at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Rotterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 22, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 22, SS Frederik VIII., and at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 21, SS San Giorgio, and at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 27, SS San Guglielmo.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

TWIN SCREW **S. S. ROTTERDAM** 37,000 Tons Displ't. 24,190 Tons Reg'd.
Sailing Tuesday, September 28, Noon

TWIN SCREW **S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM** 31,000 Tons Displ't. 17,250 Tons Reg'd.
Sailing Tuesday, October 5, Noon

Largest Steamers Under Neutral Flag

NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM Via FALMOUTH

Splendid Accommodations at Moderate Rates.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, 21-24 State St., New York.

A Dustless Vacation Trip

No cinders, no humidity—just clean sweet breezes fresh from the Atlantic's bosom

SUPERIOR SERVICE and LOW FARES to
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EUROPE via LIVERPOOL

ORDUNA,	SAT., SEPT. 25, 10 A. M.
SAXONIA,	SAT., OCT. 2, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA,	SAT., OCT. 23, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA,	FRI., OCT. 29, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA,	SAT., NOV. 6, 10 A. M.

*En Route to Glasgow.

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Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line

AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Philadelphia..Sept. 25 | St. Paul....Oct. 2

White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Sept. 22 | †Cymric.....Oct. 1
†Cabin and 3d Class Passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic, Sept. 30, 10 A. M. | Cretic, Oct. 30
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

LA TOURAINE	Sept. 25, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE	Oct. 2, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU	Oct. 9, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO	Oct. 16, 3 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
†STAMPALIA.....OCTOBER 2, NOON
*D. D'Abruzzi, Sept. 30 | *America.....Oct. 23
†Ancona...Oct. 20, noon | †Europa.....Oct. 26
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS

VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
PATRIA (new)..Sept. 30 | SANT ANNA..Oct. 23
Via Azores, Lisbon

5 NEW HAVEN MEN ASK SEPARATE TRIAL

Charles F. Brooker Afraid of Evidence to be Put In Against Robbins.

MIGHT PREJUDICE THE JURY

C. M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, H. K. McHarg, and F. F. Brewster Want Individual Hearings Also.

Charles F. Brooker, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Henry K. McHarg, and Frederick F. Brewster, directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, indicted and awaiting trial for alleged violation of the Sherman law, yesterday petitioned Judge William H. Hunt, sitting in the Federal District Court, for separate trials.

In the moving papers Charles F. Brooker says he does not want to be arraigned with Edward D. Robbins, former general counsel for the New Haven, who is alleged to have sanctioned the acquisition of the subsidiary companies which created the monopoly set forth in the indictment. The papers were put in by Royall Victor of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell.

In support of the Brooker motion Mr. Victor submitted an affidavit in which he sets forth that the efforts of the Government to prove that Robbins made money on the side through the purchase of the Metropolitan Steamship Company and that he connived at the spiriting away of the books of the Billard Company would unduly prejudice the minds of the trial jurors as to the standing of his client, against whom no such evidence exists. Mr. Victor says:

"I do not mean by any statement in this affidavit in any way to throw legal blame upon Mr. Robbins or to impute to him any guilty knowledge or intent or violation of law whatsoever, my intention being solely to bring the attention of this court to only such facts regarding the case as seem to be necessary to enable the court to understand that the defenses of the defendants in question are in substantial respects radically different."

Mr. Victor quotes from testimony given by William Skinner before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington that Robbins had told the New Haven Board of Directors that they were not violating the Sherman Law when they consolidated the various transportation lines in New England.

In his own affidavit Mr. Brooker says he is 68 years old, a resident of Ansonia, Conn., and the President of the American Brass Company. He says he was a Director of the New Haven from 1893 to 1915, and was Vice President of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, and "perhaps a few other subsidiaries."

According to the Government Brooker was concerned in the purchase of the Westchester Railroad franchises in which it is alleged $10,000,000 "vanished into thin air."

McHarg and Brewster, asking for separate trials, state that the New Haven in January, 1907, acquired the Boston & Maine Railroad and as they did not become Directors until the following May they ought not to be held accountable because of the ratification of that deal.

Pratt and Ledyard stare that on Jan. 1, 1907, they simply exchanged their Boston & Maine stock for stock of the New Haven and were simply vendors and not conspirators. They said that in making the exchange they were misled by the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commerce and Industries Commission of Massachusetts.

In addition Ledyard in the motion papers said:

"From the time when I became a Director in February, 1908, until after the election of Messrs. Baker and Cuyler in 1910 I participated in and had contemporaneous knowledge of the acquisition of only two properties which were not already controlled by the New Haven system, namely, the trolley line of the Tarrytown, White Plains & Yonkers and the acquisition of only two properties which as I have stated, was in no sense an interstate property, and the Newport & Wickford Railway Company, which was wholly in the State of Rhode Island, and has always been operated simply as a spur to connect New Haven with Newport."

SEEK JOBS IN PANAMA.

Many Changes Expected When New Governor Takes Office.

From Panama comes word that in anticipation of the many important changes that it is believed will be brought about in the Panama organization through the appointment of a new Governor to succeed Colonel George W. Goethals, a surprising number of applicants are already busy looking over the ground and filing their applications for places where it is thought the changes will be made, in order that their applications may carry more weight many are writing to their Congressmen here asking for their support and help.

Few applications have been made, however, for the Governorship, since it is generally understood that Lieutenant Colonel Chester Harding, U. S. A., at present Acting Governor, will be appointed. It is not likely that this will take place before November, or perhaps December, for the appointment must be made by the President and then confirmed by the Senate. In the meantime, Colonel Harding will remain Acting Governor until appointed and confirmed.

There are many lucrative jobs in the Canal Zone. All of these pay salaries of $3,600 and more, besides carrying with them certain valuable perquisites. These include a nicely furnished house, rent free, and all commissary privileges. Changes are scheduled to occur in several of the high salaried positions, but these will not be the result of the change in the Governorship. It has never been the policy on the canal work to make changes in the personnel except to increase efficiency.

Dismissals have never been allowed because an employe differed from his immediate chief or from the Governor in politics. Also political backing, no matter how strong, except in a few cases, has never succeeded in warming a place for party workers from the States. There is now some speculation as to whether this rule will hold now.

In all there are ten executive positions in the canal organization which are filled by civilians and which are subject to the appointment of the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of War. The lowest salary involved is $8,600, while the highest is $7,200.

EDISON SHOWS HIS BATTERY

Tells Fifty Experts of Plan for Small Merchants' Wagons.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 20.—Thomas A. Edison displayed today to some fifty electrical experts the storage battery on which he had been at work for the last three years. He announced that arrangements had been completed to put the new battery on the market in light delivery wagons which might be rented by the small merchant.

One of the new wagons was displayed in the yard of the laboratory at the Edison plant. It has a carrying capacity of 750 pounds and will travel forty-five miles without recharging. It makes ten miles an hour and is operated by only one pedal, so that almost any one can learn easily to run the car.

Mr. Edison said he had designed the car to replace the horse-drawn delivery wagon of the small merchant. Figures obtained showed that the upkeep of a motor delivery wagon, including current and storage, would equal only about half the cost of feeding and stabling one horse, while the cost of tires, averaged on a monthly basis, would be less than the cost of shoeing one horse.

The price of feed is increasing, while Mr. Edison declared current was daily becoming cheaper, so that the saving effected by the use of the motor wagon would increase steadily.

STRIKE AT B. & O. TERMINAL.

850 Freight Handlers and Trackwalkers Tie Up Traffic.

Most of the traffic in the New York terminal of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at St. George, S. I., was tied up yesterday when the 850 freight handlers and track walkers went on strike. Most of the coal shipped from Southern and Middle Western points passes through this terminal for shipment to the East, and this traffic was almost stopped, as well as the shipments via Elizabethport to Southern and Eastern points. Strikebreakers got out a few trains with the most perishable goods, such as ice, fruit, and poultry. Thirty of the road's uniformed detectives were assigned to track inspection in place of the striking track walkers.

Spokesmen of the strikers said the crews of handlers had been reduced from time to time and the men required to do too much work. This was denied by John H. Clark, Superintendent of the terminal yards, who said that the strikers had presented no demands or complaints, and that he could not account for their action. The men belong to no union, and as nine-tenths of them are Italians, German influence is not suspected.

Some of the employes in the passenger and freight terminal of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company also struck, but their places were filled without much trouble.

The 100 freight handlers who struck last week in the Communipaw yards of the Central Railroad of New Jersey went back to work yesterday noon. They had demanded in place of the present rate of 20 cents an hour a regular wage of 25 cents, with 30 cents an hour for overtime and 35 cents for holidays and Sundays. They went back for 20 cents an hour, but with the agreement that they were to have 30 cents for Sundays and holidays, and that increases should be made in the force when necessary to avoid overtime.

A committee of the freight handlers striking in the Lehigh Railroad yards at Communipaw conferred yesterday with officials of the road, who, it is said, granted two of the three demands, and an early end to the strike was expected.

The situation at Elizabeth, N. J., where about 900 men are on strike at various places, was improved yesterday. Socialists had predicted a strike of the 3,000 employes of the Singer Manufacturing Company, but twenty-four men in the machine inspection department who applied for an increase from 20 to 22 cents an hour were refused, and all but three of them were discharged at once. Though no concessions had been made, 89 of the 150 striking employes of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabeth went back to work yesterday morning.

STRIKES IN THREE STATES.

Machinists at Worcester and Providence Plants Quit Work.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 20.—More than 300 machinists employed in the Cambridge Street plant of the Reed-Prentice Company went on strike today because the company refused to give a forty-eight-hour week and an increase in pay of five cents an hour. The plant employs 385 hands, and is working day and night on war orders. The machinists of the Gold Street plant of the company have made a similar demand, and it is expected that they will join their co-workers unless the demand is granted.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 20.—A strike of machinists was called at the plant of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company today to enforce a demand for an eight-hour working day in all departments without any reduction. Officials of the company said that about 2,500 of the 5,800 employes obeyed the strike call.

NEW BRITAN, Conn., Sept. 20.—Demanding a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a minimum daily wage of $2.50 and a maximum of $3.50, molders, annealers and others employed by the North & Judd Manufacturing Company struck today.

Cable Strike in Perth Amboy.

Three hundred men and girls employed at the works of the Standard Underground Cable Company in Perth Amboy, N. J., struck yesterday afternoon. They demand an eight-hour day. They have been working ten hours. It is expected the strike will involve all the 2,000 hands employed if the demand is not granted at once.

What Might Have Been.

Had the "Grape Juice" policy prevailed in 1776, Lord Fitznoodle would now be Viceroy of America, the Fourth of July would have nothing on the First of April, and the only celebrating we would be doing today would be on the firing line of the west front with others of the numerous children of the "mother country."—Austin America.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 4 and 6, part of basement; Leopoldo Pureco to James Seple, 106 West 109th St, 4 years, from Aug. 15, 1915; attorney, Greek Bureau, 1 Broadway. $540 and $720

2D AV, 765, store, &c.; Charles Lane et al. to Michael Cumiskey, 174 Manhattan St, 10 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Franklin Brewing Co., 414 Flushing Av, Brooklyn. $1,200

2D AV, 1,602, north store; Christian Goetz to Hy Halboth, 1,602 2d Av, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Hy C. Botty, 140 Nassau St. $1,260

7TH AVE, 480, all; Frank H. Butler to Frank G. Emma, 480 7th Ave, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 149 Broadway. $5,000

127TH ST, 280 West, 3 floors; Annie K. Dieckmann to Bridget Williamson, 280 West 127th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1914 ..... $1,200

81ST ST, 247 East, all; John J. O'Reilly to Maria Forester, 247 East 81st St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Parepa Realty Co., 173 East 82d St. $600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,161; John Cobban against D. T. Kennedy, owner; D. E. Kennedy, contractor. $954

19TH ST, 205 and 210 West; S. B. Miller, Inc., against Kennedy Estate, owner; Tager Co., Inc., contractor. $152

98TH ST, 42 and 44 West; Felix Wunderman against Cressana Chomas, owner; M. Mahnken, contractor $109

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, w s, 197.1 ft s of 179th St, 262x375; Kertscher & Co. against Oesting Building Co., Inc., and Mary O'Connor, owners; Oesting Building Co., Inc., contractor. $6,187

ANDREWS AV, w s, 107.1 ft s of 179th St, 252x375; Kertcher & Co. against Oesting Building Co., Inc., and Mary O'Connor, owners; Julius R. Miller Co., Inc., contractor. $180

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

52D ST, 425 East; Greenberg Bros. against Christian Breithaupt et al., Sept. 8, 1915. $5

87TH ST, 527 and 529 West, and 88th St, 510 to 528 West; Northern Waste-proofing Co. against Emma J. Wray et al., July 20, 1915. $445

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 928 and 930, and 21st St, 17 East; Union Trust Co. of N. Y. against Building and Engineering Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

SULLIVAN ST, 17, and Grand St, 21 and 23; Sullivan St, s e s, 40 ft s w of Grand St, 20x80; Sullivan St, n w s, Lot 225, 25x80; Waverley Place, 116; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 147th St, 24.11x100; Edgecombe Av, s w corner of 159th St, 25x86.11; 10th Av, n e corner of 166th St, 25x100; 182d St, s e s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x70; Plots 47 and 48, map of property of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; Catherina Coffey against Charles E. Coffey et al., (action to recover dower, &c.,) attorney, E. A. Smith.

24TH ST, 139 to 143 West; Union Trust Co. of N. Y. to Urban Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

27TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 100x98.9; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. et al. against Seventy-second Street Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

113TH ST, n s, 468.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.10x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Co. against Henry Bennett et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

204TH ST, n w corner of Sherman Av, 100x 400; Antonio La Cagnina et al. against Vermilyear Realty Co. et al., (action or foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Ediditz & Hulse.

207TH ST, s s, whole front between Sherman and Post Avs, 80x100; Antonio La Cagnina et al. against Charles Hensle Realty Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Ediditz & Hulse.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Franklin Pettit Sells Group of Seven West End Avenue Private Dwellings to McMorrow Brothers as Site for Twelve-Story Apartment House—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

West End Avenue opened the realty market of the week yesterday with an important deal which, with the twelve-story apartment house about to be erected on the property, will represent an investment of practically $1,000,000.

The property includes seven old dwellings on the southeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, being 590 to 598 West End Avenue and 274 and 276 West Eighty-ninth Street. The purchasers are the McMorrow Brothers, who have been active builders of high-class houses on the West Side, this being their second West End Avenue deal within four months. Title to the plot will be taken in the name of the 590 West End Avenue Company, recently incorporated, with Thomas, Charles P., and James Walter McMorrow as Directors.

All of the property except one plot, that at 590 West End Avenue, was bought from Franklin Pettit, who acquired it for resale to a builder a short time ago. To round out the corner, giving a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue and the street, the three-story residence at 590 West End Avenue, 19 by 82, was purchased from Michael McGuire, who acquired it at foreclosure proceedings a month ago for $22,783.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction and they were also the brokers in the previous purchase by the McMorrows of the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, which is also to be improved with a twelve-story house.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

An investor has purchased from the Ryder Estate, 25 West Eighty-second Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2, located between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. and the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

A plot of four lots, 100 by 85 by irregular, on the west side of Webster Avenue, 130 feet north of 194th Street, has been sold by the Murray estate to a client of H. H. Kelber for investment.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to a client of Jones, Meckes & Jones the two and one-half story private dwelling known as 50 Clinton Place, being the southwest corner of Grand Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Long Island.

A house and plot on South Street, Far Rockaway, has been sold by William L. Bowman for the Broadstyle Realty Co., Charles Friedenberg, President, to Morris Goldzier.

$16,000 Bronxville Deal.

Fish & Marvin sold for George H. White his residence on the White Plains Road, at Bronxville, to Miss Katherine F. McCarthy of this city. The property was held at $16,000.

New West 23d Street Building.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Bureau of Buildings for the construction of a twelve-story mercantile building at 53 to 57 West Twenty-third Street and 34 West Twenty-fourth Street for the Nameloc Company, Michael Coleman, President.

It will have a frontage of seventy-five feet on each street and will be fireproof. William H. Birkmire, the architect, estimates the cost at $300,000.

To Foreclose Hotel Earlington Mortgage.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the City Investing Company have brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Seventy-second Street Company and others to foreclose a mortgage of $400,000 on the property on the north side of Twenty-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, known as the Hotel Earlington.

The mortgage was made on Sept. 15, 1907, by the Seventy-second Street Company.

Rutledge Hotel Leased.

The Rutledge Hotel, a twelve-story structure at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, has been leased for a period of ten years, at $27,000 per annum, by Stephen H. Jackson to the Rutledge Hotel Company, recently incorporated, with T. Elliott Tolson, Frank P. William, and Samuel Naylor.

Transit Celebration in Queens.

Residents of the southern section of the Fourth Ward of Queens will on next Saturday celebrate the commencement of operation of the new extension of the elevated line on Liberty Avenue, from the borough line to Lefferts Avenue, Morris Park. There will be a band concert and civic parade, in which owners of automobiles will participate.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Leon S. Altmayer has leased for Irving I. Kempner and Ralph Kempner the four-story residence 70 East Ninety-second Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, to M. Murphy.

The four-story dwelling at 462 West 144th Street has been leased by the Duff & Brown Company for Emma H. Worcester to T. J. Dougherty.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented the five-story dwelling at 254 West Ninety-ninth Street for J. J. Crawford to M. E. Walter, and the five-story dwelling at 321 West 100th Street for the De Witt estate to J. E. Gardiner.

Louis Schrag has leased the four-story dwelling 438 West Twenty-third Street to Emilie Freire for a term of five years.

The Houghton Company has leased for Rosie Jacobs the five-story American basement dwelling 690 West End Avenue to Bethilde Lardy.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store at 196 Front Street to Theodore P. Lancaster, and the store at 279 Pearl Street, for Lewis E. Ransom, to Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased, for Frank Kines, the store at 13 East Forty-third Street to Aaron Siegel.

Realty Notes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. announce that George D. Ackerman, now with the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, will be associated with the former firm about Oct. 1.

Work has just been started and a loan secured for a five-story new law tenement on a plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Jesup Avenue, 308 feet north of Boscobel Place, being erected by the Alameda Building & Construction Company, M. S. Kahn, President. The structure will be the pioneer of its type on this block and will be finished next February.

A meeting of the Fordham Heights Property Owners' Association will be held Wednesday evening, at Singhi's Hall, corner Fordham Road and Jerome Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

28th St, 150 and 152 West, s s, 150.6 ft e of 7th Av, 51.2x98.8x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores; adjourned sine die.

28TH ST, 154 to 160 West, s s, 56.11 ft e of 7th Av, 98.5x78.6x irregular; four and five story tenements and stores; adjourned sine die.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bryant Av, 651, w s, 475 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Lorillard Spencer, 3d, against Hunt's Point Estates et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $7,789.79; taxes, &c., $13; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Bryant Av, 653, w s, 500 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; I. C. King against Hunt's Point Estates et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $7,777.18; taxes, &c., $13; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Bryant Av, 657, w s, 525 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; E. G. Hardy against Hunt's Point Estates et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $7,775.87; taxes, &c., $13; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Webster Av, 2,089, w s, 61.9 ft n of 180th St, 38.9x80, vacant; Charles Zoller against Charles Bjorkegren, Inc., et al.; Timme & K., attorneys; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $18,017.21; taxes, &c., $321.60; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

Eastburn Av, 1, s e corner of Parkway, 150x 95, vacant; E. T. Woolf against M. J. Price, individually, &c., et al.; Deering & D., attorneys; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $13,-705.08; taxes, &c., $3,780.83; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

Eastburn Av, s e corner of 174th St, 100x50, vacant; same against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $5,691.69; taxes, &c., $290.91; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

177th St, East, n s, 92.11 ft w of Zerega Av, 116.9x37x100x99.11; A. A. Wabst against J. A. Murray; G. A. Moses, attorney; J. L. Zoetzl, referee; due, $1,882.40; taxes, &c., $849.22; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Fox St, 1,045, w s, near 165th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; executors' sale; also

Fulton Av, n e corner of 165th St, 60x145, two five-story flats and vacant; executors' sale; also

161st St, 612 East, s e corner of Eagle Av, 71x27, five-story tenement, with stores; executors' sale; also

Tinton Av, 986 to 1,004, e s, 100 ft s of 165th St, 205x100, ten two-story frame dwellings; executors' sale; also

Bayonne, N. J.—Avenue E, 557 and 559, corner East 35th St, 37x100, two-story frame dwelling; executors' sale; estate of Elizabeth M. Barry, deceased.

30th St, 224 to 232 West, s s, 308.2 ft w of 7th Av, 98.5x117, three, four, six, and seven story buildings; executors' sale.

98th St, 160-2 West, s s, 190 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.11, two five-story flats; Emma Rosenbaum, trustee, against Morris Realty and Construction Co. et al.; W. J. Rose, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $36,-761.55; taxes, &c., $3,488.90.

108th St, 3 East, n s, 140 ft e of 5th Av, 40x 100.11, five-story flat; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against A. T. Renn et al; Action 2; F. L. Allen, attorney; J. C. Coleman, referee; due, $22,245.37.

106th St, 5 East, n s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11, five-story flat; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $31,263.15.

50th St, 512 West, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Charles Lanier, trustee, against Adolph Schlesinger et al; R. W. Candler, attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $18,335.81; taxes, &c., $424.40.

50th St, 514 West, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; C. L. Lawrance against Adolph Schlesinger et al; Jay & C., attorneys; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $18,354.56; taxes, &c., $420.40.

By Henry Brady.

74th St, 102 West, s s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2, four-story dwelling; Edward Earl, trustee, against Ruth Mackey et al; Duer, S. & W., attorneys; J. F. Dunn, referee; due, $20,406.40; taxes, &c., $358.14.

16th St, 2 West, s s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, 85x83x irregular, three-story loft building; N. Y. Trust Co. against Hudson Realty Co. et al; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; Charles Putsel, referee; due, $82,122.47; taxes, &c., $700.80.

By Charles A. Berrian.

124th St, 420 East, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Equitable Trust Co. against Equality Construction Co. et al; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; H. Von Bulsberger, referee; due, $8,860.13; taxes, &c., $250.

124th St, 422 East, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.15, five-story tenement and stores; Equitable Trust Co. against Alice McBain et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $8,823.47; taxes, &c., $250.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 966, e s, 270.6 ft s of Aldus St, 42x150, five-story flat; American Real Estate Co. against Oval Construction Co. et al; T. Wood, attorney; H. D. Patton, referee; due, $11,569.41; taxes, &c., $1,453.90; subject to 1st mortgage $43,000.

Prospect Av, 1,095, w s, 40 ft n of 166th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; W. F. Johnston against Crown Operating Co. et al; Arthur Knox, attorney; J. R. Rubin, referee; due, $6,707.48.

By Henry Brady.

Cauldwell Av, w s, 286.10 ft n of 156th St, 116.10x80, vacant; C. C. Dietsch, Jr., against M. E. Connellon et al; Ferrias & S., attorneys; H. N. French, referee; due, $1,777.29; taxes, &c., $274.52.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

187th St, 626 East, s s, 214.5 ft w of Cypress Av, $7,600, five-story flat and stores; D. E. Carpenter, trustee, against Selvin Realty Co. et al; W. B. Chamberlin, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $31,298.87; taxes, &c., $859.73.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

28d St, 53 to 57 West, and 24th St, 34 West, for a twelve-story mercantile building, 75x 197.6; Nameloc Co., 125 West 58th St, owner; W. H. Birkmire, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $300,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 54, e s, 68.8 ft n of 112th St, 32.8x100; Edwin C. Mulligan to New England Mortgage Security Co., 192 Broadway; (mtg $45,000,) Sept. 8. ..... $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 720, e s, 262.4 ft n of 145th St, 18.6x61.6x18.8x62, (foreclosure Aug. 5;) Robert S. Kearney, referee, to Edmund P. von Gal'hen, Pale Alto, Cal., all liens, Sept. 20; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St. $18,000

80TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Webster W. Timpson to Lewis & Kempner, 135 Broadway, 1-7 part, all title, (mtg $1,-500,) Sept. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

87TH ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x 100.8; Gesnia M. Schriefer to Benjamin Bernstein, 617 West 141st St, all liens, Sept. 17; attorney, W. S. Doernberg, 27 Cedar St. $100

122D ST, 261 East, n s, 81.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x71.10; Willis Harris to Clarence Ewen, Asbury Park, N. J., (mtg $6,000,) all liens, Aug. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

128TH ST, 211 West, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 18.8x99.11; Walter A. Stevens, Inc., to P. McMorrow Sons, Inc., 271 West 125th St, (mtg $9,000,) b. and s., c. a. s., all liens, Sept. 15; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 233 Broadway. $100

126TH ST, 203 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Broadway Savings Institution to P. McMorrow Sons, Inc., 271 West 125th St, (mtg $11,500,) b. and s., c. a. s., Sept. 15; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 233 Broadway. $100

142D ST, 225 West, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Sarah Fernick to Marie Loos, 406 West 51st St, Sept. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

161ST ST, 552 West, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Lillian G. Libman to William F. Gorman, 285 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, Sept. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 200.1 ft n of 174th St, 20.3x114.5; Bertha Michaels to Sarah Knepper, 199 Belmont St, Aug. 3; attorney, Sarah Knepper, 199 Belmont St. $100

CHATTERTON AV, 2,289, n s, 25x168; Katie Reichwein to Joseph Sporakowski, Ridgewood, N. J., (mtg $4,850,) Sept. 15; attorney, E. D. C. Sperry, 233 Broadway. $1

CLINTON AV, s s, 300 ft w of 2d St, 50x 138.8 to Grand Av x58.2x144.10; also Clinton Av, s s, 350 ft w of 2d St, 75x99.5 to Grand Av, 279.9x138.5; Gotsh H. Stuber to Sophie Stuber, at 233d St and Keppler Av, Sept. 16; attorneys, Hart & S., 140 Nassau St. $1

GRAND AV, s w corner of Clinton Pl, 100x 25; Harry Cahn et al. to Charles W. Morse, 50 Clinton Pl (mtg $7,500,) Sept. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOTS 10 and 11, Block 13, Map Morris Park; Benj. Sackheim to Ida Sackheim, 219 Audubon Av, Sept. 15; attorney, E. H. Burger, 99 Nassau St. $1

LOTS 29 and 30, Block 60-A, Map Morris Park; Pannie Freedman to Feiga Merlub, 310 Blake Av, Brooklyn, March 13; attorney, F. Allen, 123 Nassau St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Feiga Merlub to Adolph Freedman, 184 Rutledge St, Brooklyn, Sept. 14; same attorney. $1

MORRIS AV, s s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 25x 70.8; also Morris Av, n e corner of 140th St, 80x70.8; Frederick Holdermann to Maria Holdermann, 2,117 Mapes Av, one-third part, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St. ..... Gift

PLOT; begins at s s land formerly of John Ewen at line between land of David M. Morrison and land of Henry Kroger, 512.5x 274.9x478.2x316.8; also Hudson River, east shore, at high water line and in land dividing land formerly of Jas. M. Morrison from land formerly of John Ewen, 271x690.9x 270.11x674, except land of New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.; David M. Morrison to Zora Realty Co., 97 Nassau St, East Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 128.9 ft s of Jennings St, 40.5x104.9; Rebecca Mayer to Ira L. Wood, Rockville Centre, L. I., (mtg $25,-500,) Sept. 10; attorneys, Feiner & M., 100 Broadway. $100

SIMPSON ST, 1,024, e s, 40x100; William P. Gorman to Peter A. Lee, 224 West 4th St (mtg $30,000,) Sept. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

STEBBINS AV, 1,282, s e s, 26.5x182.5; Philon Realty Co., Inc., to Henry Wacker, 98 West 169th St, (mtg $23,650,) Sept. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Wacker to Edw. Lederer, 188 St. Nicholas Av, and another, (mtg $22,650,) Sept. 17; same attorney. $100

TELLER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 39x 108.2; also Clay Av, n e corner of 165th St, 49.11x106; also Teller Av, n e corner of 165th St, 50x103; Lamont McLoughlin, referee, to Jane M. Dollinger, 261 West 129th St, and another, (mtg $55,250,) Sept. 16; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway. $9,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 130.8 feet north of 194th St, 25.1x78.8; also Webster Av, w s, 155.9 feet north of 194th St, 75.4x85.8; George W. Murray to Joseph Turinsky, 939 Longwood Av, Sept. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

18TH AV, n s, 75 ft from e s of Lot 108, map of Wakefield, 25x114, being part of Lot 101, same map; William J. McQuade to Henry Schrull, 1,060 Webster Av, (mtg $2,500,) Sept. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

68TH ST, 250 East, s s, 460 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Viola M. Quinlan and another to William Eckenfelder, 1,217 Shakespeare Av, Sept. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Addison Gardner, 20 Broad St. $1,000

122D ST, n s, 161 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Edw. Barnes to Robert Ferguson, 243 Lenox Av, Sept. 16, due Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Weekes Bros., 45 William St. $4,000

123D ST, s s, 240.1 ft w of Lenox Av., 99.11x 100.11; P. McMorrow Sons, Inc., to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place, due Nov. 1, 1920, Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $125,000

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; P. McMorrow Sons, Inc., to Broadway Savings Inst., 5 Park Place, Sept. 15, due Nov. 1, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $11,500

Bronx.

KELLY ST, w s, 87.5 ft n of 167th St, 80.2x irregular; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Catherine Mahling, 313 North 7th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1,300

LOTS 350 and 351, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Teresina Feraca to William R. Rose, 300 West 51st St, Sept. 16, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,500

PLOT begins at s s of land formerly owned by John Ewen at line between land of David M. Morrison and land of Harry Kroger, 512.5x274.9x478.2x316.8; also Hudson River east shore at high water line and in land dividing land of Jas. M. Morrison from land formerly owned by John Ewen, 271x 690.9x270.11x674, except to New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company; Zora Realty Company to David M. Morrison, 20 East 48th St, Sept. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway. $33,200

UNION AV, s w s, at s e s of 4th St, 25x97; William Fonzo to Westchester County Brewing Co., Pelham, N. Y., Aug. 30, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $200

WEBSTER AV, w s, 130.8 ft n of 194th St, 25.1x78.3; also Webster Av, w s, 155.9 ft n of 194th St, 75.4x85.8; Joseph Turinsky to George W. Murray, 388 East 94th St, Sept. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway. $9,000

226TH ST, s s, being Lot 1,637, map of Wakefield; Martha S. C. Wagener to Katherine Backer, 880 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TAKE MY ADVICE

Follow the Line of the SUBWAYS

PROFITS ARE CERTAIN FOR BUYERS OF

Dual Subway Station Lots

AN EXAMPLE.

BEFORE THE SUBWAYS

In 1899, on Southern Boulevard, near 147th St., in the Bronx, single lots were sold at auction in the Faile Estate Sale for $1,000 each. Corners did not bring more than **$3,000.**

AFTER THE SUBWAYS

On April 27, 1909, I sold the S. E. corner of 174th St. and Southern Boulevard (25x100) in the Trask Estate Sale for **$24,750.**

In 1895 I sold for Chas. T. Barney single lots on Broadway near 137th St. for $5,000, while corners only brought $7,500.

To-day, since the completion of the subway, inside lots are worth $25,000 to $30,000 and corners from $50,000 to $60,000.

With the Dual Subway System in operation, Interboro Subway, B. R. T. Subway and Interboro Elevated trains running to all parts of Greater New York for a single **5C. FARE,** who will attempt to say how many hundred per cent. profit awaits buyers of the

293 Fully Improved Dual Subway Station LOTS

**LONG ISLAND

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman

165 W. 72d St. Near Broadway | 340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $660—$900

39-43 E. 27th St.
At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

145 East 35th St.
The Southfield.
7 rooms and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500
7 rooms and 1 bath, $1,500—$1,800
3 rooms and 1 bath.....$900

104 East 40th St.
At Park Ave.
2, 5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,000—$2,500

146-8 East 49th St.
1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $480—$1,200

144 East 56th St.
The Wellesbourne.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100—$1,800

56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

103 East 75th St.
At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex) $2,000
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

161 East 79th St.
New Building.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,900—$2,500

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue
At 62d St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths .....$1,900—$2,800

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath...$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

---

150 E. 35th St.

Near the corner of Lexington Avenue; conveniently located in the Murray Hill section. A modern fireproof building, with spacious rooms and ample closet space.

Apartments of three and four rooms, $1,000 to $1,250.

One Doctor's Apartment, $660.

200 W. 58th St.

Corner of Seventh Avenue, one block from Central Park, in the heart of the best apartment district of Manhattan; these apartments offer every convenience that has been devised toward comfort as well as luxury, including refrigeration.

Apartments of four, five and six rooms, renting from $1,400.

These buildings, carefully and liberally managed by the owners, offer tenants unusual service and attention.

Durham Realty Corporation
200 Fifth Avenue. Tele. Gramercy 7030.

4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOM APARTMENTS

Northold AND Southold

(West Side of Broadway, 150th to 151st Street)

For size of rooms, for arrangement, for superiority of finish, for quality of service supplied by the management, the apartments in these fireproof buildings are beyond comparison with anything else on Washington Heights.

4 Rooms—1 Bath —$600 to $800
5 Rooms—1 Bath — 720 to 840
6 Rooms—2 Baths—1,050 to 1,080
7 Rooms—2 Baths—1,200 to 1,350

Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

West End Avenue Duplex Apartment

10 ROOMS, WITH BATH AND EXTRA TOILET,
$100 Per Month.

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

841 WEST END AVE.,
N. W. Cor. 101st St.
APPLY ON PREMISES
OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

250 W. 88 ST.

BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

SURROGATE CITATION.

OPPENHEIM, ALBERT D.—The People of the State of New York, By the Grace of God, Free and Independent, to Samuel L. Goldenberg, one of the executors named in the will, and Sadie Saxe, Charles J. Oppenheim, Henrietta Cohen, Mathilde Caro, Caroline Fould, the heirs and next of kin of ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert Saxe, who resides at No. 825 West End Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1906, together with two codicils thereto, bearing date, respectively, December 12th and 15th, 1913, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM, who was at the time of his death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records in the County of New York on the 4th day of November, 1915, at half past ten o'clock of that day, why the said last will and testament, together with the codicils thereto, should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In witness whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 15th day of September, in the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
[Seal.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ENGELHARD & POLLAK, Attorneys for Petitioner, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

Havoc of the Big Guns.

How the "Big Berthas," the Austrian 30.5-centimeter guns, sounded the death knell of masonry forts in Galicia; the almost inconceivable destruction wrought by the 42-centimeter howitzers of the Germans at Namur and Antwerp; the methods of assembling and transporting these monsters of modern warfare, in Mid-Week Pictorial, 10c a copy on all newsstands. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

9, 10 and 11 Room Apartments

495 WEST END AVENUE
(Southwest Corner 84th Street)

EACH suite has three bathrooms. Continuous elevator, hall and telephone service. These apartments are extremely homelike and comfortable, and the rentals are considerably lower than prevail on the West Side in this type of house.

9 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,000
10 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,600
11 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,200 to 2,700

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

New Fireproof Apartments

310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

These apartments are both smart and dignified. A visit will give an instant impression of refinement and quality. Suites of seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $2,200 to $3,000.

Ready for immediate occupancy.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

LIVE IN

FORDHAM HEIGHTS

The West Bronx and Bedford Park
Most Attractive and Healthful Community in New York City
New Apartment Houses Now Ready to Lease
Suites 3 to 7 Rooms $21 to $60

Where Shall We Live? Settle That Now.

ON CRESTON AVE., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, BRIGGS, TIEBOUT AVES., 199TH ST. and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the 200 ft. driveway, 5 miles long, lined with trees; also

The Gateway to all Parks—Mosholu, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham, with St. James and Poe Parks near Fordham Road.

Altitude 200 ft. gives unobstructed view of Long Island Sound and Hudson River.

Educational and Social Conditions without equal. High and Public Schools, Universities and Churches.

Transit—Broadway Subway to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse; new Lexington Av. Sub. Station, Jerome Av. and Fordham Road; N. Y. Central (Harlem Division) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3d Av. L to Fordham Road, then walk west to Grand Concourse.

From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk NORTH and SOUTH and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.

Fordham Heights Property Owners' Association, Inc.

CORNER APARTMENTS RENTALS $2,400

8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern Improvements.

Cornwall

90th St. and Broadway

Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 WEST 72D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HEALTH

Highest Spot
562 WEST END AVE.
AT 87TH ST.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

MOST ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
Immediate Possession.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

---

9 Rooms
Modern Elevator Apartment.
265 W. 81st St.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Rent, $1500
References Essential. Immediate Possession.
Apply on premises, or
DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

TO SUBLET.
BIG REDUCTION.

Magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West, near 72d. Kempner, 37 Liberty St. John—4527.

---

1 or More Rooms,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In The Calumet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St.; catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, three rooms, ground floor.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BARGAINS

IN

Elevator Apartments

An owner desirous of fully renting his apartment houses located in the best sections of Morningside Heights and Washington Heights, prior to October 1st, offers the following:

4-Room Apartment, former rent $40,
Reduced to $35
5-Room Apartment, former rent $50,
Reduced to $40
6-Room Apartment, former rent $60,
Reduced to $45
6-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $50
6 Room Apartment,
Reduced to $45
7-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $60
7-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $65
7-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $70
8-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $75

Phone Owner for Particulars at 4333 Audubon, Apartment B, any time Sunday, week day or evening.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS
ONLY A FEW LEFT

993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$3,400-$4,300
11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$3,500

955 PARK AVE.
Near 82d St.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,400
9 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,500

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900

Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Simplex.....$3,750
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000

Apply on premises or at the Office of Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 6 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

In connection with Chatsworth are also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

TRINITY STUDIOS BROADWAY, COR. 153D ST. — 2 & 3 Rooms and kitchenette, $35 upwards. — Every room has a perpetual river and park view; high elevation modern equipment; wholesome atmosphere pervades; there's maximum comfort, minimum care.

Sunderland and Norman 522-530 WEST 136TH STREET. (Adjoining Broadway.) — 3 to 6 Rooms Rents $30 to $50 — New elevator apartments, park-like outlook or river view; light, airy rooms, latest improvements; block "Stadium," subway, Riverside bus, surface cars; elevator attendance.

"Yorktown Court" 615 W. 162D STREET, Cor. Ft. Washington Ave. — 4 to 7 Rooms Rents $40 to $65 — Delightful, bright, airy rooms; building on "Park" street, corresponding to West End Avenue; seclusion, though only two blocks to surface cars, subway, "L."

L. J. Phillips & Co., 3787 B'way (Cor. 157th St.)

ALWYN COURT

New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.

One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.

Special Terms for One or More Years.

Also one furnished Suite at an attractive price for the season.

182 WEST 58TH STREET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Dallieu,

101st St. and West End Avenue, Southeast Corner.

Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up to date in every particular. Large, airy rooms.

ONLY
One 6 Room Apartment, 3 Baths
One 7 " " 3 "
One 9 " " 3 "

Moderate Rentals

Representative on Premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Broadway and 79th St.
Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD

(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 and up.

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72d Street Cor. B'way

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,600 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,250
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus.
Representative on premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SUBLET
Free Three Months Rent
To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1,463 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

BACHELOR APTS.
In center of town, near surface cars, "L" and Subway.
OAKDALE APARTMENTS,
36 W. 35th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
2 and 3 rooms with bath, $40 to $55 mo.
Large, light, airy. Inquire on premises.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34th St.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS
ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

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166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
ONLY TWO
5 Room Apartments Left
$1,075 UPWARD.
Ground Floor, 6-Room Apartment.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$42.50 to $67.50 per Month

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms; complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms, $1,080 to $1,200

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th Street Subway. Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Wareham
231 Lexington Av., Near 34th Street
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath,
Rental $540 to $600.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600-$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

HIGH CLASS NEW HOUSES

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive, Corner 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600 to $1,700.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,500.
12-story fireproof and soundproof. Overlooking the most magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.

DAYTON COURT
35 Fort Washington Ave., Corner 160th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900.
New, beautiful elevator apartments; street under supervision of Park Department.

RAYMORE COURT
232-238 West 106th St., Near Riverside Drive.
4-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $1,100.
All Outside Chambers.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class; private safes, mail chutes; hardwood finish, etc.

65 FORT WASHINGTON AV.
Corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rentals, $540 to $840.
A high-class elevator apartment house; delightful, spacious chambers; tremendous large closets.

ORINDA and AMAZON
522 to 530 West 157th St.
3-5-6-7 Rooms, $420 to $870.
Elevator; select neighborhood; Subway Express 157th and Broadway; elevated express 155th and 8th Ave.

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Ave., Corner 162d Street.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rents, $540 to $840.
A magnificent elevator apartment, on a tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades.

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
Broadway, Cor. 162d St. 'Phone, Audubon—7478.
141 E. 17th St. 'Phone, Stuyvesant—3082.

IVY COURTS | PARKWAY HALL

210-220-230 W. 107th ST.
Near Broadway.
6-7-12 Rooms, 1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE
Rentals, $780 to $1,800.
Manager on premises.

501 WEST 110th ST.
On Cathedral Parkway.
6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
Exceptional Opportunity.
Rentals, $1,000 to $1,500.
Supt. on premises.

Highest Class Elevator Apartments on the West Side. Best of Telephone and Elevator Service.

---

12 ROOMS 3 BATHS
230 WEST 107TH STREET
Rent, $1,600 to $1,800.
Really a private house on one floor. All outside rooms, large and exceptionally bright; the closets are a particular feature—A home for the refined, with the best of service.

THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 8591
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 189 Broadway

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments of 5, 8, and 9 rooms. Rentals $1,000 to $2,300.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4302 Morningside

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Doctor's Apartment of 6 Rooms, on Ground Fl., With Private Entrance, $780.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE CURTISS
176 W. 87th St., Cor. Amst. Ave.
7 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, $60-$75.
Duplex Apartment, Ground Floor, $60.
Subway and "L" Station at 86th St.

St. James Court
Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.
Apartments of 7, 8 & 9 Rooms
Renting at $1,000 to $1,300
For information apply to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
165 Broadway Telephone Cort. 7475

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington 6-8 ROOMS, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. The Jefferson $55 up
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40th St.
Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath. From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $1,900.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,050-$2,100.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
One Apartment
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,350 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc.
3 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,700.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,000.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
Sixth floor; southeast exposure; large, light rooms; one apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

Great Rent Reduction and Concessions

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Northern Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.
8 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.
8 Immense rooms, (Corner,) 2 baths, butler's pantry, southern exposure. You will have to pay $125 for such apartments elsewhere ..... Formerly $110 $70 to $85
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, Butler's Pantry ..... $40 to $50 Formerly $60 to $75

The Kenilworth 45 Pinehurst Av., Northeast Corner 179th St.
Highest location in city, most desirable residential section. All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front) ..... $55-$60 Formerly $65 to $70
5 Rooms & Bath (Front) ..... $50 Formerly $55
4 Rooms & Bath (Front) ..... $38 Formerly $45

Riverside Drive, 745 Southeast Corner 152d St. **Onondaga**
Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner) ..... $95 to $100 Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths ..... $80 to $75 Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths ..... $55 to $65 Formerly $85

Regent Hall 3100-3110 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 123d, S. E. Cor. 124th. **Bellport Hall**
High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner) ..... $60-$70 Formerly $80 to $85
6 Rooms and Bath ..... $45-$60 Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath ..... $38-$50 Formerly $55 to $60
6 Rooms & Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician, Rent $40

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED

New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.

2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
3 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

535 W. 151st St. Near B'way.
Sovereign Court
4 & 5 ROOMS
RENTS $33 to $45
Elevator, telephone, electric lights, parquet floors, and all other modern improvements.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CORNER APARTMENT,
Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $65 AND $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

9 OUTSIDE ROOMS.
High-class elevator house; every improvement; perfect service; reasonable rentals; owner resides on premises. Westwood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street, N. E. Corner Broadway
4 Rooms ..... $40 to $44
4 Rooms, corner .. $46 to $50
5 Rooms $50

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street, S. E. Corner Broadway.
4 Rooms $37.50
5 Rooms $46
6 Rooms $55

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
2 Rooms .. $28 4 Rooms .. $33

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAF & WASSON CO., Agents, 4249 Broadway at 181st St. 3759 Broadway at 156th St.

"OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY."

The Melville
Amsterdam Av. at 118th St.

The Winthrop
Attractive Apartments,
5-6-7 ROOMS, $600 - $900
Highest Class Service—None Better.

SUNRIDGE 538-540 W. 124th St. Elevator Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600-$660
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Duff & Conger, Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

415 CONVENT AVENUE.
Eleven rooms, with bath, near 147th St.; moderate rent; partly furnished if desired. Apply to caretaker, on premises, or
CHARLES F. NOYES CO., 92 William St. Tel. 2000 John.

Efficient Management

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418 Central Park West.
South corner 103d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $900.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 86th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
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WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $600.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Avenue,
Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
$32 to $50 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

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55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

RAMONA
528 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $900.

BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Outside.
Southwest Exposure.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY
WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $40 to $75 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $540.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

35 WEST 82D ST.
New 9-story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
One Block from "L" Station.
All Outside Rooms.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
$900 to $1,200.
South and West Exposure.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

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Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,100.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

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One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
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222 Riverside Drive.
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Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
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Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

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122 West 114th St.
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Near Subway and "L."
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264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,550 to $2,400.

DOROTHEA
321 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
9 Very Large Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,650 to $2,000.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $930 to $1,150.

LARCHMONT
443 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

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Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

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Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story. Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 3, 4, 8 & 9 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

THE NORMAN
27-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
Outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms. Excellent Value.
$45 to $50 per month.
Southern Exposure.

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WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
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Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street, S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments, 7 rooms and bath.
Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

West Side, Above 110th St.eet.

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light, all outside rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Moderate Rents

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7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
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—IN THE—
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LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, $35 to $42.50
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, $45 to $60
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

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Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

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150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

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Corner 138th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6060—Murray Hill.

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101 West 72d Street.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc. Every modern convenience.
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Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

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Highest Type of Elevator Apartments in the Washington Heights Section
Unequalled Service and Maintenance.

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5 and 6 Rooms.
$52 to $65.

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598 West 191st St., southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$45 to $63.

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854 West 181st St., southeast corner Northern Av.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$75 to $110.

THE PALMERSTON
601 West 184th, northwest corner St. Nicholas Av.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms.
$36 to $55.

HIGHLAND COURT
St. Nicholas Av. & 192d, southwest corner
4, 5, 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$36 to $72.

THE NONPAREIL
87 St. Nicholas Place at 153th St.
4, 5, 6 Rooms.
$35 to $52.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1366 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
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Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.
420 W. 119th St.
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High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

Fairview Court,
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Near 125th St.
Apartments of 5, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements.
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72-82 SEAMAN AVE.,
4 Blocks West 207th St. Subway Station.
5-6 Rooms, $38 to $42.50.
Telephone each apt., parquet floors, large closets, tennis courts, near four parks. JUST. 612 West 207th. Phone, Aud. 461.

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The Rolyat
600 West 140th Street,
Southwest Corner of Broadway.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
THREE APARTMENTS ON A FLOOR.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,100.
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Cliffcrest
938 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
S. E. COR. 157TH ST.
Best Located Elevator Apartments at Lowest Rents.
5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS
$540 to $900
Two blocks to "L" or Subway stations; half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $25.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

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2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms ..... $40 to $42.50

KENSINGTON COURT
555 West 181st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines.
Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

530 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner of 86th St.
Highest Class Apartment House on the West Side
An exceptionally well arranged suite of
7 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS and 10 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS
Rents $2,600 to $4,000
EARLE & CALHOUN
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West Side, Above 110th Street.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly
The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d St.

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Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive; large, bright rooms; every modern improvement; superior service; subway express station one block.
3 Rooms, kitchenettes and bath, $50.00 to $55.00
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5 Rooms and bath, $70.00 to $75.00
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Harlem Library Apartments, 62 West 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $50. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Av. (125th St.)

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798 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$70.

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Northeast Corner
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New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the Building.
Rentals Per Annum $600 to $1200
One exceptional 8-room Apartment with 2 baths.
One 5-room Apartment, on ground floor, suitable for physician.
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
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OR ON PREMISES.

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Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes. Subway.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
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72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
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West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
One Duplex Apartment of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths
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Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
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Rentals $1,200 to $1,800

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N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
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RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

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The Cleburne

West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
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Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

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50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
An apartment house complete. Exclusiveness and close to all transit facilities. Large airy rooms and closets. Plenty of light.
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210 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER 93D ST.
12 Story Fireproof Building.
Every Modern Improvement.
One Apartment Left,
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,600.
Representative on Premises.
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West Side, Above 110th Street.

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141st-142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
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Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Moderate Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.
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West Side, Above 110th Street.

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, $55, $65, $70
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, $75
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $80, $90, $100
Representative on Premises,
Or
CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. 40th St.

APARTMENTS OF

2, 3, 4 ROOMS

Kitchen & Kitchenettes
Unfurnished,
$42.50 to $67.50.
Furnished,
$52.50 to $82.50.
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

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434 West 120th St.,
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Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
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ONE BLOCK TO CENTRAL PARK AND ALL TRANSIT LINES.
THE "ELISE"
7 & 8 Extra Large Rooms
ELEVATOR, TELEPHONE, HALL SERVICE
Rent $65, $70, $75
Superintendent's Office, 200 W. 111th.

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536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

4 Rooms and bath..... $780 to $825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

NEW HOUSES

4-5-6 Rooms, $30 upward.
Every impvt.; high-class service, refined; owner's management. 865 W. 180th St.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

Three and four room apartments; latest improvements; large closets, telephone; moderate rents: $22 to $32; 68 Seaman Av., four blocks west of 207th St. and Broadway.

3-4-5 & 6

Rooms & Bath
$24 to $44
Thirty minutes from Wall St. on the 'L'; subway thirty-five. All night elevator and telephone service. Extra large courts. All light rooms. Six-story fireproof modern buildings.
141st and 7th Ave.
RENTING OFFICE
127 West 141st St.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
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Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
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504 WEST 111TH ST.

MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

BISMARCK COURT,

550 WEST 158TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Most desirable apartments of 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $600 to $630; October leasing.
THE BEST SERVICE.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.
7 and 8 large, all light, outside rooms and bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent, $55.00 up. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.
Owner on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Schermerhorn

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
MADISON AVE.,
82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF
9 and 10 ROOMS,
Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

Apartments

998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500-$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$540
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

The Manhanset

63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.

There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.

For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

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152 EAST 35TH STREET.

ONLY ONE APARTMENT TO LET.
Eight elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths, in high-class elevator apartment house. All improvements. All master bedrooms have southern exposure. Unobstructed front and rear views. Day and night service.
$1,800 PER ANNUM.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
FRANKLIN L. PARTRIDGE, 49 WALL ST.

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44 East 82d St.

Modern 5-story Am. basement; three baths.
131 West 78th St.
4-story and basement; butler's pantry, two baths. Rents very reasonable.
Kempner, 37 Liberty St. Tel., John—4527.

GRAYLOCK COURT

631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises, or 555 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

A.—"HOFFMAN ARMS"

640 Madison Avenue, corner 59th Street.
FOUR TO EIGHT ROOMS.
$900 to $1,600.
Spacious rooms; excellent service; accessible location. Large skylight studio, bedroom, bath, $950.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.

Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Rooms, Light Large, $45 to $55 Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
80 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.
When you live in the BELNORD you are assured of ideal service at all times.
No apartment house in the city can boast of the advantages that can be found here—exclusiveness, transit facilities, size of rooms and location, with plenty of light and abundant closet space.

Manager on premises.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
AGENTS,
80th St., at Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE.

A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE

Considering Location and Exposure.

7 ROOMS 2 BATHS RENT $1,650	9 ROOMS 2 BATHS $1,500 to $2,100	10 ROOMS 2 BATHS Special $2,300

981 PARK AVENUE,
Northeast Corner 83rd St.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Agts.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

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122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
4-ROOM APARTMENT, $850.
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AGENTS,
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Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE KING

56 E. 87th St.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment
One 7 Room and Bath Apartment,
Extra Maids' Toilet, $1,100.
Perfect Service Day & Night
Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900
Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

THE HOLLYWOOD 1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

GRAYLOCK COURT

631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises, or 555 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

THE ST. ANDREW

2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
6-7 Rooms, $60-$80.

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44 EAST 49TH ST.

FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

1078 MADISON AVENUE,

Between 81st and 82nd Streets.
Duplex Apartment, 12 rooms, 2 baths
2 Extra Lavatories. RENT $2,400.
Seven-Room Apartment..... $1,400

PARK AVENUE, 550

S. W. Cor. 62d St.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,350-$1,750.
Fireproof; all night elevator.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment. 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?

Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in Modern Houses Where the Service is Perfect and Rents Moderate

THE QUEENSTON 16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	10 ROOMS. 3 Baths.	$2000
THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$1500 to $2000
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THE FAIRFAX Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.	7 ROOMS & BATH. Only One Left.	$1320
THE ALCAZAR 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 ROOMS. Bath, Elevator.	$720 to $840
1246 MADISON AVE. Near 90th Street	7 ROOMS. Bath. Single Flats.	$600 to $720
58 TO 66 EAST 96TH ST. Near Park Avenue	7 ROOMS. All improvements.	$450 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
Telephone Lenox 8900. DUFF & CONGER Madison Ave., Corner 86th St.

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405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,380.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 6-7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— 546 Fifth Avenue —Corner 45th St.

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161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Ready October 1st
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
Two Doctors' Apartments,
3 and 4 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6300.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

RUTHERFORD

206 East 17th Street,
Nr. Rutherford Park. Elevator Apts.
3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
4 Rooms Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 170TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st. to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

GRAND CONCOURSE.

We have all the choice apartments. Rents $22 to $60 per month. See us and save time.
DOUGLAS & CO.,
Grand Concourse., Cor. 187th St.

BROOKLYN.

FLATBUSH.

Marlborough and Hilda Arms.
Marlborough Road and East 16th St., near Cortelyou Road; 4, 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan. Tel. 1306 John, or Janitor, 395 East 16th St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I will exchange $14,000 equity in west side flat for mortgage. N 47 Times.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

Doctor's Office. — Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1812.

WILL ERECT STORAGE WAREHOUSE. 50,000 square feet; reasonable rent; long lease; want responsible tenant; principals reply. Address "Warehouse," 54 Times.

Loft for light manufacturing or storage, 3,600 square feet; elevator, steam heat; good location. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 208 West 13th St.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 83 Union Square.

DESK space wanted; will furnish; prefer publisher's representative; give particulars. N 64 Times.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW, Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires office for public work in return for light services or small rent. N 58 Times.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate, 46 Cedar St.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CORNER FACTORY SITE,
Bergen St. and Grand Av.; about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Porter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., two minutes from trolley, only 30 minutes out, complete for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once. C. Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush (L. I. R. R.) Depot.

MODERN COTTAGE, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements, heat, &c.; lawn and garden; 25 minutes via electric trains; will sell on terms of $100 down, $17 monthly. Tickets and particulars, C. Yale, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Fluet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

140 WEST 76TH ST.
Modern private house for rent, most desirable, entirely renovated, extra large, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms, splendid closets; electric light, parquet floors, &c.; open for inspection; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Apply Realty Trust, 60 Liberty St., or your own broker.

Private house, 316 West 140th St., to lease; 11 rooms; all improvements; rent $800 per year. Inquire J. Romaine Brown & Co., 209 Madison Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 885.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

148th, 404 West. (Near Convent Av.)—20 foot, 3 story 2-story extension, 10 rooms, 2 baths; perfect condition. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway. (147th.)

$35, $40; one-family private dwelling. 1,228 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome, 168th.

A fine 11-room house, two baths; perfect condition. 236 West 71st.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.—House, appraised $13,500, will sell $9,000; $1,000 cash, $8,000 bank mortgage. S 91 Times.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., c.t. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle Real Estate.—O'Connor Real Estate Agcy., 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594

Look at house 179 Liberty Av., New Rochelle; bargain; private sale.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.
Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Rent or Sale.—Modern house; large front and side porch; eight rooms; tiled bath, hot water heat, garden; 28 minutes from Manhattan; rent $50; 100 trains daily; four minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

¼ MILE SHORE FRONT ON SOUND.
About 170 acres; 45 under cultivation, balance woodland and beach; farm buildings; high bluff, overlooking Sound; also gradual incline to beach on property; exceptional opportunity for farmer, as price is very low; beautiful location for country estate; few miles east of Wading River. M 135 Times.

Builder forced to sell beautiful, new, artistic home, seven rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat; interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price, $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. Brower, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Will sell ideal bungalow lot; 3 miles waterfront in New York City; bathing, boating, fishing; all improvements; suitable for all-year-around residence; 29 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 23 minutes from Flatbush subway station; 9 cents commutation. Call or write 208 West 96th St.

Cozy and attractive all-year-round bungalow, five rooms and bath; all improvements; very latest ideas in finish and fixtures; nice plot of lawn; block from bathing beach; best all-year fishing; 40 minutes from Manhattan; $150 down, $18 monthly. Write or call, C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Comfortable 6-room cottage, on plot of ground large enough for poultry raising; near depot and trolley; one hour from city; $100 down, $12 monthly. Particulars and free tickets, B. Finn, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn, cor. Van Buren St.

FORCED TO SELL
waterfront plot 300 feet from Long Island Sound; all city improvements; very cheap to quick buyer. Address G. B., 84 Times.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Contract corner lots, St. Albans, cheap for cash; best offer accepted; brokers protected. E. J. D., 500 W. 169th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

Neponsit.—Seasnore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month; write us. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—196 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $136 an acre; price $98, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor., Op. Brick Church Station.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, Op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Desirable Connecticut inland and shore front property. John Crawford, 7 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.
To Let—Furnished.

Larchmont Manor, Westchester Co.—Cottage to rent; steam heat; nine rooms, two baths; furnished and carpeted throughout; $50 monthly. Telephone Columbus 396.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th st.

For Rent.—Furnished housekeeping apartment in new elevator building, near Park Av., 32d St.; 3 sunny rooms and bath; modern improvements; $80 per month. M 168 Times.

45th, 22 East.—Two attractive rooms, with bath, kitchenette; suitable bachelors; $900 yearly.

MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; parlor dining room; moderate rates.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3904 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVERN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone, Columbus—3547.

Handsomely furnished apartment, new building, eighties, 6 rooms, 2 baths, piano, Victrola; suitable for couple or bachelor; $150 month, one year; immediate possession. Call R. de Flores, Suite 215, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 4560.

111½ WEST 37TH ST.,
adjoining 5th Av., two unusually artistic apartments, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of two rooms, bath, (living room 30x25 feet, open fireplaces,) in one of New York's finest residences.

97th St., 308 West.—Five and six unusually large, light, cheerful rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $85 to $125; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Sublet attractively appointed 5 rooms; front; modern elevator apt.; delightful view Hudson, Claremont; opportunity; $75.00.

A.—738 WEST END, (96TH.)
Exceptional corner apartment, five large outside rooms; light, comfortable; everything; subway express.

Furnished apartments, 3 to 10 rooms; long and short time leases; see our lists before renting. Slawson & Hobbs, Agts., 102 West 72d St.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Large front suite, parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished; running water; 5 windows; $45 monthly; permanent.

Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment three rooms; reasonable; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

Will let to small family only, our complete 7-room apartment; $150 month. Apt. 47, 238 West 106th.

Three-room apartment, kitchen, bath; "L," subway station; appointment. Smith, 8080 Cathedral.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520—Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Doctor's suite; newest, best furnished parlor floor in Greenwich Village. Phone Stuyvesant 849.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Riverside Drive, 84th, (120, north corner.)—Eight, eleven, all light well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address, Stewart.

Doctor's three-room office; furnished suite; electricity, service; in specialist's house. 64 West 56th St. Tel. Plaza 442.

Censored list handsomely furnished apartments. Wicklitfe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

168th, 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $125. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Will rent or sell beautiful furniture for two-room apartment. N 48 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2 ½, 4 room apartments
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

661 WEST 115TH ST.
To let, furnished, from Oct. 1, seven light rooms and three baths; will be shown from 1 to 5 P. M.
Call for A. M. Aeby.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR 87TH ST.
Corner apartment, 7 unusual rooms; every improvement; elevator service; other apts. in neighborhood, $75 up. Agents on premises.

3 East 35th St.—2 very attractive apartments, (whole floor,) 3 rooms, bath, &c.; rent $1,200 and $1,500. Apply on premises. Geo. R. Read & Co.

30th St., 10 East.—Attractive apartments, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

31st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

Lexington Av., 1,703.—Five rooms, bath, hot water; modern plumbing; $20.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., near Broadway; apartments, 6 and 8, newly decorated, unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 21x24; bedroom, 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

Alcazar, 225 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

Lady offers two bedrooms, private bath, private table, garage, every appointment in refined home; woodland surroundings, at Riverdale; sports; close to Broadway subway; expects fair, not cheap, equivalent; or will rent fully furnished cottage; hot-water heat. Address X 201 Times Annex.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.
Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night Elevator, 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Telephone, &c. 6 rooms, bath, $65 up
7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

Netherland Court, 473-475 West 158th St.—High-class elevator apartment, consisting of 3, 4, and 6 rooms; all outside, overlooking Polo Grounds and the Bronx; all modern improvements; very reasonable rent. Inquire on premises. Tel. 3980 Audubon.

TO SUBLET—REASONABLE RENT.
101 WEST 78TH ST.
Completely appointed four-room apartment; hardwood floors throughout; maid service and electric light included in moderate rent. Apply manager, on premises.

Finest nine-room apartment in New York, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY BARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlander.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.; Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

82d, 105 West.—Four large rooms, housekeeping, facing street, $90; also one large outside room; private bath; for bachelor; telephone; maid service; $35; studio apartment house.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 222, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

Edgecombe Avenue, 287, between 145th Street subway and elevated station, facing Colonial Park; 5 airy, cheerful rooms; high-class elevator house; $45; apply premises.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV.—Nine rooms; completely redecorated throughout; three master's bedrooms, unobstructed light; $2,100 per annum. Horace S. Ely & Co., 489 5th Av.

At 509 West 124th.—Elevator house; only two left; 6 large rooms, $45; being overhauled; choice of decorations; hall service. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

82d, 105 West.—Four rooms, all outside; light, large hall; large closets and kitchen; open fireplace; unusually attractive; owner living premises; references; $90.

Five rooms, overlooking Central Park; elevator, hardwood, shower, telephone, electric lights; $57.50 monthly. Inquire J. J. West, 23 East 26th St. Madison 2240.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Church yard; 100 feet of lawn in front; 2-room apartment. Call 12 West 12th or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

Eleven East 55th St., (Opposite St. Regis.)—Five rooms, bath, kitchenette; large, light, exceptionally beautiful; maid service;

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Place.

Exclusive sunlit, uncommonly commodious five rooms and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high-grade equipment. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Plaza.

Park Slope.—Six light rooms, bath, separate toilet, heat, hot water, electric lights, telephone; $34-$36. 509 Sixth St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—For six months, starting November, furnished apartment, west side, six rooms, two baths, $175 month limit; unquestionable references given and demanded. H. L. G., 297 Times Downtown.

Sublet for three months, possibly longer, furnished apartment for housekeeping, not over five rooms, elevator and modern conveniences, wanted; state location and rental; reply mail only. B., 70 West 40th St.

Wanted—For eight months, furnished apartment, 7-8 rooms; limit $175; excellent references given and demanded. M. M., M 133 Times.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment; bath and kitchen required; west side, between 110th and 81st Sts.; excellent references given and demanded. Apartment K, 247 Times.

Wanted, bachelor quarters for two; not to exceed $40; located between 30th and 58th Sts., west side. Box 126, Yale Club, N. Y. City.

2 to 12 rooms; clients waiting. R. de Florez, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

Unfurnished.

Three-room apartment, upper west side, reasonable. Write Gold, 220 East 32d St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

5TH AV., 2,080, (128th.)—Two large rooms, hallroom; board; fine location.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., S EAST. Table board; rooms; references.

87 EAST 53D ST. Rooms with board. References.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second story large room; single; excellent table; parlor dining.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenience; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractive, airy rooms, steam, hot water; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH, 333-335 WEST. Handsomely appointed, large, sunny rooms, private baths; superior parlor dining; rates moderate; reference. Columbus 4054.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class small room; excellent board; telephone, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for musical studio or doctor; handsomely furnished room, with bath; large and small rooms; table board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; table and service unexcelled; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Sunny room; large private bathroom; single, double room.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, SHOWER, DRESSING ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

72D, 258 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms with bath; all conveniences; table guests.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; offers suites with private baths. Phone Columbus 6941. M. Luez.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Superior table board for limited number. Columbus 2380.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well appointed home; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Established 21 years; large room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension; exceptional accommodations; double rooms, baths; single; running water; unsurpassed table; electricity.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; homelike; table guests; conveniences.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; special terms; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms; connecting shower bath; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; superior table; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with bath; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; parlor dining; exclusive; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined home; parlor dining; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

82D, 45 WEST.—Attractive, airy rooms, steam, hot water; best board.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; small rooms; electric lights; excellent table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private bath; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; reference; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large, medium rooms; dressing room; excellent table.

94TH, 10 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

96TH, 64 WEST, (Central Park.)—Second floor; three rooms, bath; gentlemen; family.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one large room and bath; Jewish family. Mrs. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room and board for two; private house.

107TH, 222 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Front rooms; private family; elevator; excellent meals. Apartment 51.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 110th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

122D, 152 WEST.—Attractive large, medium rooms; dressing rooms; superior table; table guests; school teachers solicited; reasonable; telephone.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; refined Jewish family; German board.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; home cooking. 7388 Riverside. Jantzen.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Real home; every comfort; for cultured gentleman. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

WIDOW will rent two large handsomely furnished parlors in her private house on Riverside Drive; wonderful views of Hudson; exceptional cuisine. Phone 8926 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 153, Brooklyn.—Private house; all conveniences; references exchanged. Tel. Bedford 1126.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive second-story room; electric light; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Young American professional gentleman desires home, refined private American family; moderate price; twenty minutes Plaza Circle. N 63 Times.

BACHELOR seeks comfortable, congenial home; strictly private; American family. X 219 Times Annex.

JEWISH GENTLEMAN wants room, board; Washington Heights preferred; state price. N 67 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio; also smaller room; private house; phone.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large, small, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; $5.50 up.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF HOTEL OR CLUB LIFE, MAY FIND SUITABLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH,

45TH, 22 EAST.—Exceptional parlor floor, with bath; also other attractive rooms; gentlemen.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Elegant large and small rooms; doctor's new house.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Neat front hall room; reasonable; quiet; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms, private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private house; reasonable terms.

MADISON AV., 802, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

12TH ST., 217 WEST.—Quiet, refined people desiring convenient location, Greenwich Village neighborhood; newest, best furnished house. Phone Stuyvesant 849 or call.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

349 WEST 15TH ST. Single room, $2.50; double, $5; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

22D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

INDIAN SUMMER IN EAST ORANGE. THE HOTEL ALVORD, WITH ITS WIDE VERANDA, BEAUTIFUL SUNNY ROOMS, TENNIS COURTS, BALLROOM, AND SPLENDID CUISINE, OFFERS MORE AT LESS EXPENSE THAN KEEPING HOUSE IN NEW YORK. IF YOU PAY $50 A MONTH RENT, IF YOU ARE TIRED OF SUBWAY TRAVEL AND DESIRE TO LIVE IN A REFINED COMMUNITY, WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET AND RATES, OR VISIT AND INSPECT THE HOTEL. L. B. ALVORD, PROP. HOTEL ALVORD, BRICK CHURCH STATION, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington, East Orange, N. J. "30 Minutes from Broadway." Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking. W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Maine.

The Burnell Farm offers accommodations for the Winter to a few people wishing a quiet home and who would feel safeguarded by the presence of a trained nurse; references given and required. Gorham, Maine.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

A lady wants second floor room near bath, 45 minutes out. How reached? $8. Adler, 102 West 75th.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

83D ST., 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; small rooms; electric lights; excellent table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private bath; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; reference; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large, medium rooms; dressing room; excellent table.

94TH, 10 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

96TH, 64 WEST, (Central Park.)—Second floor; three rooms, bath; gentlemen; family.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one large room and bath; Jewish family. Mrs. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room and board for two; private house.

107TH, 222 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Front rooms; private family; elevator; excellent meals. Apartment 51.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 110th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

122D, 152 WEST.—Attractive large, medium rooms; dressing rooms; superior table; table guests; school teachers solicited; reasonable; telephone.

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145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

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Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 153, Brooklyn.—Private house; all conveniences; references exchanged. Tel. Bedford 1126.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive second-story room; electric light; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; private bath, electricity, telephone; vacant October; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with bath and electricity; also single rooms.

54TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Large front room, well furnished; references required. For particulars telephone 3893 Plaza.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST. Hallroom; gentleman.

86TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; bath; $7, $4.50.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished single rooms; electricity, elevator, telephone. Keen.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room, bath; electricity; steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; references required.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $10.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly-kept house; rooms, $6-$12.50.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beason.

118 WEST 69TH STREET. WEST HALL. Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; also smaller room; men only.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny outside room; every convenience; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well furnished, for gentleman; moderate terms; reference.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Comfortable single, double rooms for refined people; breakfast.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room with bathroom and kitchenette; medium, adjoining bath.

73D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen. Z 343 Times Annex.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; electricity; subway express.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double room; private bath; subway express; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; also back parlor; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, medium rooms, adjoining baths.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms, quiet private house; phone; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; breakfast optional; moderate.

77TH ST., 102 WEST. Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large front room; also small room; opposite subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; also large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 305 WEST, (Schuyler 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Exclusive house, gentlemen; quiet, single rooms; electricity, bath adjoining.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Furnished single, double rooms, $3.50 up; large parlor, suitable studio.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.) Attractive rooms; exclusive apartment; gentlemen.

HOLTON.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large and small room; bath; large closet; telephone; gentleman.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor floor, baths; second floor, baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

86TH, 23 WEST.—In exclusive home, large, richly furnished, sunny room, bath; meals; service and appointments of unusual excellence.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; private house; maid service.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

92D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; single, en suite; bath; private residence.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny rooms; back parlor with kitchenette; reasonable.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet; refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 161 WEST. Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH ST., 316 WEST, Door from Riverside.—Front and back rooms; gentlemen; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cheerful, desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3, $4. McNamara.

102D, (Riverside Drive, West End.)—One, two rooms; private bath; board optional; Christian family owning elegantly furnished home. Y 336 Times Annex; telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive room with outside balcony overlooking Hudson; private house.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, adjoining shower bath; private family; elevator. Phillips.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; elevator apartment; references. Judson.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Next Riverside; front bed and sitting room. New, 3E.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 3D.)—Attractive sunny rooms; home comforts; modern apt.

112TH, 605 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath, private family; gentleman; conveniences. Enoch.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Outside single rooms, next to bath; near Columbia; private family. Apt. 6-E.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.

This offer is made in good faith and represents one of the most reputable standard-made cars on the market selling around $1,250. Give your telephone number if possible.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

BUICK LATE MODEL RUNABOUT. Electric light, self-starter, new tires, extras; runs like new; price $875. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

Cadillac 1914 model, 5-passenger touring, mechanically perfect; newly painted; new shoes. Can be seen Tuesday, 4 to 10, at 1,153 Vyse Av., near Simpson St. subway station. No dealers.

Kissell car, 1914, six-cylinder, 48 h. p., 7-passenger; elegant condition; will demonstrate; $1,000. Telephone 9389 Morningside. Roach's chauffeur, 23 East 134th St., garage.

Packard (1914) limousine; 38 H. P. Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring. Packard (1915) touring; 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

Hupmobile 1915 touring car, used 1,700 miles; cannot be told from new; fully guaranteed; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobiles, 1913 and 1914 "32" touring cars and roadsters, overhauled, repainted, sacrifice prices. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Krit light, five-passenger touring; electric equipment; any demonstration desired; sacrifice $350; 15 days' trial allowed. Melrose 8649.

Cadillac, 1914, seven-passenger; like new; any demonstration; $775. Phone 4916 Interval.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Wanted—Chassis of three-ton truck; good condition; not over two years old. Address S 78 Times.

Ford delivery cars, half-ton capacity, guaranteed, $800. Automobile Exchange 406 East 140th St.

Packard (6-48) touring, absolutely excellent condition; sacrifice. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th.

5-passenger touring; latest equipment. Classy runabout; fully equipped, electric light Maxwell racer, private. 427 East 57th.

Studebaker touring; excellent condition; electric starter, non-skid tires; $525. 488 6th Av.

High-class racebout, A1 condition; must sacrifice. Eaon Garage, Broadway and 76th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Private six-cylinder, electric equipped, seven-passenger, $500 month. Phone Columbus 10241.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard "18" Limousine, rented by month. Berk, 353 9th Av., Astoria, L. I.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE U. S. Largest and Best School in Y. M. C. A. Send for Booklet and 302 W. 57th St. Col. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST ST., 402 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike rooms; double, single; modern apartment. Apt. 23.

122D ST., (180 Claremont Av.)—Exceptional rooms, suites. Hudson or eastern view. Apt. 62.

122D, 520 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms; reasonable to business people. Holmes.

123D, (551 Manhattan.)—Exceptionally desirable large, clean room; modern conveniences; reasonable. Simpson.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; private family; subway; references.

129TH, 18 WEST. Nicely furnished rooms; telephone.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, sunny room, facing shrubbery; running water; $3.50; gentleman.

138TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive, large back parlor, also medium sized room; references; telephone.

148TH ST., (414 Convent Av., near 148th St.)—Large front room.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, bath between; will rent singly; high class. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apt. 8.

BROADWAY, (165th St.)—Room, private bath; select apartment; $10. B 289 Times Downtown.

CENTRAL PARK, (In sixties.)—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; private. Telephone 5277 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Desirable front parlor; bedroom adjoining; private; elevator. Apt. 26.

EXCEPTIONAL HOUSEKEEPING SUITE.—All outside rooms; $12 per week; couple or ladies. N 60 Times.

LARGE, sunny room; electricity; all conveniences; also small room. Box 27, 527 Madison Av.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70, (corner 117th St., Apt. 22.)—Light rooms; call evenings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 97th.)—Handsomely furnished large front room; river view; private Christian family. Phone Riverside 5368.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, (corner 135th.)—Sunny room; elevator, shower; private family; 65.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive outside room, in private family two. Apt. 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 569.—Room, with dressing room; steam heat; gentleman; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

197TH ST., 113 EAST.—Two fine, sunny rooms and bath; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; private house; bargain right party; adjacent Commerce Park.

40th, 66 West.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Japanese gentleman desires room, with or without board, with private family; write full particulars. T. F., 44 Times Uptown.

Japanese gentleman desires room in small private family on west side; send particulars. S. T., 45 Times Uptown.

Wanted—Neatly furnished room; private house; upper west side; $5. N 70 Times.

Unfurnished.

Hall room; large closet, bath; private house; $15 monthly. 40 West 86th St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, recommended by accountant, desires to make change; six years' manufacturing experience; $16-$17. M 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant, ten years' experience manufacturing corporation, stock transfers, bonds, office manager, desires responsible position. S 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer; filing; experienced all details of office; energetic. B 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent; efficient; three years' experience; $10. Lockerman, 164 East 110th St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Eight years' experience; trial balance; thoroughly competent. N 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; salary $10. B 275 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER wants position, 8 to 5; competent; $5 weekly; letters only; no agencies. Reed, care Caruthers, 606 W. 135th.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaking several languages, desires position; references. Address Apt. 17, 214 West 69th St.

LADY'S MAID, experienced; speaks four languages; does hairdressing; seamstress; prefers city or California. C. S., 6 State St., New York.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

MANAGER OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Domestic science graduate wishes position as manager or housekeeper in private family or school; fine references; 10 years' experience. X 218 Times Annex.

NURSE, masseuse, to invalid; willing; city reference. Miss Kelly, 903 Columbus Av.

SALESLADY.—Competent young woman desires salesmanship position with waist house to sell in city; will also travel Phila., Balt., and Wash., if required; five years' experience and very well acquainted with resident buyers of city. Y 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; real estate, advertising experience; strictly businesslike; knowledge bookkeeping; capable of handling mail independently; intelligent; use good judgment; discreet; $12. B 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, (20,) three years' experience; snappy, conscientious, academic education; accurate, rapid, transcription; possesses initiative; good command English language; $9.00. Beaver, B 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, (23;) good personality; 6 years' export, banking, manufacturing experience; operate switchboard; excellent education; quick grasping ideas; excellent references; $15. B 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, POSSESSING BUSINESS ABILITY, COMPETENT, DEPENDABLE, HIGHLY INDORSED; SALARY $15. B 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good clerical worker, punctual, reliable, familiar follow-up system, anxious locating with reputable concern; willing to work 8 to 6; Christian; $8. B 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant, age 19; 2 yrs. brokerage, steel; Christian; opers. all machines; exceptionally neat; good speller, grammarian; $10. L 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with brains; good personality; ten years' engineering electrical insurance experience; high school graduate; capable of handling correspondence my own volition; $18. B 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, refined Christian, (24,) seven years' experience, reliable and trustworthy, desires position. Miss Oliver, 123 Tuers Av., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, highly educated, efficient, seeks permanency, any capacity; $12. B 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, seven years' experience, competent, well educated; ability well indorsed. Box 8, 606 East 9th St.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, and general office assistant; 4 years' experience; excellent references. Levine, 1,399 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; 8 years' experience; excellent credentials; salary $18. B 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; one year's experience; neat, accurate; $8. B 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; moderate remuneration; willing. C. Jochum, 701 East 163d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; 49. Margaret Nyland, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1310.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; neat worker; competent; $7. B 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience office work; A1 reference. Cone, 1,158 Simpson St.

STENOGRAPHER; 6 years' experience; good education; thoroughly competent; rapid; $15. B 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; $10. B 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' experience; competent take entire charge; $10-$12. B 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGR

DEMAND SHE SHOW $1,000,000 PLEDGE

Executors of Silas P. Hubbell's Will Make Motion in His Niece's Contest.

NOTHING LEFT TO LITIGANT

Promise of Legacy, She Says, Led Her to Keep Silent About Her Father's Families.

The protest filed in the Surrogate's Court by Mrs. Ruth M. Holden of Melrose Highlands, Mass., to the probate of the will of her uncle, Silas P. Hubbell, on the ground that the decedent had agreed to leave her half of his estate, resulted yesterday in a motion made by the executors before Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court to compel Mrs. Holden to file a copy of the alleged agreement. Argument on the motion will be heard later.

Mr. Hubbell died at Daytona, Fla., two years ago, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $2,000,000. In explanation of the agreement Mrs. Holden said that her father, Sidney Hubbell, had two families. He was married first in 1861, and had three children—herself and two others. Later her father and mother were estranged, and when her father died he had three daughters from a second union. He left these children all of his fortune except legacies of $10,000 to each of the children by his first marriage.

Mrs. Holden said that she was going to contest the will, but was induced by her uncle, for the sake of the family, to remain quiet, he promising to leave her half of all he possessed. So she instructed her lawyers to drop the case. When her uncle's will was filed for probate she was surprised to learn, she said, that his agreement with her was not kept. She got nothing at all, while her brother, Dr. Silas Hubbell, was remembered to the extent of $40,000, the children of her father by his second marriage received $10,000 each and valuable real estate in Florida, and her father's second wife received the family homestead at Chatham, N. Y.

MRS. DONALD ANDREWS HERE

The Former Princess Vetsera Returning from England.

Among the passengers who returned yesterday from England on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam was Mrs. Donald Shields Andrews, who was Mrs. Alma V. Hayne, or the Princess Vetsera of Austria, before she married Donald Andrews of Yale University a few months ago. Their wedding took place at Mamaroneck, N. Y., against the wishes of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Andrews of Cleveland, Ohio, the parents of the bridegroom, who tried to stop it.

A week after the wedding the young couple sailed for Europe, declaring they did not care what Mr. Andrews, senior, thought, as they intended to make their own way in the world together. When the husband returned to New York without his bride he looked very irritable and declined to discuss the matter in any manner.

Mrs. Andrews went to the Hotel St. Regis from the steamer and declined to say anything about her matrimonial affairs.

TO MOVE GREELEY STATUE.

Tribune Association Tells Why It Is Necessary.

The Tribune Association announces this morning that it has made arrangements for the removal of the statue of Horace Greeley from its present site, partly on the property occupied by the Tribune Building and partly on the sidewalk, as soon as the authorities settle upon a new site for it.

Its removal is due to the order made by George McAneny when he was Borough President, requiring the removal of all obstructions beyond the house lines in Nassau Street and in other streets. The order was suspended, for the reason that the statue, which was erected by public subscription, with the aid of the Tribune Association, and presented to the city, was not the property of The Tribune and could not legally be removed by it.

The statue was the work of the late John Q. A. Ward, and the movement in favor of such a statue was started in 1873, one year after the death of Mr. Greeley. At the time most of those interested favored having the statue placed as near as possible to the scene of his labors, and hence its place in front of the Tribune Building. The Tribune says this morning:

"It is the hope of the officers of the Tribune Association and many others who admire the memory of Mr. Greeley for the great work which he accomplished by his public service that a new site may be found for the statue, at least as near to the scene of Mr. Greeley's journalistic labors as the City Hall Park."

NEWMAN ERB IS BETTER.

If Improvement Continues Poisoned Man Will Recover.

DEAL, N. J., Sept. 20.—Newman Erb continues to improve. He is now in the middle of the period at which the mercury he took last week should show its worst effects. He has not an ache or a pain and feels better than he has for months.

He is suffering, of course, from the treatment that has been given to work off the mercury. The doctors seem to think now that he has a great deal more than a fighting chance. If he continues to improve as he has done he will certainly recover.

Francis Neilson, Playwright, Here.

Francis Neilson, M. P., the English playwright, arrived on the Rotterdam yesterday to take a six months' rest in this country. He said he had brought several new plays with him, including a war play, unnamed, and one written from his book, "Life in Bohemia," which deals with life in Washington Square in the seventies.

SUES FOR WIFE'S LOVE.

New Action Added to Tangled Affairs of the de Lukacevics Family.

The domestic troubles of Charles de Lukacevics of Newark, inventor and promoter, who is sometimes dignified with the title of Count, took another turn yesterday when he entered a $10,000 suit in this city against Aaron Frankenheim, a patternmaker, of 27 Beekman Street, charging him with alienation of the affections of Mrs. de Lukacevics.

Frankenheim was named as co-respondent in de Lukacevics's recently filed divorce suit, which followed an action for separate maintenance which his wife had brought against him. Mrs. de Lukacevics in her answer denied all her husband's charges, and she said last night that she knew of the alienation suit and that she could prove without difficulty that she and Frankenheim had not seen each other for five years. Prior to that time, she said, he had made week-end visits to their home as a business acquaintance of her husband, and was a witness during a previous display of their marital difficulties in Long Island courts in 1910. De Lukacevics brought the alienation suit through a New York lawyer, though Newark attorneys have been employed in his other actions.

AMUSEMENTS. | AMUSEMENTS. | AMUSEMENTS.

Shahrazade in New York

In the days when the Sultan's Wife's Sister was fending off an approaching demise, by inventing the short story, the harrowing tale of the Barber's Brother got no further than mere words.

Now Griffith, Ince, Sennett, the modern magic masters, have taken over the story telling business for the world; they are the newest exponents of the Thousand and One Romances. These men are the triple foundation of the Triangle Idea.

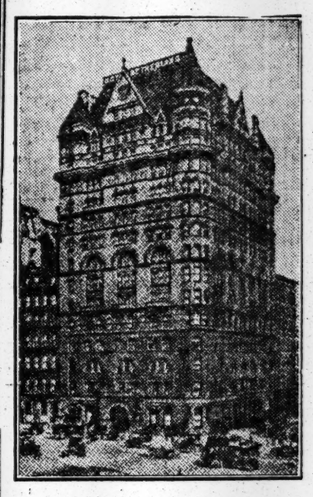
Would you have romance? Griffith will book your journey in the realms of his wondrous fancy.

Have you a desire for thrills? Ince will sweep his deft fingers over the harp of your emotions.

Is your wish laughter? Sennett will unwind fathoms of it for you.

Next Thursday evening, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, you'll come to a full realization of what we've been telling you for weeks. For then the first of the Triangle Nights Entertainments will be ready for you.

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION.



HOTEL NETHERLAND
Fifth Ave. and 59th St.
Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York, Overlooking Central Park.
REDUCED RATES
Most Desirable Suites in This City at Very Low Rentals.
Largest Rooms in New York
Our Moderate Restaurant Prices are an Innovation.
Cuisine Unequalled
NO CHARGE FOR VALET SERVICE.

RECTOR'S
"There Is Only One Rector's"
Excellent food—superior cooking—skilled service—good company—clever entertainment—luxurious surroundings—reasonable prices—all are to be found at Rector's. Come tonight!
Stunning, Startling, Sensational
LUBOVSKA
Russia's Greatest Impressionistic Danseuse
DIRECT FROM EUROPE
Is making her American Debut at Rector's
Every evening in the Main Dining Room during dinner; after the theatre, in Rector's Grand Ballroom. To avoid disappointment, 'phone your reservations—Bryant 3200.
All-star Cabaret every evening in the Main Dining Room.
Grand Ballroom opens at 8:00 P. M.
BROADWAY, 48TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.,
Where Cooling Breezes Blow From Fifty Windows Opening on Three Wide Streets.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Browning, King & Company
Our Men's Suits for Fall
Metropolitan Styles
from our own workshops
are ready now
for your inspection.
Be ready for the first cool days and nights.
A mighty good Suit for $15.00.
The best to be had for $40.00.
Between prices for between purses.
First of All Get a New Hat.
B&K
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

Hotel Ansonia

Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.
Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping Apartments of any number of rooms required, furnished or unfurnished, with or without full hotel service, for long or short periods.
Particular attention is paid by the management to the comfort of ladies traveling alone.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
Leases now being made for the season or year.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE IN THE GRILL ROOM, $1.00
Jansson wants to see you
Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food our Specialty.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Unfurnished & Furnished, by the Year or Transiently.
GEORGE C. HOWE
GEORGE ORVIS
Also EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

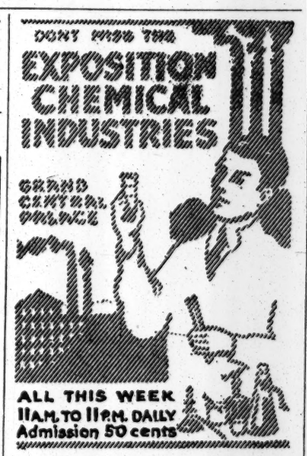
HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and Forty-third Street.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.

Wallach Bros.
Two Broadway Stores
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
647 Eighth Avenue
Third Av., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Stetson Hats
The Headease, $4.00
A BRAND-NEW Headease Soft Hat came in from Stetson today.
It is the newest hat in town—a heart-breaker to miss. Just run in and see yourself under its flat-set, narrow-bound brim.
Get the real Stetson feel of it in your hand.
Heft it for its "headease" lightness, and you will realize why it is the headacheless hat.
And why we are so glad that we alone can sell it.
The colors are Oxford, Pearl, Brown and Olive

The New Headease $4.00
Other Stetson Hats $3.50 to $8.00

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 3 WEEKS
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8.15 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. HOLBROOK BLINN'S Coupan in MOLOCH A PLAY ABOUT WAR. by Beulah M. Dix.
After the Play Visit NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT DANSE DE FOLLIES. FROLIC Atop This Theatre
YOUNG AMERICA IS OUR IDEA OF A GOOD PLAY.—Evs. Sun. Evs. 8:20. GAIETY B'WAY. 46TH ST. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:20.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Rolling Stones
FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y.American
GEO. M. COHAN'S JULIAN ELTINGE Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.
BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Matinees..25c, 50c & $1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. "BOOMS LAUGHTER MARKET."—Eve. Mail. THE BOOMERANG
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. ALWAYS COOL—SLIDING ROOF. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
DALY'S Burlesque | Broadway & 30th Street. Mat. Daily, 10, 15, 25c. The GARDEN of EDEN with Billy (GROGEN) Spencer. | Nights, 25, 35, 50c. Burlesquers

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE. "HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY" "Overwhelming success of year."—Globe. with FRED NIBLO as BILLY HOLLIDAY. SEATS 10 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT "The House of Glass" THE BIG DRAMATIC PLAY OF THE YEAR.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50 FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c
LONGACRE Tel. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. W. 48th St. POP. MATS. TOMORROW & SAT. ORCH. $1, $1.50. THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT. THE GIRL WHO SMILES
CENTURY The Only Continental Music Hall in America. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D TO 63D STREET. THURSDAY NIGHT AT 8 SHARP. NED WAYBURN'S "TOWN TOPICS" 30 SCENES, 20 MUSICAL NUMBERS, BEAUTY CHORUS OF 100 and GREAT CAST OF INTERNATIONAL STARS. Prices Evs. $2 to 25c. Sunday Nights & Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 25c. Tues. & Thurs. Matinees $1.00 to 25c.
TRIANGLE PLAYS Produced under the supervision of Griffith-Ince-Sennett First Week, beg. Thurs. Eve., 23d. Dustin Farnum in "The Iron Strain." "The Lamb," featuring Douglas Fairbanks. Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet." Twice Daily, 2 and 8 P. M. Eve. & Sat. Mats., 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St.
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30. "The 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of pictures."—Journal. —Featuring— CHARLES RICHMAN. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. | Alexander Carr | Sylvester Schaffer | Dorothy Jardon, Ward Bros., Josie Heather, Others.
COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. | Bernardi, T. Roy Barnes, Victor Morley & Co., Ida Brooks Hunt, Lyons & Yosco
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. | Wilton Lackaye & Co. McWatters & Tyson, Dooley & Sales. Others.
YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque TIP-TOP GIRLS Mat. Today 10c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Frank A. Burt & The GIRL TRUST. Extra. McFarland-Gibbons Fight Pictures. Matinee Today.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. LOU TELLEGEN, "THE EXPLORER" Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Donald Brian, 'The Voice in the Fog'

DON'T MISS THE EXPOSITION CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES


ALL THIS WEEK 11A.M. TO 11P.M. DAILY Admission 50 cents

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Ave. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. H. H. FRAZEE Presents "A FULL HOUSE"
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER"
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP"
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Eve. 25c to $1—Saturday Mat. Wednesday Matinees 25 & 50c. THE NATURAL LAW. Next Week—"A Full House." Seats Thursday.

HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces That Both Schools,
47 WEST 72D STREET
AND
155-57 WEST 182D ST.
Are Now Open for Private Lessons in Aesthetics, Modern Dances and Deportment.
Children, Adult and Teachers' Classes Will Resume Oct. 1st.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg., Northwest Cor. 40th St. Tel. Bryant 6821. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.

28 Years at This Address MEANS Something. REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557. All Modern Dances Quickly Taught. One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.
A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING, Broadway, 59th-67th Sts. All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6458 Schuy.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 991
Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy. Summer prices.

HANLEY'
IN YONKERS
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